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A110

NEW YORK, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, A.W. FADDEN, WILL ASK THE WAR CABINET TO CONSIDER INVITING WENDELL L. WILLKIE TO VISIT THAT COMMONWEALTH, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

"MR. FADDEN SAID NOTHING BUT GOOD COULD COME FROM SUCH A VISIT," BBC REPORTED.

EJ903AES

A112

NEW YORK, FEB. 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT GERMANY HAS LOST MORE THAN 7,000 AIRMEN AND 3,101 PLANES IN RAIDS SO FAR ON BRITAIN, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE SHOT DOWN BY THE BRITISH NAVY AND MERCHANT FLEET.

IN CONNECTION WITH THESE RAIDS, BBC SAID, BRITAIN HAS LOST 531 PLANES, BUT 427 OF THE PILOTS HAVE BEEN SAVED.

"GERMAN ACTIVITY IN THE FIRST SEVEN WEEKS OF 1941 HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED," THE BROADCAST SAID. "BUT ALREADY GERMAN LOSSES AROUND THE BRITISH COAST NUMBER 56, AGAINST THE LOSS OF FOUR BRITISH MACHINES."

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP IN NEW YORK BY NBC.

EJ909AES

**BRITISH FORCE IN AFRICA
MAY BE RUSHED TO HELP
GREECE, TURKEY REPORTS**

**Move Regarded As Attempt To Create Balkan
Front Against Germany, Or Attempt To Keep
Athens From Being Pushed Into Armistice**

London Is Sending Air Reinforcements To Near And Far East—Australian Premier Warns Of Danger In His Area

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Feb. 21—The official Turkish radio broadcast reports tonight that Britain is holding large forces in North Africa for urgent dispatch to Greece.

The radio added:

"If this is so it means the British either want to establish a Balkan front against Germany or prevent Greece from being rushed by German threats into an untimely armistice."

Commenting on the recent lack of news on British operations in Libya, the radio said "the British may be holding these forces in readiness for instant call to Greece."

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Feb. 22—A Reuters dispatch from Belgrade says that "according to one unconfirmed report, German troops have been crossing into Bulgaria, across the Danube at the Bulgarian town of Ruse, since 4 P. M. Friday."

Ruse is opposite Giurgiu, Rumania, where the Germans have built pontoon bridges.

The dispatch continued: "The situation in any case is considered here to be very serious and dangerous."

Reuters added a note to the dispatch saying it gave the report "with all reserve. No confirmation has been received from any quarter."

**British May Act to Open
Balkan Front and Keep
Ally From Surrendering
Nazis Are Rumored
Entering Bulgaria
Story Unverified, but All
Signs in Rumania Point
to a Danube Drive Soon**

By The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Feb. 21.—With German pontoon bridges reported spanning the ice-free Danube River in preparation for a German march into Bulgaria, the Turkish official radio said in a broadcast tonight that the British were holding large forces in North Africa in readiness for a swift move into the Balkans by way of Greece.

The broadcast said Great Britain either was considering establishment of a general Balkan front against the Germans or intended to prevent Greece from being rushed into an armistice under the threat of a Nazi invasion by way of Bulgaria. It noted the lack of news about the Army of the Nile since it completed the conquest of Cyrenaica.

As for the Germans, a reliable diplomatic informant reported that not only had numerous pontoon bridges been built across the Danube from Rumania to Bulgaria, but movement of a Nazi expeditionary force into Bulgaria was "a matter of days, if not of hours."

Crossing Already Reported

[A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Belgrade to London reported, "with all reserve" and without confirmation "from any quarter," that, "according to one report, German troops have been crossing into Bulgaria, over the Danube River at the Bulgarian town of Ruse, since 4 p. m. Friday."

German motorized troops in columns many miles long moved through Rumania toward the frontier of Bulgaria—beyond which lies Britain's ally Greece—and German warplanes maneuvered over Rumania.

Two anti-aircraft guns were mounted atop one large building in Sofia and the United States legation there printed placards in English, Bulgarian and German, reading:

"This building is the property of the United States."

Fear Internal Disorders

Even leaders of the Government's party in Bulgaria expressed fear that there would be internal disorders when the Nazis finally crossed the river. In Ruse, likely to be the first Bulgarian city entered, there was a demonstration attributed by the authorities to Communists.

In Yugoslavia, the Cabinet met in emergency session and adjourned without answering a demand made from the floor of the Bulgarian Parliament that the Yugoslavs state what their attitude would be toward a Nazi movement through their neighbor country.

Among the endless rumors floating through the Balkans was one that Soviet Russia was making a belated effort to forestall the German thrust. But there was no confirmation of this and it contrasted sharply with the earlier and more widely accepted notion that Russia's acquiescence in Adolf Hitler's Balkan maneuvers was to be paid for by giving Stalin another piece of Rumanian territory, the province of Moldavia.

Bulgar Press Challenged

In Turkey, the press challenged a statement appearing in Bulgarian newspapers that the non-aggression accord so recently made between the two countries had left the Bulgars free to seek an outlet to the Aegean Sea from Greece.

"We think this is contrary to the spirit of the declaration," said the Istanbul newspaper *Cumhuriyet*, "and also tactless. . . . Such statements can kill the declaration at its birth."

In Bucharest, German motorized equipment filled all the available garages, overflowed into the streets, jammed the public squares and even stood parked on the sidewalks. German mechanics set up portable workshops in the streets to give the tanks a final checkup.

In the Rumanian oil-field districts all schools were ordered closed by March 3 so they may be used as hospitals. All medical students were ordered mobilized for state service.

Germans Menace Danube.

Belgrade, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—German pontoon bridges in considerable number already span the Danube between Rumania and Bulgaria, a leading Balkan diplomat said today, and the passage of troops and equipment south "is a matter of days, if not hours."

The river was virtually ice-free and the Nazi motorized expeditionary force on the Rumanian side showed every evidence of getting ready for a move into Bulgaria.

Columns of these troops are moving south through Rumania toward the river border, military dispatches said.

Foreign legations in Sofia heard reports tonight that Russia was making a last-minute effort to forestall a German entry into Bulgaria, but there was no confirmation in official quarters of the countries chiefly concerned.

The United States legation in Sofia had a number of placards printed in English, Bulgarian and German, saying "This building is

property of the United States" and displaying the American flag and seal.

Yugoslav Cabinet Meets.

Simultaneously, the general staff of Germany's Balkan Army was said to have moved from Bucharest to Craiova, only forty miles north of the Danube.

The Yugoslav Cabinet went into emergency session in the early afternoon as the Belgrade Government's attitude toward the fast moving international events still lacked complete clarity.

Dispatches from the Bulgarian port of Ruse, on the Danube facing Rumania where German troops are massed, said the Bulgarian police fought "communist demonstrations" against the expected entry of Nazi troops into Bulgaria.

Unusual activity was reported from all Rumanian airports controlled by the German air force, with fighting and bombing planes lined up on the runways.

Military observers at Ruse said that German engineers continued their drill of floating pontoon bridges, but they insisted that none had touched the Bulgarian shore. This drill has been going on for many weeks, apparently in an effort to have everything ready when and if the time comes for crossing.

Soviet May Get Territory.

The Balkan situation was typically complex.

High-lighted was the belief expressed by observers that Adolf Hitler had approved cession of another slice of dwindling Rumania to Russia in return for Moscow's passive attitude toward his plans for southeastern Europe.

Russia's reward, these observers said, probably will be the province of Moldavia on which the Soviet long has cast covetous eyes, as even Red diplomats acknowledge.

There was a report already of friction between Bulgaria and Turkey, whose non-aggression pact is but four days old. The Turkish Minister to Bulgaria, according to reports, has protested against the declaration of a semi-official Bulgarian newspaper that it is "none of Turkey's business when Bulgaria will recover her outlet to the Aegean Sea from Greece."

This newspaper, *Zora*, had declared flatly that "the question of changing Bulgaria's frontiers was in no way affected by the Turkish-Bulgarian declaration."

Deny Bulgaria Mobilizes.

Official Bulgarian quarters denied that Bulgaria was mobilizing. They said that only a few reservists were being called to the colors. They added, however, that Bulgaria "has the right to mobilize if she wishes without consulting anybody."

The Yugoslav press printed reports of parliamentary debates at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, in which many deputies were quoted as declaring that entry of foreign troops into Bulgaria would "bring the strong possibility of a communist revolution" and that "Communism is becoming more and more a danger within Bulgaria."

Bulgarian deputies were said to have called on their Government for an explanation of the entire situation but without reply. Details of the proceedings were published here but not in Bulgaria.

Bulgarians "Much Interested"

Angel Sivinoff, member of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, was reported to have declared in open session that "the Bulgarian people are very much interested regarding the passage of German troops through Bulgaria."

Premier Bogdan Philoff was said to have refused to answer. Deputy Ivan Batensky shouted, "Even the Government majorities are being kept completely in the dark regarding future plans of this Government," and then Philoff left the hall, according to these reports.

The Yugoslav press for the first time headlined the fact that German troops

were poised on the Danube. Yugoslav policy, as affected by the recent Berchtesgaden conference between Hitler and Yugoslavia's Premier and Foreign Minister, Dragisa Cvetkovic and Aleksander Cincar-Markovic, was expected to become better known after a Belgrade Cabinet meeting today.

Conference Scheduled

It was announced that Cincar-Markovic would go to Budapest February 26 for a four-day visit. Hungary and Yugoslavia recently signed a pact of friendship.

Diplomatic quarters heard that Germany is proceeding steadily with attempts to mediate the Italian-Greek war, seeking a favorable decision for Italy by convincing Greece that she now is caught in an Axis vise.

Reports reaching here said that Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, had been given full powers to attempt Italian-Greek mediation and had approached Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu with a request that the latter talk with the Greek Minister to Ankara.

The Kremlin's Price

The conclusion that further partition of Nazi-dominated Rumania was in prospect was based largely on a belief that Russia has agreed not to oppose a possible German thrust through Bulgaria and that for this the Kremlin has demanded its price.

Moscow's price in past dealings with the Nazis, observers asserted, has always been territory.

The chief stumbling block to any deal involving Moldavia was the fact that after the last partition of Rumania the Germans agreed to protect her frontiers against further encroachments.

This situation, some quarters believed, was closely linked to the disclosure yesterday that Rumania had called up nearly a million reservists, presumably to replace German troops now stationed along her frontier with Russia.

So long as German troops remained massed along the Russian border, these quarters said, it would be impossible for the Red army to take over Moldavia without causing the Nazis a "loss of face."

With Rumanian troops taking over the frontier stations, however, it was argued, the Nazis could gracefully withdraw to the south without damaging their case.

Soviet Defense Work Slowed

Another indication that a change in the Moldavian frontier might be in the offing was seen in reports that American engineers charged with constructing Russian defense works along the Prut river—northern boundary of Moldavia—had suddenly discontinued work.

Reports from Rumania said the mobilization of reservists was being carried out on a nationwide scale, but with the greatest secrecy. Instead of the reservists being called up by classes by printed notices, they were being summoned individually by gen-darmes.

Military observers at Bucharest with close Axis connections were quoted as saying the Rumanian call could not have been issued without Berlin's approval—or perhaps even on German orders.

Britain Reshuffles Air Force

Sends Additional Planes to Africa, Greece and Far East—Eden and Dill in Egypt.

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain was reported today to be moving additional air force units to Africa, Greece and the Far East to counter German aerial assistance to Italy and asserted Japanese threats in the Pacific.

New contingents of pilots from empire training centers and new reserves of bombers and fighters coming from the United States were said to be making this diversion of a portion of Britain's air strength possible. There was speculation that this re-shuffling of the air force was made possible by continued bad weather over the Continent which had kept British bomber commands idle recently.

The British air force is known to be slightly overmanned with fighter as compared with bomber pilots, due to the rush last summer and fall to get defensive planes in the air to counter intensive German air attacks on the island. Lately the emphasis has been on increasing the bomber force.

Bombers May Be Needed.

It is the bombers which would bear the brunt of battle if war broke out in the Pacific, or if the British should decide to try to dry up Germany's oil reservoir in Rumania. As more bombers go into action, either in England or on new fronts, the British can use more fighters—many of which can be seen standing idle on the airfields—to make up escorted offensive units.

An increasing number of such units are being formed, it was reported, both for action in the anti-invasion campaign and in Greece and Africa.

Add London. xx Africa.

Bad weather over Germany was given as the principal reason the RAF did not attack the past two nights, but it was considered reasonable that the reorganization of the air force to meet new Axis threats would temporarily cause a lull in the offensive.

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Air Reinforcements For Far East

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—Britain is shifting air reinforcements to the Far East, informed quarters reported today, to counter reported Japanese threats in the Pacific where Australian Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies warned the Government that "elements of danger" exist.

Other R. A. F. units are said to be moving to Africa and Greece to join those already there meeting German aerial assist-

ance to Italy on the Mediterranean fronts.

This diversion of a portion of Britain's air strength was made possible, it was explained, by the arrival of new contingents of pilots from empire training centers and new reserves of bombers and fighters from the United States.

MENZIES, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM AN INSPECTION OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN AFRICA, SERVED NOTICE TODAY THAT NO NATION MUST THINK AUSTRALIA IS "UNWILLING OR INCAPABLE OF DEFENDING HERSELF."

JAPAN, HE ASSERTED, NOW HAS "OBLIGATIONS TO THOSE WHO ARE AT PRESENT OUR ENEMIES."

THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT AUSTRALIA HERSELF HAD "ACCEPTED SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A SHARE IN THE DEFENSE OF SINGAPORE" AND ADDED:

"WHETHER IN RELATION TO TROOPS, AIRCRAFT OR SHIPS WE PURSUE A POLICY OF DEFENDING OURSELVES IN AN AREA WHERE THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF DANGER IN 1941."

MENZIES SAID AUSTRALIA'S PROGRAM CALLS FOR THE BUILDING OF 51 WARSHIPS, THE TRAINING OF 26,000 PILOTS AND GUNNERS AND AN INCREASE IN THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE TO A FULL ARMY CORPS OF FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS PLUS AN ARMORED DIVISION.

"WE ARE ONE FAMILY OF BRITISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE AND WHEN THE FAMILY FIGHTS EVERYBODY CHIPS IN," HE SAID.

MENZIES CITED AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSE BUDGET OF £186,000,000 (ABOUT \$744,000,000), WHICH HE SAID HAD SADDLED HIS PEOPLE WITH MOUNTING TAXES.

"BUT," HE ADDED, "WE ARE ALL AGREED IT IS BETTER TO COME OUT OF THIS SHOOTING MATCH BROKE THAN CONQUERED."

Menzies Warns Japan

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Menzies of Australia warned today of "elements of danger" in the Pacific and declared no nation must think that Australia is "unwilling or unable to defend herself."

Japan now has "obligations to those who are at present our enemies," declared Menzies, who arrived here from Lisbon yesterday after inspecting Australian troops in Africa.

Menzies said he probably would return to Australia via the U. S. and reiterated an invitation to Wendell Willkie to visit the Commonwealth.

[Menzies would like to talk to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull on the Pacific situation to get a first-hand understanding of American policy, the United Press said.]

Menzies would not discuss possible U. S.-Australian naval co-operation in the Pacific or the leasing of Australian or New Guinea bases of the U. S.

He asserted that Australia had "accepted specific responsibilities for a share in the defense of Singapore."

"Whether in relation to troops, aircraft or ships we pursue a policy of defending ourselves in an area where there are elements of danger," the Prime Minister said with emphasis.

Making what he called "a report on Australia," Menzies disclosed the magnitude of the Commonwealth's war effort.

This year, he said, 51 warships will be built there, 26,000 pilots and gunners will be trained and the Australian Imperial Force will be increased to a full army corps of four infantry divisions plus one armored division.

He cited a defense budget of \$744,000,000 which he said had brought rising taxes.

"But we are all agreed it is better to come out of this shooting match broke than conquered," he said.

Add London xxx said.

Menzies declared he came to England for consultation with Prime Minister Churchill and the service ministers on "the biggest joint enterprise the British Empire ever attacked."

Urging 100 per cent efficiency, he said "things are being done in Australia to reach maximum efficiency which would have been repudiated in theory a few years ago."

"But theory no longer matters. What matters is to win."

"Everything Australia has, we venture in this fight."

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U. S. Help Sought on Ireland

British in Move to Gain Use of Ports—Willkie Talk With De Valera Is Cited.

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The British Government is seeking the aid of the United States and Canada to gain the use of Irish ports on the ground that a German-dominated Ireland would constitute a definite threat to their interests in the Atlantic, a usually reliable informant said today.

This person asserted that despite Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's insistence on absolute neutrality for Ireland, there were almost continuous discussions regarding Irish ports which Britain says she needs to counter German aerial and submarine attacks on her shipping, and it was said that there was a movement to get the United States and Canada to take a lead in these discussions.

"The feeling here," this informant said, "is that Ireland is a potential enemy base in the Atlantic which is just as much a problem from a long range viewpoint to the United States and Canada as it is immediately to Britain.

Hints as to America.

It was reported that at the instance of Britain, Prime Minister De Valera already had been given an unofficial American intimation that there is considerable sentiment in the United States that if the British need Irish bases they should have them. To this was added a reputed American view that Ireland's neutrality actually leaned backward in favor of Germany.

Wendell Willkie was said to have given some hints of American opinion during his conversations with De Valera in Dublin

February 4 and some sources expressed the hope that the United States might return Mr. Willkie or another as an official emissary to urge Ireland to put Irish ports at British disposal.

Such a move, it was declared, might involve not only a guaranty by Canada and the United States that the ports would be returned to Ireland after the war but that Ireland's dream of union with Northern Ireland would be realized.

Rejected by Chamberlain.

It was reliably said that at the time Britain returned the ports to Ireland, Prime Minister Chamberlain received a proposal for a British-Irish mutual assistance pact which would have assured British use of Irish ports in exchange for a non-partitioned Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain rejected the proposal, it was said, partly because of pressure from some Ulster groups who wished North Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom.

The recollection that Prime Minister Churchill once opposed turning over the ports to Ireland was put forth as one reason why Britain now prefers that United States or Canada negotiate with Ireland. If Mr. Churchill pushed the issue, it was feared old animosities might be stirred, it was said.

Britain's Use Of U. S. Ships

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—All the destroyers which Britain obtained from the United States now are in waters around the British Isles and have been "mostly concerned with anti-submarine operations," it was learned authoritatively today.

Fifty destroyers were transferred under a deal for bases on British Empire soil in the Western Hemisphere, but six of them went to Canada.

The informant would not disclose the results of any of the destroyers' operations, but praised the service they are giving.

The spokesman said Britain's naval building program "now is at a rate of higher tonnage than the peak period of the last war," and "a nice sizable fleet" of warships has been turned out since the war started. He said merchant ship construction also was better than that of the last war.

Add London xxx war.

What really "saved the situation" in 1917 and 1918, he said, was delivery of 7,000,000 tons of shipping built outside Britain. He expressed hope of similar help in this war from the United States and the Dominions.

-DASH-

Britain's World War naval building reached its peak in 1918. For the second quarter of that year, new ships brought onto the register in the United Kingdom alone totalled 443,000 tons. The top figure for the whole British Empire, 477,000 tons for a three-month period, was recorded in the next quarter.

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Swansea Battered

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—Swansea bore the brunt of German raids last night for the second night in succession. The Nazis caused fires, damage by explosive bombs and casualties.

London had three alarms before dawn today.

Belatedly the Admiralty reported the destruction by the mine sweeper *Bramble* of one of two German warplanes which attacked her simultaneously yesterday. The plane, it said, dived into the sea and exploded under water. There were no survivors and the *Bramble* suffered no casualties.

Swansea Badly Damaged

The Press Association reported that "extensive" damage was done to commercial buildings and business premises.

"A big crater in one street was caused by a high-explosive bomb which wrecked fronts of buildings containing shops below and offices above, and the shops on the opposite side of the street suffered badly," the agency said.

Row Of Houses Fired

"In another part of the town a whole row of workmen's dwellings were set alight by incendiary bombs but the fire-fighting services extinguished most of the outbreaks before the fires got complete control."

Most of the casualties in the London area occurred during the third alert, which came shortly before 4.30 A. M. and lasted about two hours.

Other attacks were directed at points in southeast and eastern England.

A single British bomber attacked the docks at Dungeness, the Netherlands, yesterday, causing a large fire on the quayside, the Air Ministry announced today.

[By the Associated Press]

London Saturday, Feb. 22—

Waves of German bombers attacking a Welsh coastal town for several hours last night and early today caused a number of casualties and "severe" property damage.

The town was not identified immediately, but it probably was Swansea.

The first planes lit the way with incendiary bombs which caused fires, then high explosives were dropped.

London had a brief alert near midnight during which anti-aircraft fire was heavy.

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German List Swansea Damage

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—A mill and gas works in Swansea, South Wales, were directly hit in last night's Nazi air raid, D. N. B., the official German news agency, said tonight, and a railroad station and switching yard were heavily damaged. No German plane was lost, it was stated.

Berlin, Feb. 22 (Saturday) (AP).—British warplanes carried out "disturbance" flights over German-occupied territory and Helgoland last night, but did no important damage, informed quarters said today. One of the raiders was reported shot down by naval artillery.

Add Berlin x x x artillery. "One farmyard suffered from incendiaries," the Germans declared, "but otherwise bombs fell in fields and the sea."

Units of the German Air Force were said to have attacked Swansea, Wales for the third successive night, causing a great conflagration. British defenses were described as "weak."

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French Report 'Hit-Run' R. A. F. Raid On Le Havre

Le Havre, France, Feb. 17 (Via Berlin, Delayed, (AP)—British bombers

swept over Le Havre on a "hit and run" raid on the night of February 15-16 so swiftly that—according to residents—not a single shot was fired at them by anti-aircraft defenses.

It was stated here that four French residents were killed and six others injured and more than thirty houses were destroyed or damaged.

Such raids have been coming several times weekly.

Berlin Renews Threat of Spring U-Boat Drive

Naval Captain Says Big Fleet Awaits Good Weather; U.S. Is Included in Warning

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—Ominous new allusions to Germany's well advertised spring submarine campaign against England came from several inspired quarters today. The impression was created that the under-sea craft may be expected to attack en masse—and soon—but no definite time was mentioned.

[A well informed neutral naval observer predicted in London on Wednesday that Germany would loose six hundred submarines, attacking in schools, against Great Britain's sea commerce in a spring U-boat offensive.]

Report 45,000 Tons Sunk Daily

Informed Nazis said today that 45,000 tons of British shipping were blasted yesterday by the air force. The high command said that ten ships were affected by yesterday's operations and that three of them, totaling 11,500 tons, were sunk. D. N. B., German official news agency, added that a fourth merchantman of 3,000 to 4,000 tons was sunk off the British east coast.

A "successful" attack by German bombers on two tankers west of Scotland also was reported tonight by D. N. B., which estimated the vessels' tonnage at 3,000 and 5,000 tons.

The latest hint that Nazi submarines were being prepared for a concerted drive came today from Capt. Helmuth von Waldeyer-Hartz, who wrote in the "Boersen Zeitung": "We may assume that in the immediate future there will be a sharp rise in the curve of submarine participation in the war on commerce."

The U-boats have been active since the start of the war, but not in what Germany considers large-scale operation, the captain wrote. "A more important consideration was to bring the U-boat weapon up to material strength and numbers, permitting large-scale action," he said.

Await Good Weather

"The U-boat campaign will take the sharpest form with improvement in the weather, and the German Navy will throw its utmost strength into it. And, inasmuch as the submarine's range is greater than that of the air force, it is sure to have significant successes not only around the British Isles, but in the distant Atlantic."

The commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland," which is close to the Foreign Office, said that submarine crews were relatively quiet because they were preparing "for this big offensive which Hitler proclaimed."

[This reference apparently was to Der Fuehrer's declaration in his Jan. 30 speech that "at sea U-boat warfare will begin this spring, and our opponent will realize there also that we haven't slept." In that speech Hitler also said: "Let there be no deception about one fact: Whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing—every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedoes will be torpedoed."]

Authorized commentators stressed shipping as the point of England's greatest vulnerability, and there were many indications that Germany would keep hammering at it

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"Dienst aus Deutschland" recalled that communiques in the first twenty days of February listed 296,000 tons of British shipping as destroyed, of which only 78,500 tons were by U-boats.

Under "Berlin Calculations," the communique listed as its first conviction that intensive U-boat warfare, with mass attacks of the Nazi air force and overseas naval units, would make "deadly strangulation of the English Island possible." As its second, it said, "big success is expected from air war over England against armament works, traffic arteries and English field positions."

'Big U-Boat War Near'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 21—Dienst aus Deutschland, a source close to German officialdom, said today that Nazi submarines were sinking comparatively few British ships because "many of the (Uboat) crews now are engaged in preparation for the big offensive which Hitler proclaimed."

(The commentary apparently was referring to the Führer's speech on January 30, the eighth anniversary of his rise to power. In that he said: "At sea, U-boat warfare will begin this spring, and our opponent will realize there also that we haven't slept."

"Will Torpedo Every Ship"

(Hitler also declared in that speech: "Let there be no deception about one fact; whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing: Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed.")

About 45,000 tons of British shipping were blasted yesterday by German air raiders, informed Nazis reported today, and all of the attacks were credited by the high command communique to the Luftwaffe.

Dienst recalled that communiques in the first twenty days of February listed 296,000 tons of British shipping as destroyed, of which only 78,500 tons were sunk by U-boats.

Under "Berlin calculations," Dienst listed, as its first conviction that intensive U-boat warfare in connection with mass attacks of the Nazi air force and overseas naval units would make "deadly strangulation of the English island possible."

As its second, it said, "big success is expected from air war over England against armament works, traffic arteries and English field positions."

Ten ships were said to have been affected in yesterday's air operations, three of which, totaling 11,500 tons, the High Command reported sunk.

DNB added a fourth vessel to this toll, saying a merchantman of 3,000 to 4,000 tons was hit off the British east coast by a plane whose crew watched the vessel sink.

The high command said "successful bomb attacks were directed against port and dock facilities in the Thames sector and along the Bristol Channel."

Informed sources said the Luftwaffe "wrought heavy damage" in port facilities at Swansea, South Wales, and had "good success" against Chatham, Kent. Numerous fires were started at Swansea, the Germans declared. A big conflagration, presumably fed by oil, was reported in the harbor area.

A series of fires also was said to have been started among docks at Chatham, on the River Medway.

'Victory First'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 21 — "Victory before peace" may be regarded as the official German formula, an authorized spokesman said today, and that goes for the Greek-Italian war as well as the Axis' conflict with Britain.

(There was no specific elaboration of the reference to the Greek-Italian war. Germany is not formally at war with Greece.)

The spokesman sought once more to clarify the German attitude toward any efforts to mediate the European war by some sort of compromise.

"Japan Promotes Peace"

He said that Japan, as a member of the three-power pact, pursues a general policy of promoting peace. The pact, he said, is a peace pact, but the discussion indicated that Germany does not consider it an alliance striving for peace at any price.

He said the Japanese were thoroughly in accord with other members of the pact; that is, Italy and Germany, in the understanding of fundamental peace, and added that reports that Japan had offered a specific mediation plan were a misunderstanding—"perhaps willful on the part of the British."

(The Japanese now say that their reference to mediation concerned their present efforts to bring about peace between French Indo-China and Thailand, although Japan is ready to promote peace elsewhere in the world.)

British-Greek Forces and Italians Fight in Air as Ground War Deadlocks

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ADD BERLIN XXX WORLD

"NOTHING IS CHANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN POSITION—VICTORY BEFORE PLACE," THE GERMAN SPOKESMAN ASSERTED.

GERMAN COMMENTATORS SAY THEY DO NOT KNOW WHY BRITISH WAR SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WAS IN EGYPT "BUT IT WOULD SEEM LOGICAL THAT HE IS MAKING SOME FIRST HAND INQUIRY WHY SHIPS ARE NOT GOING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL," AS ONE PUT IT.

HE RECALLED THE GERMAN CLAIM THAT SUEZ TRAFFIC HAD BEEN BLOCKED BY TWO SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS.

INTENSIVE HARASSMENT BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OF SHIPS APPROACHING ENGLAND IS VIEWED WITH SATISFACTION IN BERLIN. IT IS REGARDED AS THE MAJOR MILITARY ACTIVITY.

AN ECONOMICS EXPERT OF THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT A WORLD SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING SPACE IS TAKING THE BUSINESS BOOM OUT OF THE WAR. THERE IS A MUNITIONS BOOM IN THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, BUT OTHERWISE THE WORLD ECONOMIC PICTURE IS ONE OF SURPLUSES IN CERTAIN PLACES WHICH CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED TO MEET SHORTAGES IN OTHERS.

THIS, HE SAID, HAS BROUGHT SINKING COMMODITY PRICES IN PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Each Side Says Foe in Albania Lost 12 Planes

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (AP).—War in Albania, stalemated on the ground, has surged into the skies, with British and Greek air forces reporting today that twelve Italian planes had been downed in clashes with fighter formations. (The Italian high command reported that its fighters had brought down twelve planes over the Albanian front Thursday, the day of the Anglo-Greek action.)

The engagements came when Italian Fiats pounced on the British Royal Air Force and Greek bomber flights aimed at objectives behind the Italian lines near Berat and Tepeleni. Eight-gun Hurricane fighters were protecting the British bombers, and an R. A. F. communique said seven Italian machines were brought down in two battles.

30.24-7647

The Greek high command reported its planes shot down five aircraft. When one escorted bomber formation was intercepted by thirty Fiats, it said, the Greek fighters held the Italians in dogfights, while the bombers broke through to their objectives.

The R. A. F. reported all its aircraft returned safely, while the Greeks said their only loss was one plane forced to land, with its crew uninjured.

On the ground, the Greek high command said Greek forces had captured 200 prisoners and occupied "strong enemy positions," but did not locate the actions.

Italian Plane

Toll: 12 FEB 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Feb. 21—Twelve Italian warplanes were reported today to have been brought down by the Greek and British air forces on the Albanian front yesterday in fierce battles which paved the way for punishing raids on Berat and Tepeleni.

Eight-gun Hurricane fighters escorted British bombers, and an R. A. F. communique said seven Italian machines were brought down. The Greeks said their Air Force also shot down five.

The R. A. F. communique reported severe damage inflicted by its raids.

Heavy Raid On Berat

"A particularly heavy raid was made on Berat where barracks were badly damaged and a number of fires started, followed by explosions," it said.

"At Tepeleni enemy stores and troop concentrations were successfully attacked and much damage and confusion was caused."

The Greeks said that a bomber formation, escorted by fighters, was intercepted by thirty Italian Fiats and that the Greek fighters engaged the Italians while the bombers broke through.

Had Short Fight

In a fight lasting only a few minutes, the Greeks reported, three Italian planes were brought down inside Greek lines and two others were seen to fall behind the Italian lines. The Greeks said their only loss was one plane forced to land, with its crew uninjured.

In another air battle, they said, three more Italian planes were shot down and another was so badly damaged it probably could not return home.

The capture of 200 prisoners was claimed by the Greek High Command.

It said "strong enemy positions were occupied" but did not give the locality.

Italian planes bombed the island of Mytilene (Lesbos) without damage or casualties, the Ministry of Home Security said.

Italy Says She Lost One Plane

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP).—Though badly outnumbered, Italian fighting planes shot down twelve enemy aircraft over the Albanian front yesterday, thereby giving "new proof of their daring," the Fascist high command asserted today. Only one Italian plane was lost, the daily war bulletin declared, but two others returned to bases with dead and wounded crewmen aboard.

Italian planes also were reported to have "intensely bombed" Greek troop formations.

Of land operations in Albania the high command said merely: "There were no events of special importance."

ITALIAN COLONISTS CALLED TO BATTLE

Rome Also Is Asking Natives in East Africa to Fight for Empire Against British

ERITREAN PERIL GREATEST

New Cheren Assault Awaited—Heavy Fighting on River in Somaliland Reported

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP).—All available native and Italian man power in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland is being called to the defense of the East African empire against the British.

The most threatening of Britain's thrusts is that into Eritrea, where a garrison of Italians and natives is reported to be holding out in Cheren against mechanized British forces.

The British forces driving into Eritrea were estimated at 100,000 men in an official Italian statement. They were said to be "amply supplied with motor trucks, artillery and tanks."

In Ethiopia native man power is sought, dispatches from East Africa said, with the backing of tribal chieftains opposed to the return of Haile Selassie. Throughout East Africa the Italians who went there to colonize were said to be laying down their tools to take up arms against the invaders.

New Attack Expected

The Italian statement, reviewing recent fighting in Eritrea in an apparent effort to explain Italian reverses, said that the British were massing for a new assault on Cheren, key point on the route to Asmara, Eritrea's capital.

The Fascist defenders have held fast against violent attacks and inflicted heavy losses, it was said. The Italian withdrawal in Eritrea were explained as strategic manoeuvres to avert encirclement and to shift the battleground to rough terrain, where use of British mechanized equipment would be limited.

The Italian High Command reported that heavy fighting had continued all day yesterday "astraddle" the Juba River, in Italian Somaliland. The British lost two planes in raids on East Africa, it was asserted.

In North Africa the Libyan oasis outpost of ~~Parabub~~ ^{GARABUB} still is holding out, but the High Command said that Italian planes had bombed "enemy works" in the Cufra oasis district, apparently indicating the British had obtained a hold there.

German planes cooperating with the Italians on the Mediterranean front were said to have struck again at Bengazi Libya last night, battering airfields and artillery emplacements.

Italian Colonists Mobilized

Rome, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Every able-bodied Italian in Italy's East African empire, as well as all possible native man power, is being mustered for defense against the British, it was reported today. In Ethiopia, native help was being massed with support of native chieftains opposed to the return of Haile Selassie.

The dispatches pictured the Italian colonists as laying down their farm implements and taking up war weapons such as American colonists quit their farms to fight the Indians.

Italians' Retreat

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 21—The British army driving into Italian Eritrea from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a force of 100,000 men, including colonials and natives, "amply supplied with motor trucks, artillery and tanks," an official Italian statement declared today.

Picturing what it called the Italians' slow retreat before this invading army, it declared the defenders of Cheren, mountain stronghold on the road toward Asmara, Eritrea's capital, and the sea, were standing off violent attacks which were costing the British heavily in men.

The statement said the key Cheren front was the focus of the British army's strength in Eritrea.

"Heavy Fighting" At Juba

The Italian high command reported that heavy fighting continued all day yesterday "astraddle" the Juba river in southern Somaliland, where British troops were said to be trying to effect a crossing.

Elsewhere in East Africa, the daily communique said, there was "nothing important to report" in the way of ground operations.

Italian "fast columns" were said to have reconnoitered in North Africa and Italian planes to have bombed "enemy works" near Cufra Oasis, causing "visible fires."

British Bomb Catania

British warplanes bombed Catania, Sicily, early today, wounding six persons but doing little damage, the Italian high command reported today. (Catania is the site of an air base from which German planes have been reported operating against British fleet units and other objectives in the Mediterranean.)

At the same time German planes cooperating with the Italians on the Mediterranean front were said to have struck again at the British base of Bengazi in eastern Libya last night, battering airfields and artillery emplacements.

ROME--FIRST ADD AFRICAN (ORIGINAL) X X X ~~REPLACEMENTS~~ ^{EMPLACEMENTS}

THE OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE ERITREAN CAMPAIGN SAID THAT AT CHEREN THE ITALIAN COLONY'S "FIRST BASTION OF RESISTANCE" WAS ORGANIZED.

FASCIST FORCES HAD PENETRATED THE SUDAN AS FAR AS KASSALA EARLIER IN THE WAR BUT MOBILE BRITISH FORCES ASSEMBLED "IN LONG MONTHS OF PREPARATION" HAD MADE THEIR POSITIONS "PRECARIOUS."

THE ITALIANS, THEREFORE, WITHDREW TO AVERT THE THREAT OF ENCIRCLEMENT ON FLAT TERRAIN AND TO DRAW THE BATTLEFIELD INTO ROUGH MOUNTAINS LESS ADVANTAGEOUS FOR THE BRITISH MOTORIZED FORCES, IT SAID.

DESCRIBING WHAT IT CALLED AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL EARLY THIS MONTH TO CHEREN, THE STATEMENT SAID THE ITALIANS GOT OFF TO A 48-HOUR HEAD START, BUT BRITISH CARS "ADVANCING RAPIDLY ACROSS THE ERITREAN PLAIN NATURALLY REGAINED EASILY THE TIME LOST."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUED TO REACH THE BATTLEFIELD WITH SEVERAL DOZENS OF TANKS, IT CONTINUED, BUT THE ITALIANS CONSOLIDATED THEIR DEFENSE SO THAT "EVERY ATTACK CAUSED VIGOROUS COUNTER-ATTACKS WHICH INFLECTED SUCH SERIOUS LOSSES ON THE ENEMY AS TO FORCE HIM OFTEN TO BREAK CONTACT."

"UNINTERRUPTED ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO FORCE A PASSAGE" CONTINUED, THE REVIEW SAID, THE BRITISH TRYING EITHER FRONTAL ATTACKS OR WIDE FLANKING MOVEMENTS IN VALLEYS WHICH DESCEND TOWARD CHEREN. SUCH ATTACKS STILL ARE GOING ON, IT INDICATED, ADDING:

"EVERYWHERE OUR DETACHMENTS BLOCKED THE WAY, BROKE OFF INFILTRATIONS AND BEAT BACK THE ENEMY."

30.24-7649

"DOZENS OF MACHINE-GUNS, HUNDREDS OF RIFLES, BOMB-THROWERS, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL OF VARIOUS KINDS WAS CAPTURED BY US. X X X THE FIGHTING DOES NOT HALT AND WHEN LAND ACTION IS INTERRUPTED ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES CONTINUES METHODICAL, INSISTENT HAMMERING AND AIRFORCES CONTEND FOR MASTERY OF THE SKY...."

SICILY'S NAZI BASES SET AFIRE BY R. A. F.

German Dive-Bomber Nests At Catania And Comiso Damaged By British

Two Islands Off Italian Somaliland Captured By King's Africa Rifles

[By the Associated Press]
Cairo, Feb. 21—The Royal Air Force announced tonight that British bombers had set off a series of big fires in attacks upon German - occupied airdromes at Catania and Comiso, in Sicily, last night.

Both are bases for German dive-bombers which have joined the Italians in assaulting the British in the Mediterranean area.

The text of the communique: "Much damage was caused to the airdromes at Catania and Comiso in Sicily when they were raided by R. A. F. bombers on the night of February 20-21.

Many Explosives Dropped
"Many high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on both airdromes. Several large fires which gave off columns of black smoke visible more than thirty miles away are believed to have been enemy aircraft burning in or near the hangars.

"In addition, considerable damage was done to the runways at the airdromes and to a main road and railway lines near by. From this highly successful raid all our aircraft returned safely."

Two Islands Captured
Meanwhile, a report from Chisimaio, Italian Somaliland, said a detachment of the King's Africa Rifles captured the islands of Deiserpenti and Mohan-gayapap in Refuge Bay, at the mouth of the Juba river. The British unit sailed against the islands in dhows, native boats used along the east African coast.

Italian troops moved out of the islands when British troops occupied Chisimaio last week.

Juba Crossed In 2 Places
Other British forces invading Italian Somaliland have breached the Juba river front in two places, general headquarters announced, and "operations from both these bridgeheads are developing satisfactorily."

The point of the new crossing of this natural defense line was not disclosed, but it was said to have been north of the original cross-river thrust, which was in the Gelib area, north of Chisimaio.

The Juba river traverses western Somaliland from north to south, about one hundred miles within that southernmost colony of Italy's East African Empire. It had been the main line of resistance to the British offensive.

Prisoners Captured
The general headquarters communique said that 5,576 Fascist colonials and 745 Italians, including 47 officers, had been captured on the Eritrean front between January 20 and February 20 and that "many prisoners have been taken in the areas of the Blue Nile, the Upper Nile and in the Gojjam area (Ethiopia)."

The only report from Libya was that 107 medium Italian tanks had been captured or destroyed in the recent battle south of Bengasi and that the inventory of "other war material taken over this extensive battle area is continuing."

The R. A. F., supporting the land forces in East Africa, reported today that a number of grounded planes were damaged in a raid on Massaua, Eritrea's main port.

Juba Again Crossed

[By the Associated Press]
Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 21—British general headquarters announced today its forces invading Italian Somaliland had forced a new crossing of the Juba river north of the original bridgehead.

The Juba river had been the chief line of Italian resistance to the British offensive into this southernmost of Italy's East African holdings.

Captures Announced
The communique also announced capture of 5,576 Italian Colonial troops and 745 Italian regulars on the Eritrean front in the last month.

"In addition many prisoners have been taken in the areas of the Blue Nile, the Upper Nile and in the Gojjam," the communique said. These areas are in Ethiopia.

One hundred and seven medium Italian tanks were reported captured or destroyed in the recent battle south of Bengasi, in Libya—hundreds of miles northwest of the east African front. Little activity has been reported lately from Libya.

Inventory Not Finished
The inventory of captured material still is unfinished.

"Our troops have again successfully forced the river Juba north of the original crossing," the communique said of the Somaliland offensive.

The river traverses the western end of Italian Somaliland from north to south, the mouth at Chisimaio which now is in British hands. The first crossing took place near Gelib, north of Chisimaio.

"Operations from both of these bridgeheads are developing satisfactorily."

Eden, Dill Start Survey
Far-reaching decisions on British war policy were forecast today as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the imperial general staff, began a first-hand survey of the situation in the Middle East.

30.24-7649

Informed sources attached the greatest significance to the arrival of the two British leaders here yesterday, when developments in both the Balkans and Africa appear to be nearing a crucial stage.

Overshadows Other Events
The presence of the British officials all but overshadowed reports of current activities on the African war-fronts.

Today's R. A. F. communique was confined to the announcement that "continued support" was being given land forces on the various fronts, the report of a raid on Massaua, chief port of Eritrea, and acknowledgement of another Axis air attack on British-occupied Bengasi in Libya.

One of the Bengasi raiders was reported shot down in flames by anti-aircraft fire and its entire crew killed and the loss of one British plane was acknowledged. At Massaua a number of grounded Italian planes were said to have been damaged.

Not Connected With Pact
British circles were quick to point out that Eden and Sir John already were en route to Cairo when the Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact was announced and that their trip therefore could not be ascribed to British anxiety on that score. It was generally agreed, however, that the pact might have an important bearing on Edens task.

Sir John, neutral sources believed, would tell Greeks and Turks just what help Britain could give them in event Germany attempted to strike at Greece through Bulgaria—and also what aid may be expected from the United States.

30.24-7649

IT WAS EDEN'S THIRD VISIT TO CAIRO SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. OBSERVERS RECALLED THAT HIS APPEARANCE HERE LAST FALL AS WAR SECRETARY WAS FOLLOWED QUICKLY BY A SMASHING BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN NORTH AFRICA WHICH RESULTED IN CONQUEST OF THE ENTIRE COASTAL REGION OF EASTERN LIBYA. OPERATIONS IN LIBYA ARE VIRTUALLY AT A STANDSTILL AT PRESENT, BUT OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA WERE DESCRIBED AS CONTINUING SATISFACTORILY FROM THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW. ON THE BASIS OF LATEST REPORTS, THE BRITISH GAVE THIS PICTURE OF THE SITUATION ON THAT FRONT:

SOMALILAND—CROSSING OF THE JUBA RIVER BY SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES OPERATING FROM KENYA COLONY HAS PLACED ALL OF LOWER JUBALAND IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH, WHO CEDED THE AREA TO ITALY IN 1925.

ETHIOPIA--BRITISH TROOPS ARE GRADUALLY MOPPING UP THE AREA NORTH OF LAKE TANA AND SEEKING TO JOIN HANDS WITH ETHIOPIAN "PATRIOTS" HARASSING THE ITALIANS IN GOJJAM PROVINCE SOUTH OF THE LAKE. MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID, HOWEVER, IT STILL WAS TOO EARLY TO TALK OF A SUDDEN PUSH ON ADDIS ABABA, THE COLONIAL CAPITAL.

ERITREA--THE ITALIANS ARE CONTINUING TO OFFER DOGGED RESISTANCE AT CHEREN, THROUGH WHICH A BRITISH COLUMN IS TRYING TO DRIVE TO THE RED SEA. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED SUBJECTING THE ITALIANS TO A SYSTEMATIC BOMBARDMENT TO SOFTEN RESISTANCE.

EVERY ASSURANCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN GREECE WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS THAT BRITAIN NOT ONLY IS WILLING TO CONTINUE HER AIR SUPPORT BUT IS CAPABLE OF THROWING A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS INTO THE GREEK CAMPAIGN.

ANTHONY EDEN HAS BUSY DAY British Foreign Minister Confers With Middle East Chiefs

Cairo, Feb. 21 (P)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, spent a busy day today in consultations with chiefs of the British Middle East command and Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French commander whose troops have cooperated with the British against Italians in Africa.

He dined with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of the Army of the Nile, and it was announced he soon may visit eastern Libya, from which the Italians have been virtually ousted.

Troops Sail Against Foe in Native Dhows.

Chisimaio, Italian Somaliland, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—A detachment of the King's Africa Rifles captured today the islands of Deiserpenti and Mohangayap in Refuge Bay, here at the mouth of the Juba River. The British unit sailed against the islands in dhows, native boats used along the East African coast.

Negus's Colors Go Into Battle.

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch date-lined "with the Ethiopian regular army" said today that Emperor Haile Selassie's regular troops led by British South African officers got their first "blooding" in an attack on an Italian fortified position at Dangilla in the Lake Tana sector of western Ethiopia. Selassie's

trained soldiers joined irregulars, and a Sudanese frontier battalion in the assault, the dispatch said, carrying into action the colors presented by the Negus the day before the battle.

The Fascist garrison was said to have been already half evacuated when the combined forces started operations. For several days previously, camel trains had lugged guns, ammunition and stores to the foot of the Gojjam escarpment, the dispatch said, and from there on, mules packed the supplies to the mountain top while R. A. F. bombardments destroyed the Italians' lines and enabled the Ethiopians to penetrate the lines quickly.

In presenting the colors to his warriors, Selassie declared: "If you fail to carry out your oath of allegiance, this flag will bear witness against you."

BRITISH TAKE SOMALI ISLES

Litvinoff Swept Out As Red Party In Russia Cleans House

Foreign Commissar Fired From Communist Com- mittee; Molotoff's Wife Dropped As Candidate

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 21—A new house-cleaning by the Communist party tonight swept Maxim Litvinoff, the former Foreign Commissar, off the party's Central Committee and removed Paulina K. Zhemchuzhina, wife of Vyacheslav M. Molotoff, present Premier and Foreign Commissar, as a candidate for the same group.

Litvinoff and three others were accused of "failing in their duties." No explanation accompanied the dropping of Zhemchuzhina, as she is known in the U. S. S. R.

Other Leaders Warned

In addition to these changes the Soviet party congress, now in session, warned M. M. Kaganovich, former head of the aviation industry, and six other commissars that they would be ousted from the Central Committee unless they did better work and fulfilled the tasks entrusted to them by the party Government. (Kaganovich lost the aviation post a year ago and got a "new post," the nature of which has not been made known.)

The same kind of warning was given to:

M. F. Denisoff, commissar for the chemical industry.
S. S. Dukelsky, sea transport commissar.
I. P. Sergueyeff, munitions commissar.
Z. A. Shashkoff, river transport commissar.
A. A. Ishkoff, present fisheries commissar.
V. V. Bogatireff, electrical industries commissar.

Others Dropped

Dropped as committee members, besides Litvinoff, were N. M. Antselovich, I. A. Likhacheff and F. A. Merkuloff. Merkuloff has been vice-commissar of black metallurgy.

New members of the committee include V. G. Dekanozoff, Ambassador to Germany, and Otto Kuusinen, head of the "Finnish People's Government" during the Russo-Finnish war and now leader of the party in the new Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic.

New candidates for membership include Ivan M. Maisky, the Ambassador to Great Britain, and Gen. Georgi K. Zhukoff, Vice-Commissar

of Defense and chief of the Red army general staff.

Backed League Of Nations

Litvinoff, ardent supporter of the League of Nations and the idea of collective security, was removed as Foreign Commissar on May 3, 1939, and supplanted by Molotoff, who in that year negotiated the non-aggression pact with Germany which preceded the present war.

Litvinoff dropped almost completely out of the public eye, although in December of 1939 he was reported to be engaged in preparing digests of foreign policy for Molotoff and Joseph Stalin.

Headed Perfumery Trust

Molotoff's wife in recent years has been, successively, head of the Soviet perfumery trust, Vice-Commissar for the food industry and Commissar for the fish industry, but she was removed from the last post late in 1939, and very little has been heard of her since.

In 1936 she visited the United States and was a White House guest.

Litvinoff himself came to the United States in November of 1933 and negotiated with President Roosevelt the resumption of United States-Soviet diplomatic negotiations.

Paulina Karpovskaya Zhemchuzhina, wife of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff was dropped as a candidate for the Central Committee. She formerly was Commissar of the Fish Industry and Vice-Commissar of the Food Industry.

(Litvinoff, a supporter of the League of Nations and collective security, was supplanted on May 3, 1939, by Premier Vyacheslav Molotoff, who subsequently negotiated the Russian non-aggression pact with Germany.)

(Litvinoff came to the United States in November, 1933, and personally conducted with President Roosevelt negotiations leading to resumption of American-Russian diplomatic relations which had been broken off sixteen years before by Washington.)

Kaganovich Warned

The party congress, now in session here, served notice on M. M. Kaganovich, former head of the aviation industry, that "unless his work improves in his new post and he fulfills the tasks entrusted to him by the party government, he will be removed from membership in the Central Committee and from responsible posts."

Similar warning was given to M. F. Denisoff, commissar of the chemistry industry; I. P. Sergueyeff, munitions; S. S. Dukelsky, sea transport; Z. A. Shashkoff, river transport; A. A. Ishkoff, fisheries and V. V. Bogatireff, electrical industries.

New members appointed to the committee today included V. G. Dekanozoff, Ambassador to Germany, Otto Kuusinen and four others.

New candidates for membership in-

Moscow Fires Litvinoff And Other Leaders

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 21—The Communist party removed former Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and three others from the party's central committee today for "failing their duties" and warned the heads of seven Commissariats that similar action would be taken against them unless their work "improves."

cluded Ivan M. Maisky, Ambassador to London; Gen. Georgy K. Zhukoff, Vice-Commissar of Defense and chief of the Red Army general staff, and I. V. Tyuleneff.

Besides Litvinoff, those dropped as committee members were N. M. Antselovich, I. A. Likhacheff and F. A. Merkuloff.

Opposed Axis Policies

Litvinoff's downfall as a power in Soviet affairs was attributed to his leanings toward the collective security policy of Britain and France and his long-standing opposition to that of Germany and Italy.

Just before his removal as Foreign Commissar Russia presented a proposal to the Allies—which they rejected—for a triple military alliance and guarantees of independence to numerous small European countries.

STORM-BEATEN SPAIN OFFERED HELP BY ALL

Axis, British And U. S.
Propose Sending Aid
To Santander

German Field Kitchens
Are Rushed From
Occupied France

[By the Associated Press]

Santander, Spain, Feb. 21 — Bel-ligerent Britain, Italy and Germany waged a tug-of-war for the good will of Spain today, each volunteering aid for the relief of this storm-wrecked city.

Upon acceptance of the offer of the German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, army field kitchens, ambulances, a military hospital and complete companies of sanitary technicians and engineers with motorized transport were dispatched from occupied France.

30,000 Meals A Week

The kitchens can prepare meals for 30,000 persons. The engineers, it was said, will aid in clearing away debris from the city, swept by a storm and fire last week.

At the same time it was announced that the British, at the instance of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, were diverting two shiploads of wheat and oats to the relief of Santander.

The Belgique cargo consists of nearly 6,000 tons of wheat and 270 tons of oats. The Czardax carries 5,374 tons of wheat and 4,200 tons of oats.

Duce Offers \$9,000

Francesco Lequio, the Italian Ambassador, presented Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner with a gift of 100,000 pesetas (about \$9,000) on behalf of Premier Benito Mussolini for aid to the city.

Former King Carol of Rumania, in exile at Sevilla, donated 3,000 pesetas for relief work among Santander's homeless citizens and another 1,000-peseta gift by the Colombian Minister was announced.

Belated reports of eleven more fatalities in Portugal brought to 188 the number of known dead in the hurricane which swept over the entire Spanish peninsula last week end. That wind fanned the flames which devastated hundreds of business buildings and residences in Santander.

Red Cross Sends \$10,000

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The Red Cross cabled \$10,000 to Lisbon today for the relief of hurricane victims. Reports to it said over 400 were killed and 1,500 injured in last week's storm.

Envoy to Stay in London.

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.). — A spokesman at the Russian embassy said tonight that election of Ivan Maisky, Ambassador to London, to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party would "make no difference to his position as Ambassador and will not mean his departure from London."

Due in Santander Soon.

Santander, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—German field hospital kitchens ready to prepare 30,000 meals, companies of military ambulances, technicians and engineers and a motorized transport column were expected here tonight at this port on the Bay of Biscay.

Soldiers and equipment are to help the homeless, aid in clearing away debris and re-establishing disrupted public services.

From Madrid word was received that the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, had arranged for two ships loaded with wheat and oats for England to be diverted to Santander and their cargoes distributed for relief. The ships, the Belgique and Czarda, were at Gibraltar at the time of the fire.

Rome, Saturday, Feb. 22—Friends of former King Alfonso XIII of Spain despaired of his life early today, and the ex-monarch's strength was said to be waning fast.

Former Queen Victoria Eugenia and three of their children returned to his bedside as Alfonso was said to have suffered new heart attacks. The children were his recently designated heir, Don Juan, Prince Jaime and Princess Beatrice.

BERLIN SAYS IT AIMS TO HELP SANTANDER

Field Kitchens and Mechanized Transports
Roll South From French Border to
City Swept by Fire After Gale.

BERNE, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Madrid by DNB, the official German news agency, said today that Germany, volunteering aid for fire-stricken Santander, had sent a complete field hospital, sanitary and technical army companies and a column of motorized transport with field kitchens to that Spanish city.

A devastating fire broke out in Santander following a violent windstorm last week end.

The German Ambassador to Madrid was said to have told Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, of this aid. Spain has a frontier with the German-occupied coastal region of France.

Another daughter, Christina, has been summoned from Turin, where she went two days ago after her father appeared to improve. Physicians were in constant at-

Alfonso's Strength Waning, Friends Despair Of His Life

Former Queen Victoria Eugenia And Three Of Their
Children At Bedside Of Spain's Ex-King

[By the Associated Press]

tendance and a priest slept near the room, ready to administer the last rites of the church.

The latest bulletin issued said Alfonso's condition in the last twenty-four hours was "characterized by a state of grave cardiac respiratory weakness which is still persisting."

Persons close to Alfonso's suite reported he was in "grave peril." He suffered a series of heart and respiratory failures Thursday night. He has been ill since February 12.

Among the visitors to the sickroom yesterday was Crown Prince Umberto of Italy.

Alfonso's Condition Called Grave

Rome, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Doctors described the condition of former King Alfonso XIII of Spain as grave today. They said he spent a restless night during which he suffered another heart attack.

Rumanian Steel Works Passing Into Nazi Hands

Half Of Malaxa Shares Taken Over
By Goering's Syndicate,
Budapest Hears

Budapest, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The Malaxa Steel and Munitions Works of Rumania, recently expropriated by that Government, were reported today to be passing into German control.

Advices from Bucharest said that the Herman-Goering Iron Works—Goering is marshal of the German Reich—took over half the shares of the firm, the other half remaining in Rumania's possession. All business and technical management is to be assumed by the Germans.

The Malaxa works substantially monopolized the manufacture of arms, munitions and locomotives from the Rumanian Government.

Sarawak's White Rajah Gives \$466,500 More To Britain's War Chest

London, Feb. 21 (A. P.)—The Colonial Office tonight announced that the British Government had accepted the offer of a gift of 1,000,000 Straits dollars (about \$466,500) from the white Rajah of Sarawak Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, toward the cost of the war.

The Rajah of Sarawak gave 1,000,000 Straits dollars to Britain in October, 1939, and another 500,000 in June, 1940.

Deserter, 1941 Style

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 21—The Daily Mirror today related the story of an alleged 21-year-old deserter from the army who walked into Queen Elizabeth's bedroom and asked her to help him get a fire department job.

The youth, whose name was not given, left the army and got a job as a fitter's mate in one of the royal homes in the country, the newspaper said.

The Mirror quoted him: "But the job I wanted was in London's auxiliary fire service—I wanted to be in the thick of it."

"I found out where the Queen's rooms were and made up my mind to

see her and ask her to help. I went boldly to her room and knocked at the door.

"A voice asked, 'Who's there?'"

"I answered and walked in. The Queen seemed surprised and asked why I had come. I said something and she then asked me to tell my story. She smiled and was nice to me."

"After I had told her why I had come to see her, she shook my hand and promised to help me. She took my address and said she would write soon."

"Next day I gave up my job and returned to London."

All that was three weeks ago, said the Mirror, and now the man is facing trial on a desertion charge and the regulations concerning employment at royal homes have been tightened.

U. S. Woman Awarded British Heroism Medal

American-born Mrs. Jennie Burnham Credited With Saving 165 Persons In Raid

London, Saturday, Feb. 22 (AP)—American-born Mrs. Jennie Burnham Cameron has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for heroism during an air raid.

Mrs. Cameron, whose parents and two sons live in Winchester, Mass., is welfare and billeting officer in the Leicestershire village of Kirby Muxloe. Her husband is a Leicester businessman whom the dark-haired, vivacious American met when he visited the United States.

A fellow-worker credited her with getting 165 persons to safety during an air raid, saying, "She worked like a Trojan all through a really ghastly night, quite oblivious of the bombs."

Norwegian Minister Resigns

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Halvdan Koht, sixty-eight years old, resigned today as Foreign Minister of the Norwegian government-in-exile because of ill health and was succeeded by Trygve Lie, who has been acting as Foreign Minister since last November.

Capetown Pastor Sentenced

Gets Three Years for Obtaining Information on Defenses

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Rev. D. J. Vorster, Dutch Reformed Church minister and "general" in the Ossewabrandwag—extremist nationalist organization—was sentenced to three years' imprisonment today under the official secrets act.

He was convicted of obtaining information about defenses at Simons-town, on False Bay, from a South African artillery corporal. He won acquittal on an additional charge of attempting to obtain the password for entry to the batteries there.

South African Nationalists are opposed to participation in the war against Germany.

'American Puzzle,' A Nazi Serial

Berlin, Feb. 21 (AP)—Starting tomorrow, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, will print a series of articles captioned, "The American Puzzle," which will concern President Roosevelt's foreign policy and the President himself.

In the first chapter, "Symbolic Origin," the writer compares the friendship of Hitler with Premier Mussolini and of President Roosevelt with Prime Minister Churchill.

III

Carrots In Belgium

Brussels (Via Berlin), Feb. 21 (AP)—For thousands of Belgian children the first morning exercise at school these days is to eat a raw carrot.

To children old enough to understand, the teacher explains that carrots contain essential vitamins. Younger children merely know that here is a little extra food, welcomed after a skimpy breakfast.

Carrot distribution was begun with the cooperation of German authorities. Any child showing a disposition to rickets also gets a little capsule of vitamins.

These efforts have met with considerable measure of success, so the hope now is expressed that Belgian children will get through the winter without dangerous malnutrition.

Nazis Ban Potatoes For Paris for Riots

VICHY, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reports from Paris today said the German administrators had ordered the city deprived of potato supplies for 40 days as a result of disorders in the central market section.

Demonstrations by mothers demanding milk for their children were reported in the capital yesterday.

Darlan Drafting Press Law

Confers with Publishers and Reporters Group on New Statute

VICHY, Feb. 21 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan interviewed today representatives of publishers and of the newspaper reporters' syndicate, preparatory to issuing a new press statute.

A new order to the French press forbids advance announcement of meetings of the Council of Ministers, which now will be reported only when a communique tells of the session.

French Council Debates Questions Of Far East

Reported Jacques Chevalier Will Soon Resign As Minister Of Education

Vichy, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Council of Ministers "deliberated today upon questions of the Far East and various questions of interior organization," a communique announced tonight.

Informed quarters said that Jacques Chevalier would resign soon as Education Minister—the fifth ministerial change since January 3—and that Abel Bonnard, member of the French Academy, might succeed him.

These sources said Chevalier was stepping down in the interest of French-German collaboration.

French Boat Reported Torpedoed, 17 Missing

San Sebastian, Spain, Feb. 21 (AP)—The French freighter *Guilvinec*, 3,181 tons, en route from a Spanish port to Oran, Algeria, in ballast, today was reported to have been torpedoed 170 miles off Pasajes at 2 A. M. Wednesday.

The captain, mate and fifteen of the crew are missing. Twenty-two others were rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, which brought them to Pasajes.

Vichy Bans Roland Novel

Vichy, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Education banned from public grade and high schools today edited versions of Romain-Rolland's novel, "Jean Christophe," and twenty-two other textbooks.

FASCISTS CURB NEWSMEN

Foreigners Must Have Dispatches Checked, Bern Says

Bern, Feb. 21 (AP)—Foreign correspondents in Italy must submit copies of their dispatches to authorities thirty minutes before telephoning them abroad, the Swiss telegraphic agency said tonight in a dispatch from Rome.

After submitting a copy the newspapermen "will be free to dictate their dispatches on their personal responsibility," the agency reported.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 21—The newspaper *L'Avvenire* said today special German motorized formations called *Nebeltruppen* (fog troops), which were used in Poland, especially at Modlin in the battle for Warsaw, were being rehearsed for an invasion of England. The paper said the troops were practicing attacks in natural and artificial fog.

Food In The War Zones

Sweets In Italy

Rome, Feb. 21 (AP)—A Government order today forbids the manufacture or sale of ice cream, cake or fresh pastry made with flour, milk, oil, butter or other fats after March 1.

Pastry and ice cream can be sold three days a week. Under the new regulation fruit ices, made without milk, may be sold every day.

The Agriculture Ministry drastically tightened oil, butter and fat rations. Individual weekly rations have been 400 grams (about 14 ounces) of fat and butter, plus 300 grams (10½ ounces) of oil. Now the total oil, fat and butter ration has been fixed at 400 grams.

Add Rome XXX grams.

The Ministry explained that the new ration made less difference than would seem since supplies previously were inadequate and not everyone was able to receive the full amount.

Premier Mussolini received Dr. Karl Glodius, head of a German mission, to hear Glodius' report on trade talks.

Cannon Balls of 1580 Found in Portugal

Lisbon, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Heavy round-iron cannon balls, which experts say were fired by a Spanish armada in 1580 during an attempt to conquer Portugal, were uncovered on Estoril Beach by the recent hurricane.

The cannon balls were imbedded in the sands in front of the ruins of historic Fort San Antonio, where the Portuguese fought 6,000 Spaniards landed by the armada. They were placed in the artillery museum.

DIVIDED SKIRTS IN PARIS SHOWS

Designs Reflect Shortage of Gasoline and Leather.

Paris (via Berlin), Feb. 13 (delayed) (A. P.).—Current shortages of gasoline and leather are the inspirations for some of the new styles presented in the Paris spring showings.

Formal afternoon dresses were adapted for cycling by carefully-camouflaged divided skirts, and handbags made of wood and trimmed with rough bark were shown.

Another development was the appearance here of symbols of work in gold ornaments, such as scissors-shaped buckles, miniature carpenter tools hanging in clusters, coat buttons of gold ladders and bar pins representing tiny monkey wrenches.

LeLong's spring collection put the emphasis on hips. Coats and dresses had the hips built out with pleats or shirrings and a new straight-line cut made the hems look narrower than the hips.

Hips were further emphasized by bulging pockets on both day and evening models. The evening silhouette stressed bodices shaped to a deep point in front to meet skirts thickly shirred on.

All the day skirts were short, scarcely covering the knees.

Floral Prints Used.

Floral and geometric prints were used for day dresses, featuring shirred bodices and skirts, high or V-shaped necks and usually short sleeves.

Printed crepe suits were shown, having fitted jackets and fancy pockets. Contrasting light jackets were shown with dark skirts. Tailored suits in pin stripes and men's plaids had knuckle-length jackets and narrow plain skirts.

The leading color for day and evening was topaz yellow. Other day colors were gray, beige, geranium, cinnamon, turquoise, green, navy and black. Evening colors were white, pink, turquoise, powder blue, navy and black.

Heavy white Spanish lace was fashioned on an Easter bride's gown topped with a short lace mantilla replacing the traditional tulle veil.

PANAMA VESSELS TAKE OWN RISKS

Government Disclaims All War Responsibility.

Panama, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Risks of war trade by ships under Panama registry were placed on the shoulders of the vessels' operators today by an official Government disclaimer of responsibility.

The disclaimer, in the form of an executive declaration by President Arnulfo Arias, affects a number of foreign ships, including American, which have taken advantage of Panama's liberal maritime regulations to engage in trade with belligerents under Panama registry.

well informed persons here viewed President Arias's declaration as an effort to clear Panama of any responsibility for ships which resort to Panama registry for the express purpose of engaging in traffic with belligerents.

The statement said the Government had unofficial information that ships under Panama registry had engaged in activities which "could involve Panama if it were understood they developed with the tacit approval of its Government."

"The Government of the Republic of Panama assumes no responsibility for risks taken or damages suffered by ships under the Panama flag engaged in activities not neutral, whether in the waters of the war zone of Europe or belligerent waters generally," the statement concluded.

Honduras Bars Nazi Tourists
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Government today canceled visas for thirty-five German tourists which had been granted by the Honduran consul at Hamburg.

Canadian Airman Killed in Crash
Ottawa, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Air-craftsman N. G. Lee of Owen Sound, Ont., died in a hospital here today of injuries suffered when a Canadian Royal Air Force training plane crashed at Metcalfe, twenty miles south of Ottawa.
Flight Lieut. W. J. Dyson of Victoria was seriously injured.

Envoy Reported Chosen
Canada Expects McCarthy to Replace Christie at Washington
OTTAWA, Feb. 21 (CP).—There were indications today that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King had decided on a successor for Loring Christie as Canadian Minister at Washington. Mr. Christie is ill.
Although the Prime Minister's office and the Ministry of External Affairs declined to comment before the formal announcement, expected Monday, it was generally believed that Leighton McCarthy, a Toronto lawyer had been selected.
Mr. McCarthy, born at Walkerton, Ont., in 1869, is chairman of the board of the Canada Life Assurance Company and a director of several other companies. He served in the House of Commons from 1892 to 1908.

KONOYE PUT UNDER FIRE BY TOKYO PRESS

Asahi Scores Premier's Absence From Diet On Plea Of Illness
Matsuoka "Cannot Understand" Foreign Fears Of Japanese

[By the Associated Press]
Tokyo, Saturday, Feb. 22.—The absence of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye from the Diet on a plea of illness was the subject of polite but definite comment today by the important newspaper Asahi. "There seems to be room," Asahi said, "for criticism of his continued absence and his occasional illnesses at the most critical times."

The same edition carried a Page 1 account of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's second special interview in two nights with Japanese newspapermen in which Matsuoka was quoted as saying:
"For the past two weeks Britain and others have been playing up stories in the press as if afraid of some positive action by Japan, despite the fact that, at least of late, Japan has not taken any positive action whatsoever in the south. I can hardly understand it."

Answered British Inquiry
He said his recent exchange with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, concerned this, but declined to touch on the actual contents. He reiterated that instead of offering to mediate the European war, he merely answered a British inquiry concerning Japan's mediation between French Indo-China and Thailand.

Asahi's comments on Premier Konoye started by recalling that the late Premier Hamaguchi, who was shot and killed in 1931, had been forced to appear before the Diet even though he was ill and feared an attempt on his life.

"This was a heartless act on the part of the opposition," Asahi said.

"Room For Criticism"
"We are not demanding that such a foolish thing be done in the case of Premier Konoye, but there seems to be room for criticism of his continued absence and his occasional illnesses at the most critical times."

[Konoye has been ill for twelve days, and his early appearance before the Diet seems unlikely. Frequently in the past ill health has served him as a shield in times of crisis. In the past he often had his meals, read, studied, conferred and even seen motion pictures in his bedroom. Besides his pillow are pills, powders and nostrums, and he is said to awaken ten times a night to take a sleeping potion. Yet his physician has said in the past that the 49-year-old Prince is in perfect health.]

Urges Diet Attendance
"We say that if the illness of the Prince is not too serious," continued Asahi, "it would be no end of help if he attended the Diet, in spite of more or less indisposition."

"However, if the illness is serious, we earnestly hope for a more thoroughgoing treatment of the patient, at the same time giving someone the right to speak with responsibility for the Premier."

"It should be realized that a war is going on and a still graver crisis is facing Japan. The uncertain state of the Premier's condition is depressing."

In connection with that "graver crisis," the Japanese press only yesterday accused the United States and Britain of heading a four-power scheme intended to "encircle" this country.

Warns Of Danger
Foreign Minister Matsuoka declared yesterday that continued British and American defense preparation was dangerous.

A commentator in the newspaper Nichi Nichi asserted "the Anglo-Saxons" were cleverly trying to split Japan away from the German-Italian Axis, remarking:

"What we should fear is neither warplanes, bombing planes nor parachute troops but the plots and schemes under which Britain and the United States attempt to collapse the tripartite alliance by utilizing their first-rate art of propaganda."

Attention Turned To Tokyo
A similar attempt to break Italy has thus far failed, the commentator

added, and so attention had been turned to Tokyo.

"They (the Anglo-Saxons) say that if Japan will sever relations with the Axis, Japan will be lent money and sent materials."

But, he went on, nothing could disturb the pact.

More than one paper took up the theme of an alleged British-American effort, supported by Australia and the Dutch East Indies, at economic and strategic encirclement of Japan.

Quotes N. Y. Dispatch
Asahi displayed a New York dispatch in which it was asserted that the United States' "immediate concern is to check Japan's southward advance."

"Outstanding instances of this," the dispatch added, "are the bill for reinforcement of defense equipment on the islands of Guam and Samoa and other Pacific bases, and the executive order barring entry into strategic bases in the Pacific."

For several days—since Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred last week with the British Ambassador and the Australian and Netherland Ministers—the Japanese press has been playing on the theme of "four-power encirclement" by the United States, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands Indies.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka's warning as to the possibility of "considerable danger" in the South Pacific was delivered in a press conference with Japanese newspaper men.

Cautions "Anglo-Saxons"
Domei, the Japanese news agency, quoted him as expressing hope that "the Anglo-Saxons" would withhold "any measures tending to excite Japanese public opinion."

"There is no need of Anglo-American defense preparations in the South Seas because Japan has taken no action that should cause Britain or the United States to feel uneasiness," Mr. Matsuoka said.

Says Japan Is Target
"While it may be true and not unnatural that Britain and America have made their preparation to meet and possible contingency," Mr. Matsuoka declared. "Any one can guess that these measures are being aimed at Japan and her actions."

Then he went on to say that Japan had made no moves that might reasonably cause concern. He said that recent Japanese troop movements to French Indo-China had been "carried out on the basis of an amicable understanding with French Indo-China authorities as a part of military operations against Chungking."

"Japan has not displayed any activity recently," the Foreign Minister added. "That is why I am at a loss to understand the intensive campaign of fear that has been carried on in Britain and other parts of the world."

In the midst of this clamor in the press it became known that the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, was expected at the Japanese Foreign Office for a conference tomorrow.

Japanese Leader Sees Danger In Anglo-Saxon Steps in East

Cautions London and Washington Against Exciting His People—Tokio Paper Sees Blockade by America.

Tokio, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told Japanese newspaper men today that continued defense preparations by Great Britain and the United States in the south Pacific would produce a situation "attended by considerable danger."

Domei, the Japanese news agency, quoted the Foreign Minister as expressing hope, in a long interview, that "the Anglo-Saxons" would refrain from "taking any measures tending to excite Japanese public opinion."

Simultaneously he reiterated a denial that he had sent an offer of European mediation to London. He said he merely had dispatched a communication to the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in which he gave a "very frank reply" to questions Mr. Eden had asked through the Japanese Ambassador to London, Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Sees Cry of 'Wolf! Wolf!'

"There is no need of Anglo-American defense preparations in the South Seas because Japan has taken no action which should cause Britain or the United States to feel uneasiness," Matsuoka said.

"I consider it not only unnecessary but regrettable that there should be any such action on the

part of Britain which would endorse the British propaganda cry of 'Wolf! Wolf!' when no wolf is at the door.

"I think that those in charge of diplomacy should endeavor to eliminate such illusions and should take proper measures to persuade other countries from resorting to any preparation based on an illusion which is unnecessary and irritates both parties."

The interview with the Japanese press was along much the same line as a statement by Matsuoka yesterday to foreign correspondents.

No Specific Mention.

Matsuoka's interviews followed British action in strengthening Singapore's defenses with a massing of Australian troops and the decision of the United States to strengthen defenses of Guam and Samoa.

Matsuoka mentioned none of these moves specifically, but said that he found it difficult to understand recent Washington consultation among Secretary Hull and the envoys of Australia and the Netherlands Government-in-exile.

"While it may be true and not unnatural that Britain and America have made their preparations to meet any possible contingency, any one can guess that these measures are being aimed at Japan and her actions," he said.

Then he went on to say that Japan had made no moves which reasonably might cause concern. He said that recent troop movements to French Indo-China were carried out on the basis of an amicable understanding with French Indo-China authorities as a part of military operations against Chungking.

Limit Is Expected.

[So far as the formal written accord between Tokio and the French colony is concerned on this point, the number of Japanese soldiers in northern Indo-China days ago was reported to be more than double the 6,000 permitted.]

"Japan has not displayed any activity recently," Matsuoka continue, "that is why I am at a loss to understand the intensive campaign of fear which has been carried on in Britain and other parts of the world."

Matsuoka said that his communication to Mr. Eden was dispatched on his own initiative after Cabinet consultation, rather than at German instigation.

He said that it included "my opinion of many years about world peace, for reference, because of my acquaintance with Eden, but the communication contained nothing which is to be interpreted as our mediation of the European conflict."

"I do not think Eden himself has such a misunderstanding," he continued.

'Positive Phase Seen.'

The newspaper Chugai asserted today that British-United States maneuverings against Japan had assumed a "positive

phase" to unwar Japanese negotiations in the East Indies and added that the United States was planning to blockade Japan.

The paper said it had confirmed to its own satisfaction that rumors of a crisis in the Far East were "ill-willed propaganda of British source." Circulation of these rumors was followed by concentration of British defense forces in Malaya, the laying of mines around Singapore and the concrete shaping up of American defense activities in the Far East, it said.

"Further," the Chugai said, "The United States is preparing to resort to economic blockade operations against Japan."

Other newspapers contributed to a chorus of critical comment on what is called here "the four-power economic and strategic encirclement of Japan," in which the main roles are given the United States and Britain, assisted by Australia and the Dutch East Indies.

Asahi gave prominence to a New York dispatch declaring that "the United States' immediate concern is to check Japan's southward advance."

U. S. Pacific Bases Cited

"Outstanding instances of this," the dispatch said, "are the bill for rein-

forcement of defense equipment on the islands of Guam and Samoa and other Pacific bases (passed Wednesday by the House of Representatives) and the executive order barring entry into strategic bases in the Pacific."

Asahi made several references to American-British cooperation in the Pacific.

Matsuoka Criticized

The newspaper Asahi, without stating the source of information, said Matsuoka informed Britain that if she "adjusts military preparedness and engages in various operations (in East Asia) on the supposition that some urgent situation was bound to occur in the Pacific and South Sea areas, Japan naturally would be compelled to cope with her."

The newspaper Hochi, on the other hand, commented: "Matsuoka's utterances always cause disturbance both at home and abroad. He talks too much, especially at Diet sessions."

The whole subject of Matsuoka's message to Britain was reported to be causing widespread Government discomfiture and nervousness.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew was scheduled for a conference at the Foreign Office tomorrow.

Difficulty in Mediation.

The newspaper Asahi said today of the Thailand-Indo-China situation that Thailand was keeping faith with Japan in trying to negotiate peaceably but that Indo-China, "in glaring contrast, is making use of Anglo-American influences to arm itself against the peaceful economic aims of Japan with undisguised malice."

"Indo-China hostility to Japan, both in the strategic and economic senses, may be ascribed partly to the heavy pressure of Anglo-American preparations for war, which include a secret contract with Indo-China," the paper added.

"Indo-China is trying to interest the United States in its affairs through rubber, which the United States regards as indispensable to its munitions industry, which in turn, it hopes, would serve to turn the Tokio conference in its favor."—(D.F.N.)

Japanese demands for \$10,000,000 worth of American and Chinese-owned goods stored in Haiphong warehouses were reported to have caused a serious dispute between Japanese and French authorities.

Japanese military authorities were said to want the French to requisition the goods, which included American trucks, tires and other materials intended for the Chinese, and then turn them over to the Japanese. The French refused.

In retaliation, the reports said, Japanese guards around the warehouses were strengthened so as to prevent removal of any supplies, even those requisitioned by the French. Observers said the Japanese appeared to be keeping a close grip on the goods so they could seize them quickly in the event of war in the Pacific.

The Dove vs. Snake

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Feb. 21—Major Kunio Akiyama, spokesman for the Japanese expeditionary force in China, took an excursion into metaphor at his press

conference today, declaring, "Japan has the heart of a dove of peace, but a snake—the United States and Great Britain—has placed its egg in the dove's nest."

The egg, said Akiyama, "is the fortification of Singapore, the arrival of Australian troops in Malaya and the impending fortification of Guam and Samoa."

A newsman asked what he thought would hatch from this egg.

"God knows," Akiyama replied, "but the dove will protest vigorously."

Abandoning metaphor, the spokesman charged that "Great Britain and the United States . . . want to impose the status quo in the Pacific on Japan a nation desiring peace."

Siam Preparing For Indo-China War to Resume

Armistice Expires Tuesday; Bangkok Reports British Fortifying Malay Border

BANGKOK, Feb. 21 (P).—Thailand (Siam) is pressing preparations, it was understood tonight, against the possibility that the Tokio conference which is seeking a settlement of her conflict with French Indo-China may fail to reach an agreement before Feb. 25, the expiration date of an already extended armistice.

The press displayed prominently accounts of warlike preparations in neighboring countries and stressed that Thailand was pursuing her policy of "friendship for all."

One newspaper quoted persons arriving from Malaya as saying the British had mined all important bridges leading into Malaya and had increased naval forces off the east coast of that peninsula. Another told of machine-gun nests and barbed wire entanglements along the Thailand-Malaya frontier. Victoria Point, the southern tip of Burma, was said to have been converted into a British naval and air base.

Chinese mechanized forces were reported massed at China's southwestern frontier to defend the Burma road "lifeline" to Chungking.

News on Parley Is Banned

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 21 (P).—An official ban was clamped today on the sending of dispatches abroad containing any mention of the current Tokio peace negotiations between French Indo-China and Thailand.

[According to Shanghai reports, Japan has made sweeping demands on both parties at this conference.]

The authorities also advised newspaper men they could not make any reference to developments in the efforts of American oil firms to obtain release of cargoes impounded in this colony.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, discussed the military and diplomatic situation with army and naval aviation commanders.

It was understood that the Japanese destroyer Yugure was expected at Saigon tomorrow to join other Japanese warships in these waters.

Chinese-British Deal Reported

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22 (Saturday)

(P).—Japanese newspapers here reported today that the Chinese government had obtained British "approval in principle" for a joint Chinese-British defense plan extending from southwestern China to India.

The Japanese reports, vague as to details, asserted the defense plan included improvement of communications linking British Burma and Yunnan, China's southwestern province; British help in building a railroad in Yunnan and construction of military communications throughout the region involved.

More Planes at Hanoi

CHUNGKING, Feb. 21 (P).—The Central Daily News, Chinese government newspaper, said today that ninety additional Japanese warplanes had landed at Hanoi, French Indo-China. The newspaper said also that the Japanese had demanded that the French colonial government speed up road building and bridge construction in Tonkin Province.

Tokyo Strengthens Grip On French Indo-China

Shanghai, Saturday, Feb. 22 (P).—Reliable travelers arriving from Saigon, French Indo-China, asserted today that Japan's military and political grip on French Indo-China is being

strengthened daily and that foreign residents of Saigon are convinced Japan is preparing to strike at the East Indies with Saigon as a sea and air base.

These sources said the Japanese, who entered Saigon on the pretext of mediating the border conflict between Indo-China and Thailand, already had completely undermined French authorities and now are dictating the colony's internal and external affairs, duplicating conditions in northern Indo-China.

With Japanese warships tied up at Saigon and others patrolling the coast, and with Japanese bombers at the Saigon airport, the French have been reduced to the roles of puppets, the travelers said.

"Conquerors' Role"

"Instead of acting like peacemakers, the Japanese have adopted a conquerors' role," said one, reporting numerous incidents between Japanese soldiers and French civilians. He said he

saw a Japanese soldier slap a French woman who refused to buy a Japanese-made hotwater bottle in a French pharmacy.

Trouble between the French authorities and the natives also was said to have increased since the Japanese arrival, with disorders almost daily.

On leaving Indo-China, the travelers said they saw four Japanese cruisers, apparently 10,000-tonners, patrolling off Cap St. Jacques. Since then the Japanese naval forces are said to have been increased.

Briton Suggests Trade Blockade Against Japan

Asserts Action By U. S. And England Might Keep Tokyo Out Of War

London, Feb. 21 (P).—Sir Frederick Whyte, former director of the American division of the British Ministry of Information, declared in a broadcast tonight:

"An Anglo-American economic blockade might stop hesitant Japan from plunging into war in aid of a partnership which already has been shown to have at least one foot of clay."

Sir Frederick once was political adviser to the Chinese Government.

Tokyo-Moscow Pact Reported

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—British Broadcasting Company reports heard here tonight by NBC and CBS quoted the Saigon (French Indo-China) radio as saying the Japanese and Soviets had signed an economic agreement in principle at Moscow.

There was no confirmation. However, trade negotiations between the two countries were resumed last Monday in Moscow.

Great Britain Flying Bombers From U.S. To Forces In Far East

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Feb. 21—Two Consolidated patrol bombers, presumably destined for Australia, have made overnight stops here in recent weeks on flights from San Diego. They were believed to have been part of an order of eighteen.

The huge warplanes, making the flights at intervals of about two weeks, arrived with crews of Consolidated Aircraft Company employes, accompanied by Australian flyers. The Australians took over when the planes left Honolulu.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 21—Seeking to discourage Japan from undertaking a drive to the south while Britain is preoccupied with Germany, the British Government announced today that planes are being flown from this country to its forces in the Far East.

The statement made by officials at the British Embassy did not mention the purpose of the plane movements nor disclose the numbers, types or routes.

British officials said only that aircraft are being flown from the West Coast of the United States to their forces in the Far East, indicating that powerful bomber reinforcements are being sent to the naval and air base at Singapore.

The British are now buying a num-

ber of bombers, flying to the Far East by way of American fields at Hawaii, 2,089 miles from San Francisco.

Among these planes are twenty-six four-engined Consolidated bombers and twenty four-engined Boeing bombers, originally ordered by the United States Army but released for sale to Britain.

These planes, which are known as Consolidated B-24's and Boeing B-17 C's, have a range estimated at 4,000 to 6,000 miles. They are both designed to carry heavy bomb loads.

British Civilian Pilots Here

United States Army officials reported recently that British civilian flyers were in this country learning to pilot the big Boeing planes before flying them abroad.

Still another American plane which the British have been buying in large numbers on the West Coast is the Lockheed Hudson coastal patrol bomber. This is an adaptation of the commercial Lockheed transport plane used in this country. The British have equipped it with bomb bays and gun turrets and, with a speed in excess of 250 miles an hour, the converted transport has proved of great value on coastal patrol.

Although the Lockheed Hudson does not normally have sufficient range to fly to Honolulu, American experts expressed belief that it could do so if filled with extra fuel tanks.

at an executive session of that body, had told of swift steps being taken by the War and Navy departments to strengthen American air power in the Pacific, through the dispatch of squadrons of modern bombers and other aircraft to operate with the Pacific fleet.

NAZI PRESSURE SEEN IN ORIENT

Rushing of Planes by U. S. Held Answer to Berlin.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The better spread in some congressional circles today that the administration regards the tense Far Eastern situation as something made in Germany.

The administration, in the opinion of these legislators, has reason to think that Berlin has been exerting pressure to get Japan into the present war and then embroiled with the United States in the Far East in order to hamper the British aid program.

This interpretation of the recent abrupt turn of events in the Orient was one reason, it was reported, why the decision was taken to dispatch immediately a number of the latest army and navy planes to re-enforce American air strength at Pacific bases.

When Gen. George C. Marshall, army Chief of Staff, testified yesterday at a secret session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, one committee member said he left the impression that these were legitimate conclusions.

Gen. Marshall was said to have told the committee that he considered the situation in the Far East serious. He also was reported to have made known the decision to re-enforce American air strength in the Pacific with an unspecified number of fighting planes.

When Japan signed the three-Power Axis pact last September, officials here construed the alliance primarily as an attempt by Germany and Italy to create the threat of war in the Pacific and thereby impede the flow of American aid to Britain while at the same time allowing Japan freedom for expansion in Asia.

Two weeks ago, in an apparent answer to reported Axis efforts to involve Japan in war with the United States, President Roosevelt told his press conference that such a conflict would not reduce American help to Great Britain.

CLOSED HEARING SECRETS REPORT IRKS ROOSEVELT

President Chides Editors Who Printed Testimony of General.

A QUESTION OF PATRIOTISM

Reporters Who Sent Pacific Fleet Plane Story Are Held Not to Blame.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said that today he considered the disclosure of what was intended to be secret testimony by Gen. George C. Marshall before a Senate committee yesterday as hurtful to national defense.

The President told a press conference that it raised a question of ethics, morals, and patriotism on the part of committee members and editors, publishers and broadcasters who printed or broadcast reports of the Chief of Staff's testimony.

Puts It to People.

The President said that it was a question for the American people to consider. At the conclusion of lengthy questioning on the subject he said it was purely a voluntary matter, that he was not thinking about censorship but that he was merely putting it up to the people as a nice question to think about.

[Information about Gen. Marshall's testimony yesterday was given to the Associated Press by members of the Senate Military Committee before which he testified.]

Gen. Marshall was reported by some members of the committee as having said that the Pacific fleet was being re-enforced with an unspecified number of army and navy planes and as having described the Pacific situation as serious.

Asked to clarify the accounts of Gen. Marshall's testimony, the President said he read them in the newspapers at breakfast this morning.

Says He's Not Angry.

Then, with a warning to reporters not to say that he was angry or that a raised eyebrow indicated resentment, Mr. Roosevelt said he was interested in the problem of ethics and he thought that the American people should be interested for the same reason.

In times of world upheaval, he pointed out, there were certain things regarding the defense of the United States that it was advisable to keep secret.

The whole matter, Mr. Roosevelt said, involved the question whether committee members ought to disclose to anybody what is said in a secret session. If they do disclose it, either under the seal of secrecy or not, Mr. Roosevelt said it was perfectly all right for a reporter to take his information to his office. But printing the story presented a difficult problem, he added.

He asked whether an owner, manager, managing editor, or head of a Washington press association office was not under the same moral, ethical, or patriotic duty not to print such a story, as committee members are.

Says Press Should Suppress.

A reporter suggested that the safest way possibly would be for officials not to give such secret information to congressional committees. The President replied that it might be the safest way, but that the Government does not like to keep information away from Congress. The best way, in his opinion, was for committee members not to give such information to the press and radio representatives, and for the press and radio not to use it if given.

The President devoted almost the entire press conference to comments on the Marshall press accounts. Beforehand he responded to other questions by saying that he had no new plans for the fleet and had nothing to say to clarify the Far Eastern picture.

Asked about a London report that economic restrictions on Japan would be tightened, he said he had not even read the report. Afterward he was informed that the State Department had denied any knowledge of it.

The President also said he had never heard about a report that the United States and Canada would jointly develop the Passamaquoddy area in Maine as an American-Canadian naval base.

The question that touched off the discussion of ethics and patriotism was:

"Gen. Marshall, the chief of staff, was represented yesterday as testifying that the Army Air Corps is sending planes to Hawaii and other of our possessions south of these to strengthen our Pacific defenses. Is that correct, sir?"

The President, leaning forward, inquired who quoted the General and was told that several members of Congress had done so. Then the President asked where Gen. Marshall testified and was informed that it was before the Senate Military Committee in secret session.

Previous Leak Recalled.

The ensuing exchange between the President and several score reporters recalled a similar incident more than a year ago after

Gen. Marshall had conferred secretly with members of the same committee at the White House. Statements by some committee men that the President then had asserted in effect that the frontier of democracy was on the Rhine stirred a word tempest in Washington for weeks. Mr. Roosevelt denied the statements attributed to him.

Today he emphasized repeatedly that he was not criticizing the press or anybody, but was only raising a question he thought should be met by some voluntary action and that it was an interesting problem to which the people should give some attention.

In the midst of the exchange a questioner asked if it was not the duty of the press to keep the nation informed on national defense. The President, apparently somewhat surprised, asked in reply: Do you mean to say it is the duty of the press to print military secrets?

Gen. Marshall's memorandum, about 300 words in length, was on the President's desk when the reporters filed into his office. Mr. Roosevelt turned the memorandum face down before the conference began.

U. S. DENIES ORIENT REPORT

Says No Military Observer Is Being Sent To Dutch East Indies

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The War Department said today no military observer was being sent to the Dutch East Indies. It had announced yesterday that one would be sent.

Officers explained unofficially that the error was caused by a clerical mistake in typing a list of names, and that today's announcement did not mean a change in policy.

2 Missionaries Ordered To India From Japan

United Lutheran Church Also Announces Families Of 5 Others Are To Leave Soon

New York, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church announced today that two of its missionaries in Japan would be transferred immediately to India and that the wives and children of five others would leave the country within three weeks.

Dr. Samuel Trexler, the board's president, said the transfers resulted from Japan's "religious laws which aim to nationalize all the churches and because of estranged Japanese-American relations."

Those transferred were the Rev. Howard A. Alsdorf, who was ordained in Ashland, Ohio, and his wife, and the Rev. B. Paul Huddle, of Bedford, Va., and his wife.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been only slight enemy activity, mainly over eastern England and east Scotland, today. A few bombs were dropped, but these did little damage and caused no casualties.

This morning's communique of the same two ministries:

In the earlier part of last night enemy aircraft made an attack on a town in south Wales. This ceased soon after midnight. A number of fires were started but all were dealt with promptly and effectively. Damage was done to houses and other buildings, and casualties, including a number of people killed, were caused.

A few bombs were dropped in the south of England before midnight, but damage was slight and no casualties have been reported from these incidents. Later bombs were dropped at a number of places in southeast England and the eastern counties and at a few points in the London area. Damage was caused in some cases and casualties have been reported.

An Admiralty communique:

A Messerschmitt 110 was destroyed yesterday by the guns of H. M. S. Bramble (Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R. N.). Two aircraft made a low-level attack on the ship simultaneously. They were engaged and one was seen to dive into the sea, exploding under the water. There were no survivors. H. M. S. Bramble suffered no casualties.

An Air Ministry communique:

In daylight yesterday a single aircraft of the Bomber Command dropped bombs on the docks at IJmuiden in occupied Holland. A large fire broke out on the quayside.

The night activities of the R. A. F. were confined to an offensive patrol over certain airdromes in northern France. From these operations none of our aircraft is missing.

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Much damage was caused to the airdromes at Catania and Comiso in Sicily when they were raided by R. A. F. bombers on the night of Feb. 20-21. Many high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on both airdromes. Sev-

eral large fires which gave off columns of black smoke visible more than thirty miles away are believed to have been enemy aircraft burning in or near the hangars. In addition, considerable damage was done to the runways at the airdromes and to a main road and railway lines near by.

From this highly successful raid all our aircraft returned safely.

An earlier R. A. F. communique:

The RAF was again very active over Albanian territory yesterday. A particularly heavy raid was made on Berat, where barracks were badly damaged and a number of fires started, followed by explosions. At Tepeleni enemy stores and troop concentrations were successfully attacked and much damage and confusion caused. Our bombers were escorted by fighters on these raids, and in engagements with the enemy seven of their fighters were shot down without loss to our aircraft, and other enemy aircraft were severely damaged.

In Italian East Africa continued support was given to our troops on various fronts. At Massaua a number of enemy aircraft were damaged on the ground and a large petrol dump set on fire.

Enemy aircraft raided Bengasi yesterday. No casualties and only very slight damage were caused. One enemy aircraft was shot down in flames by anti-aircraft fire, all the crew being killed. One of our fighter aircraft is missing, but the pilot is safe.

The British Middle East command communique:

Libya: One hundred seven medium Italian tanks were captured or destroyed in the battle south of Bengasi. A check of other war material taken over this extensive battle area is continuing.

On the Eritrean front between Jan. 20 and Feb. 20 we captured forty-seven officers, including a brigade commander; 698 Italians of other ranks and 5,576 colonial troops. In addition, many prisoners have been taken in the areas of the Blue Nile, the Upper Nile and in the Gofjam area (Ethiopia).

Italian Somaliland: Our troops have again successfully forced the River Juba north of the original crossing. Operations from both these bridgeheads are developing satisfactorily.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, no events of special importance. Our air formations intensely bombed and scatter-bombed enemy troops, supply columns and defense works. Our fighter planes gave new proof of their daring by shooting down twelve enemy planes in flames in fighting against numerically superior formations of Gloster planes. One of our planes was shot down. Two others returned with dead and wounded aboard.

In North Africa there was the usual reconnaissance by our fast columns. In the Cufr. zone our planes dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy works, causing visible fires.

The night of Feb. 20 German planes attacked the base of Bengasi, including airfields and enemy emplacements.

Our planes bombed military objectives on a Greek base.

In East Africa in lower Juba the battle continued astraddle the river. The enemy carried out air raids on some localities of the Eritrea, Juba and Yavello region with casualties and some damage. Two enemy planes were shot down by our anti-aircraft defense.

In the early hours of Feb. 21 enemy planes flew over the city of Catania dropping bombs which injured six persons, causing unimportant damage.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Greek high command communique tonight:

There was restricted patrol activity at some points on the front, with exchanges of infantry fire in some areas.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation unsuccessfully bombed an area on an island in the Aegean.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The air force sank three merchant ships totaling 11,500 tons and heavily damaged four bigger ships in convoys in English waters. The enemy, in an air fight near Dover, lost two chasers of the Spitfire type.

In the night before Feb. 21 successful bomb attacks were directed against port and dock facilities in the Thames region and along the Bristol channel. One west coast port was mined.

In the Mediterranean, German combat planes effectively attacked British troop concentrations at El Breda and one Libyan port.

Britain Speeds New Ships

Marine Report Says U. S. Destroyers Have Sunk Nazi Submarines

From the Herald Tribune Bureau Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Britain's new army of shipbuilders, expanded by 60 per cent since the war commenced in September, 1939, has already built a sizable new war and merchant fleet, officials reported tonight. No tonnage figures were released, but warship construction is proceeding at a greater pace than during the last war, it was asserted.

It was also revealed that some of the fifty American destroyers released last year to Britain in a ships-for-bases trade have sunk German submarines.

Such an embargo would be a fierce blow, since Japan is dependent on us for many of her absolute essentials, especially for waging war.

Such an embargo would be far more destructive, in fact, than any naval pressure which either Britain or America, or both of them combined, could bring to bear at this critical juncture when the European war is making such great demands.

The Japanese have given no indication of concern over any possible offensive naval operations against her at the moment. Should she feel impelled to take the initiative and attack Singapore or the Dutch East Indies, however, the defensive strength of the British would be a matter of moment.

Tokio has given evidence of worry over the possibility that

In the War Zone

Japan Said to Fear U. S. Embargo More Than Any Naval Operations

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The situation in the Far East remains tense and therefore dangerous, but there is hope that reason will prevail and that nobody will shoot until he sees the whites of his enemy's eyes, by which time shooting may not be necessary.

The chief deterrent to an upheaval at the moment, as I pointed out yesterday, is the firm attitude and preparedness moves of the United States. Japan's greatest fear is that we will be drawn into the conflict.

Thus it is legitimate for us to say that one of the most powerful defenses of Britain's great naval base at Singapore is America's moral and material support of the Anglo-Allied cause against the Axis, of which Japan is an appendage.

That fact should give some satisfaction to those who have the strange idea that John Bull is bearing on his broad back not only his own burdens of defense but all those of the United States.

The Tokio newspaper Chugai today exposed one of Japan's greatest anxieties. It said: "The United States is preparing to resort to economic blockade operation. Nippon is fearful that we will place an embargo on all exports to her."

the United States may send a squadron to Singapore. The latchstring of this stronghold has long been out for Uncle Sam, or so it has been generally understood.

Another of Japan's anxieties is bombing. Most of her buildings are of paper and wood, and a few incendiary bombs could destroy a city.

That thought undoubtedly is very much to the fore in Tokio's efforts to establish friendly relations with Moscow. The air bases of other countries are so far away from Japan as to make bombing difficult, except by the latest long-distance bombers. The Japanese would, however, have to figure that aircraft carriers would be a part of any naval expedition against her.

FOE OF BRITISH AID SUGGESTS FILIBUSTER

**Senator Bulow Says Continuation of Debate
Till War Ends Might Be Beneficial—
Brooks Fears Dictatorship.**

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Senator Bulow, Democrat, of South Dakota, making his fourth speech in the Senate in ten years, said today that a "so-called filibuster" to delay enactment of the British-aid bill until the European conflict ends might keep this country out of war.

He took the floor to denounce the measure after Senators Brooks, Republican, of Illinois, and Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, had asserted that its passage inevitably would lead the United States into active participation in the war.

Mr. Brooks called the bill "a leap toward dictatorship" and Mr. Gillette declared that its passage meant further depletion of American defenses which he said were "so inadequate that only by the utmost exertion and use of all our resources and ingenuity can we prepare for the future."

Senator Bulow said in a prepared speech:

"I am not so sure but what a so-called Senate filibuster, in continuing the debate upon this bill until Europe settles its own war, would be very beneficial to the people of the United States. It might keep us from getting into that war and it would keep the nation out of bankruptcy."

The bill, he declared, would put too much power into the

hands of the President and would result in the United States trying to settle Europe's wars.

Would Ignore Events Abroad.

"We are told," he continued, "that we must pass this bill immediately or the emergency is going to get us. It kind of looks

to me that the emergency makers in Europe don't pay any attention to what our President tells them. It seems to me if I were President I would quit telling them anything. The best way to treat troublemakers is to ignore them and never let on that you are looking. Let them alone—forget about their emergency—and attend solely to our own business. If we do this, they will soon get it settled and we won't be hurt any."

England and Germany, he argued, "can patch up a better peace now than can be obtained after both nations are exhausted and one of them is licked."

"I don't know anything about army mechanics," he said, "but I do know if I were going to fight

Hitler myself, I would not tire myself out by going 3,000 miles to that fight. I would let him use up his strength in coming that distance and then when he stepped into my front yard, exhausted from that travel, I would step out and knock the stuffin' out of him."

Senator Brooks, in his address, said that Senators could not shirk their responsibilities by giving President Roosevelt the powers contained in the legislation.

"The blood of American boys will be on your hands," he asserted. "The blood of America belongs to America, and to her defense to the last drop."

Brooks's First Formal Speech.

Senator Brooks, making his first formal speech in the Senate, said he favored helping the British "by giving them whatever we can spare out of our present production from now on—short of war." He said he would not "dissipate another ounce of the defense of America."

The Illinois Senator said he wanted Britain to win because he believed it would serve the best interests of the United States.

"She didn't do a very good job with her victory the last time," he declared, but added that "I would like to see her have a chance to try it again."

Instead of enacting the British aid bill, Senator Brooks continued, the people should be encouraged to "turn to and build—build to defy any aggressors who might challenge our form of civilization in this hemisphere. . . ."

"I would quit cringing in my boots as a coward and stop telling the world I was afraid of Hitler. I would make this nation so strong that Hitler would never send a boat headed this way or I would prepare to sink them as fast as they came."

Senator Brooks said that he, his father and two brothers were in the world war and added that "there is no glamor, romance or fun for the men who fight."

Calls Measure a War Bill.

"This bill is a war bill," he declared later. "It asks for the same powers that would be asked for if we were actually fighting and shooting, marching, defending our shore."

Saying that this country cannot wipe out hatred or fighting in Europe, he added: "I don't regard it as the responsibility of the United States to police the world now or tomorrow."

Mr. Gillette took the floor as administration leaders moved to speed action on the bill in anticipation of the "tremendous developments" which Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted would take place abroad within the next ten days. Mr. George told reporters before the debate began that he expected Germany to "move very fast," and consequently he hoped that the bill could be rushed through Congress.

Declaring that enactment of the legislation would be almost certain to involve this nation in war, Senator Gillette said that if he were convinced that the security of the United States depended on the "complete defeat" of Germany and Italy, he would vote promptly for a declaration of war. He was not so convinced, he said, adding:

"I want to defend America. Our own defenses are still inadequate and production is behind schedule. Our own defenses have been depleted by the aid already given (to Britain). They will be further depleted by the aid contemplated in this bill."

The Iowa Senator went on to say that if the United States spent billions of dollars in the manufacture of war equipment for Britain, as proposed in the bill, it would have to see that the equipment was delivered.

"If we see that the articles reach them," he said, "we must protect the ships bearing the articles from attack and loss. If we do this, we are in the war, without restrictions or limitations and we must aid in its prosecution to an imposed peace our way. . . ."

Those who were willing to accept war now, Mr. Gillette continued, must be willing to accept the dangers of defeat as well as the responsibilities of victory.

Not Ready to Gamble.

"Every proponent of this bill states that its purpose is to aid our defense by buying time to prepare," he said. "They want to divert the meager war resources which we now have and the production capacity of America to immediate effective aid to Great Britain even if, as most of them admit, it means immediate war."

"I am not ready to consent to this diversion of our defense needs unless there is no other way in which we can prepare for attack. I am not ready to gamble all the future security of America on this exceedingly tenuous hope that our assistance will be timely enough to turn the tide."

"There is not a man in Great Britain or in America who has dared to assert that such assistance as can be rendered in the near future, even if this bill is enacted, could give any effective assurance or probability of British victory."

NAVY ADVISES U. S. PROBE OF SHIP RADIOMEN

**Communist Or Bunds-
man Could Betray Fleet,
Says Admiral Hooper**

**AFL Aide Asserts 150 In
Marine Service Are Dis-
loyal To U. S.**

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, Feb. 21—Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, representing the Navy Department, told the House Merchant Marine Committee today it would be "advisable" for Congress to look into the question of subversive activities in the American merchant marine.

A Communist or Bund member at sea as a radio operator, he commented, was in a position to do "much more than merely harm the vessel or its radio apparatus."

"He can shift his apparatus to frequencies which other ships won't hear and communicate with the enemy," Admiral Hooper said. "He can divulge the position of his ship or a convoy he may be in."

Could Divulge Position

"He can divulge the position of the fleet. It might prove the difference between victory and defeat in war."

An earlier witness, Fred M. Howe, representing the Radio Officers Union (AFL), had charged that there were "at least 150 radio officers in the American Merchant Marine today who are definitely disloyal to the United States."

He described the American Communications Association (CIO) as "one hundred per cent. Communist controlled."

R. A. Winocur, vice-president of the American Communications Association's marine department, said he would favor legislation "really getting rid of subversive activities."

Affidavits Not Required

Winocur said his union did not require affidavits from members that they were not Communists or Bund members because "our members' political beliefs are not our affair."

He expressed the opinion such affidavits would serve no useful purpose.

Admiral Hooper and the union representatives testified in connection with pending legislation which would relax the present requirement of six months' service at sea for radio operators on cargo ships carrying on radio operator.

Union Leaders Oppose Bill

Both union men opposed the measure. Howe said it "might nullify all the laws for safety at sea," and Winocur asserted the objective was to "create a vast surplus of operators so that men would be forced to take jobs they would otherwise refuse."

Admiral Hooper said he felt the legislation was necessary to meet an emergency shortage of qualified operators, but suggested that the relaxation be limited to the duration of the national emergency proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

CIO Aide Questioned

The question of subversive activities also figured in the examination of Bjorne Halling, representing the CIO maritime committee.

Halling said he did not know whether any officer of a CIO maritime union was a Communist, Nazi or Bund member.

Asked if "it makes any difference to your union whether your members belong to the Communist party, or the Bund," Halling said each CIO union laid down its own rules on that question.

"Of course, we are anxious to have qualified men," he said. "If anyone is subversive minded and wants to sabotage a ship, of course, it is to our interest not to let it happen. Our lives are at stake."

The legislation also was opposed by Frank B. Powers, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, and Andrew McDonald, Baltimore representative of the CTU.

SENATORS BACK ARMS INQUIRY

Defense Contracts Facing Broad Investigation

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The Senate Military Committee recommended today a sweeping investigation of contract letting in the multi-billion-dollar national defense program.

The committee sent on to the Senate a resolution calling for appointment of a special committee of seven Senators "to make a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the program for the procurement and construction of supplies, materials, munitions, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, plants, camps and other articles and facilities in connection with national defense."

The resolution, sponsored by Senator Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, recommended that \$25,000 be given the investigators with broad powers to require testimony of witnesses and officials and conduct hearings.

One Adverse Vote.

One Senator at the closed committee session said that the only adverse vote was that of Senator Sheppard of Texas, the chairman who explained he wanted the investigation made by the military committee rather than a special Senate committee.

Contracts and related subjects are the basis of the resolution, but its scope also includes practices of management or labor and such other matters as the committee deems appropriate.

Action came the day after Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told the Senate that parasites had attempted to get fees for their claimed influence in awarding defense contracts.

The Truman resolution asked that the inquiry look into:

"1. The types and terms of contracts awarded on behalf of the United States.

"2. The methods by which such contracts are awarded and contractors selected.

"3. The utilization of the facilities of small business concerns, through subcontracts or otherwise.

Labor Angle Taken Up.

"4. The geographic distribution of contracts and location of plants and facilities.

"5. The effect of such program with respect to labor and the migration of labor.

"6. The performance of contracts and the accountings required of contractors.

"7. Benefits accruing to contractors with respect to amortization for the purposes of taxation or otherwise.

"8. Practices of management or labor, and prices, fees, and charges, which interfere with such program or unduly increase its cost.

"9. Such matters as the committee deems appropriate."

Senator Sheppard said that the Truman resolution was broad enough to cover almost everything.

Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, said he supported the Truman resolution although he had introduced a similar one. "Mine was broader in that it would have gone into policies as well as contracts," Senator Lodge said.

Army and Navy To Buy Meat in South America

Move Designed to Cement Relations; Livestock Men Are Reported in Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The government announced today that it would purchase an undisclosed quantity of South American canned meat for the expanding Army and Navy—a move which was expected to help cement relations with such beef-producing nations as Argentina.

Although any move to buy such meat has hitherto been a sore point with members of Congress from Western range states, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, immediately announced that a number of livestock men he had consulted appeared to have no objection to today's move.

Referring to speeches he has made in the past against the purchases of South American canned beef, he said: "The situation is different now. We didn't have any such army then."

The government also said there would be a "material broadening" in its purchases of American meats and that the development of an "all-around emergency ration" for the armed forces required "all of the domestic canned meat facilities."

The announcement of the purchasing program was made by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Defense Purchases, who said: "Some purchase of South American beef is necessary to provide immediately canned meat requirements for use by the armed forces in the field."

He added that he had conferred with representatives of the American National Livestock Association and that the foreign purchases would be made in such a way as to minimize any disturbance in the domestic market. The livestock men, he said, had agreed some foreign buying was necessary.

In 1939 a purchase of 48,000 pounds of Argentine canned corn beef for the United States Navy stirred a tempest of protests from legislators from Western states.

3,532 PLANES FOR BRITAIN

U. S. Exports Last Year Nearly Equal to Total Sold Since 1911

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The Commerce Department disclosed today that 3,532 airplanes, 4,986 airplane engines and other airplane parts with a total value of \$311,757,326 were exported in 1940 to the British Empire and other countries.

The year's total was nearly equal to the aggregate of aeronautic exports for all years since 1911.

The United Kingdom received \$134,543,037 worth; Canada, \$33,994,473; Australia, \$15,887,718, and the Union of South Africa, \$4,033,849.

France was the second largest purchaser last year with \$75,463,921, all before her surrender in midyear. Other buyers were: China, \$11,087,467; the Netherlands Indies, \$6,128,729; Sweden, \$5,231,384; Finland, \$4,303,299; Brazil, \$3,013,600; Turkey, \$2,458,860; Norway, \$1,468,591; Argentina, \$1,179,609, and Belgium, \$1,150,083.

U. S. DEFENSE HELD HEMISPHERE TASK

Dean Acheson Urges Aid To Britain To Save Market Of American Agriculturist

Assistant Secretary Of State Addresses Farm Institute At Des Moines

[By the Associated Press]

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 21—Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, said here tonight that "totalitarian aggression" must be kept out of all parts of the Western Hemisphere if it is to be kept out of the United States.

Acheson discussed "The World Crisis and the American Farmer" at the evening session of the fifth annual National Farm Institute which has as its general topic, "Economic Preparedness and Agriculture."

Only Chance, He Says

Asserting that there are some who "refuse squarely to face the realities," Acheson said:

"I am profoundly convinced that our best—indeed our only—chance of safeguarding our interests as a free and independent nation lies in extending adequate and timely material aid to Britain and the other victims of aggression.

"Unless we do extend effective aid, we shall face, virtually alone, the full impact of totalitarian aggression in this hemisphere."

Held Vital Phase

He said a phase of a defense "which has not been, and must not be, neglected is the establishment of the solidarity of the Americas and a system of continental defense. The protection of the Panama Canal, so essential for our defense, is but one of the many considerations involved.

"If totalitarian aggression, in all its sinister forms, is to be kept out of the United States, it must be kept out of this hemisphere."

The Assistant Secretary of State also contended that "this hemisphere does not contain the essential characteristics of a self-contained economic area.

N. A. Rockefeller Speaks

"Should the war end in the closing not only of the continental European market, but also of the British market—'closing' except for such limited access as might suit the convenience of totalitarian dictatorship—American farmers inevitably face severe measures of readjustment, a great sacrifice to themselves and to our entire national economy."

The other speaker tonight was Nelson A. Rockefeller, of the National Defense Council's office for the coordination of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics.

Methods Changed

Rockefeller said United States exporters have begun to handle advertising in Central and South American papers and periodicals in such a manner that the advertising revenue "is not used to foster anti-American propaganda in those countries."

"Careful studies revealed that in certain cases United States business firms are represented in Central and South America by agents engaged in, or contributing to, anti-American activities," Rockefeller said in explanation of the voluntary cooperation of exporting firms which the Government is enlisting.

Another Objective

He also said another objective was "the replacement of agents or employees of a United States company or its affiliates in the other American republics wherever such agents or employees are identified as contributing to or participating in anti-American activities.

"In most cases," he explained, "our exporting companies could not possibly have foreseen the problem when appointing their agents."

GREEKS MAY GET PLANES FROM U. S.

Welles Says New Plea for Aid Will Be Answered.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, said today that consideration was being given to Greece's renewed request for material aid and he indicated some action might be taken soon.

He recalled that Greece had made a plea soon after the outbreak of hostilities with Italy and had been promised that the United States would do all possible to meet it.

Since then, he said the question had arisen several times in conversations he had held with the Greek Minister and that Government officials were still seeking to determine just what supplies might be furnished.

The new request for help—particularly airplanes—was made by Greek officials directly to the American Legation in Athens. The legation forwarded it direct to the State Department.

Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, the Greek Minister, conferred with Under-Secretary Welles yesterday, but both refrained from statements on their talk. It was reported, however, that they had discussed Greece's situation in the light of the most recent developments, including the Turco-Bulgarian pact, and that the question of speedy American aid had been mentioned.

In January, after the Greeks had tried everywhere without success to obtain new planes, the navy offered to make available thirty fighters from the aircraft carrier Wasp. The Greek Government, however, withheld a decision pending renewed efforts to secure newer and more heavily armed ships.

Will Protest Seizure Of Mendoza By Britain

U. S. And Majority Of Other American Governments Support Brazilian Proposal

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The United States and a majority of other American governments are supporting a Brazilian proposal for a collective protest to Great Britain for seizing the French steamer Mendoza within the Pan American neutrality zone last month.

Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, indicated in making this known that the protests would be made in accordance with the Panama neutrality declaration.

The Mendoza, an 8,199-ton freighter, was captured January 18 by British vessels as it was en route to France with a cargo of food. The American governments have protested to Britain, Germany and other belligerents in connection with previous violations of the neutrality zone which was designed to keep hostilities away from the Western Hemisphere.

Nazis' Plunder in Norway Is Set at \$330,000,000

In Addition, They're Taking All Fish Caught in '41

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Norwegian government spokesmen here said tonight that the Germans had "plundered" 1,482,000,000 crowns (\$330,000,000 at the last quotation) from the Bank of Norway.

A statement issued by the government's press representative in the United States said that "some idea of what this means to Norwegian economy can be grasped from the fact that the entire budget of the Norwegian state during the last year of normal times was about 700,000,000 crowns (\$160,000,000)."

The money, the statement said, was in addition to "large quantities of requisitioned materials" taken by the Nazis now occupying Norway. Among other things, the statement said, the "Nazis have ordered that at least 150,000 tons of fresh fish must be supplied them by Norway in 1941—in other words, all the fish that can possibly be caught under the best of conditions during the entire fishing season."

\$19,496,805 for War Relief

Red Cross Reports on Aid to Victims in Year and Half of Fighting.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross reported today it had furnished \$19,496,805 in money and supplies to relieve suffering abroad in the first year and a half of war.

Hundreds of thousands of American women have shared in knitting carloads of sweaters. Tens of millions of surgical dressings have been sent to the war zones. Two chartered ships have braved mine-strewn waters to deliver cargoes of food, clothing and medicines. Night and day in embattled area of Britain, Continental Europe and China, men and women have worked to distribute the supplies.

But if all the \$19,496,805 total had been sent to unoccupied France alone, it would have represented only \$4.50—the price of a school frock—for each of the 3,000,000 children there whom the Red Cross today was informed are in grave need of food, clothing and medicines.

The plight of the French youngsters was cabled to Chairman Norman Davis by Richard Allen, American Red Cross representative, who is in Vichy awaiting the arrival of the steamship Cold Harbor.

Ship Reaches Cadiz.

That vessel, chartered by the Red Cross, has docked at Cadiz, Spain, where it is unloading part of 4,500 tons of whole wheat flour, 250 tons of powdered whole milk and 250 tons of evaporated and condensed milk consigned to Spain. The shipment will be divided between Cadiz, Seville and Barcelona.

The ship later will dock at Marseilles to unload 750 tons of powdered and canned milk, 16,500 layettes, 17,000 sweaters, 7,000 girls' dresses and 2,200 boys' shirts, all made of new materials by Red Cross volunteers, and \$100,000 worth of drugs and vitamins.

Col. Cary T. Crockett, head of the American Red Cross in Spain, cabled he had made a tour of Estramadura and Andalusia and found the food shortage especially grave in the regions of Almeria and Albacete.

"Some people have had no bread since Christmas," he cabled. "I saw many people gathering leaves, herbs and roots."

Mr. Davis has stressed that the American representatives must see that the supplies go to those for whom they are intended. There have been no reports of diversion.

Flour and Milk Cargo.

Further aid for Spain is en route. The steamship Aregas is bound for Vigo carrying in its regular cargo a Red Cross consignment of 957 tons of whole wheat flour and 13,000 cases of evaporated milk. On another ship sailing March 5 will be 3,000 tons of flour and milk.

The Red Cross is seeking to charter a third ship to carry supplies under a grant of safe conduct from the belligerent Powers, such as are in effect for the ships now operating.

The Red Cross has two funds from which to draw, the \$21,827,608 war relief fund subscribed by the public and an \$18,000,000 allotment set aside for the Red Cross in the \$50,000,000 congressional appropriation for foreign war relief.

The total of \$19,496,805 in distributions up to February 1, includes \$8,178,617 from the Red Cross and \$5,485,409 in chapter-produced articles and donated supplies. The remainder was drawn from the congressional allotment.

The distribution by nations was as follows:

Great Britain, \$10,277,089; France, \$2,201,191; Finland, \$1,834,513; Greece, \$1,432,304; China, \$1,328,940; Spain, \$403,756; Polish Relief, \$993,922; Belgian Relief, \$57,050; Canadian Relief, \$70,488; Netherlands Relief, \$25,000; Norwegian Relief, \$45,740; Swiss Relief, \$11,272; not allocated, \$15,535.

\$324,000 In Platinum Leaves U. S. For Soviet

8,100 Ounces Of Metal Included
In Cargo Clearing Portland,
Oregon, For Vladivostok

Portland, Ore., Feb. 21 (AP).—Waterfront sources said five small boxes taken aboard the Russian steamer Minsk today, while guards stood by, contained 8,100 ounces of platinum valued at \$324,000.

The steamer departed for Vladivostok a short time later, carrying, besides the platinum, about 10,000 bags of coffee, 20,000 boxes of lard, many bales of woolen rags, oil drilling equipment and 16,000 drums of coconut and palm oil.

The platinum, it was said, was brought here two years ago from Russia for sale, but was being returned because suitable disposal could not be found for it by Amtorg, the Soviet Government's trading company.

Bases Asked by Navy For 'Mosquito Fleets'

\$67,065,000 Program Includes Stations for Blimps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—A \$67,065,000 program for establishment of a number of "mosquito fleet" and "lighter-than-air" bases was on its way to Congress today with Navy Department approval.

Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said he would introduce the necessary legislation Monday to authorize the work.

Selection of the sites for the bases for torpedo boats and other small craft for harbor defense would be left to the Secretary of the Navy.

Representative Vinson said, however, that the Navy had recommended that bases for lighter-than-air craft be established in the Norfolk-Cape Hatteras area at an approximate cost of \$5,205,000, in the Boston area at a similar cost, and in the San Francisco area at a cost of about \$5,905,000.

Auxiliary servicing sites for lighter-than-air craft would be established at various locations, not yet announced, at a cost of about \$750,000.

Representative Vinson said the lighter-than-air bases were needed in connection with the Navy's program for purchasing forty-eight additional blimps in the next two years, to be used chiefly for coastal patrol work.

Count Potocki Plans to Seek U.S. Citizenship

Recently Resigned Envoy
of Poland to File Notice
of Intention on Monday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Justice Department officials said today they understood that Count Jerzy Potocki, who resigned as Polish Ambassador in December, would file a declaration of intention to become an American citizen on Monday.

They added that so far as they knew no other former ambassador to this country had sought citizenship.

Resigned Last Dec. 15

Count Potocki represented Poland in Washington from 1936 to last Dec. 15, when he sent his resignation to the Polish government in exile in London. He was succeeded by Jan Ciechanowski, the United States continuing to accord recognition to the government in exile although Poland had been overrun and partitioned by Germany and Russia during the four years of Count Potocki's ambassadorship.

Count Potocki's wife is Countess Susanna Potocki and they have a nine-year-old son, Stanislaus.

The count is a member of one of Poland's oldest families. Born in 1889, when Poland as a nation was still a dream, he was educated at Lvov College and at Oxford, Lvov and Halle Universities, and served during the World War with the Austrian Army from 1914 to 1917. Later he was a captain of the 3d Uhlan in the Polish Army and was head of the Polish mission to Budapest in 1919.

From 1919 to 1920 he was an aide to Marshal Pilsudski, and in 1930 was a Senator from the Province of Tarnopol, now in the hands of the Russians. In 1933 he was appointed Ambassador to Rome, but resigned before taking up the duties and went instead to Turkey, where he served as ambassador until 1936.

The destruction of Poland hit Count Potocki in many ways, including the loss of his vast estates together with his hunting preserves which were famous among the world's diplomats.

Mayors Propose Changing Draft Ages to 18 to 21

St. Louis Conference Urges
Defense Act Amendment;
LaGuardia on Program

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21 (AP).—Advisability of drafting men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, rather than twenty-one and thirty-five, for selective military service was suggested today by the Midwest regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors.

A resolution said the younger men usually had not begun their business careers and had no extensive family or financial obligations, while men in the present draft-age bracket often found it a hardship to leave their jobs, families and other interests for a year of military service.

The executive committee of the Mayors' conference was asked to make a study of the problem and to propose such amendments to the selective service act as were "in the public interest."

The Mayors, who passed most of the two-day session considering the role of cities in national defense, wound up their meeting with a luncheon addressed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York.

Declaring that this is no time to debate, Mayor LaGuardia made a plea for "all-out" aid to Great Britain as an answer to the "challenge" of the dictators. He said that the world could not exist half free and half totalitarian.

He spoke on "the challenge to American democracy" and made it clear that the "challenge" was a Nazi threat to American institutions and this country's way of life.

With the knowledge that modern warfare now centers on civilian populations, the Mayors learned that the War Department was preparing various plans for civil defense of cities against air attack.

A detailed program for fighting fires set by incendiary bombs was under consideration by the War Department officials, Daniel W. Hoan, of the National Defense Commission, said, and plans have been completed for construction of air-raid shelters and for protection of civilians against poison gas.

"The air-raid warning system" and "blackouts" are among the subjects of a series of technical pamphlets ready for distribution to state and municipal authorities.

An engineers' committee is studying ways to safeguard public utilities.

Mr. Hoan did not go into detail because he said "a premature announcement of action in all these fields might tend to spread hys-

teria and retard the whole program." Financing of civil defense activities will be borne in part by Federal funds, he related.

The Mayors adopted a resolution calling on the War Department to form an advisory committee of offi-

cials representing cities vulnerable to air attack.

Concluding the conference, the Mayors got a first-hand demonstration of what St. Louis would do to cope with an incendiary bombing attack.

WOOLEN INDUSTRY MEETS NEW WORRY

Report Says U. S.-British
Plan Buy South America's
Crop To Bar Germany

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 21—Woolen textile circles were concerned today over trade reports from England that the British and American governments were considering purchasing all South American wool clips for the duration of the war in order to keep them out of Germany.

The reports were immediately discounted in some usually well-informed quarters, but added confusion to an industry that has been caught in the middle of world economic cross currents and a sudden demand for materials that has taxed production facilities to the limit.

The latest headache for the industry cropped up in Bradford, England, in reports plans were being considered by Great Britain and America to insure against the possibility that the huge South American wool crop would get into Germany somehow, possibly through transshipment from Russia. To do this the South American output would be purchased jointly by the two countries as long as the war lasts.

FLEMING HAS PLAN FOR WEEK END PAY

Would End Blackouts in
All Industry.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 21 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-hour Administrator, declared last night that agreements for the payment of overtime for Saturday and Sunday work—simply because it is Saturday or Sunday—should be waived for the present to cut down "week-end-blackouts."

The administrator referred to overtime payments, which are not required by law but are arranged for privately to cover the days at the end of the week. The wage-hour law merely requires the payment of time and a half for overtime beyond forty hours a week.

In a speech prepared for delivery here at a meeting of service clubs, the administrator said:

"Extra legal arrangements whereby Saturday work must be paid for as overtime simply because it is Saturday, can hardly be justified now.

"Overtime beyond forty hours, whether it happens to fall on Saturday or any other day of the week, should be paid for in accordance with the law, but if the thirty-second to the fortieth hours of the work week fall on Saturday, I do not believe these eight hours should be counted as overtime. The Saturday overtime penalty simply prolongs the week end blackout and discourages the use of additional shifts."

Gen. Fleming said the week-end blackout in all industry should be eliminated by the employment of more men on forty-hour week schedules and use of multiple shifts to keep the operation going.

Women In Defense Industry

[By the Associated Press]

Atlantic City, Feb. 21—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said tonight women were proving better than men in defense work requiring delicate care, constant alertness, good eyesight and use of delicate instruments.

Addressing the National Association of Deans of Women, Secretary Perkins said a survey of forty representative defense industries showed women workers displayed superior ability in machine-shop use of gauges, micrometers, calipers and other devices requiring a delicate touch and little physical exertion.

Secretary Perkins said she would advocate abandonment in defense industries of any discrimination in wage rates for men and women doing similar work.

WILLKIE UNLIKELY TO GO TO ORIENT

Says Plans Are "Up In Air,"
But Probably He Will Not
Make Trip

Ex-Presidential Candidate
Back Home In Indiana
Wants Some Rest

[By the Associated Press]

Rushville, Ind., Feb. 21—Wendell L. Willkie, back home again in Indiana "just to get a few days' rest," said tonight that he has virtually abandoned a plan to visit war-racked China.

As the plane which carried the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee and Mrs. Willkie to Indianapolis from New York paused at Columbus, Ohio, Willkie said plans for a trip to China were "still up in the air."

Just Back From England

But as he transferred from the plane to an automobile to bring him to Rushville from Indianapolis Willkie, just back from an inspection tour of war-torn England, said:

"In all probability I won't go to the Orient. I just want to get some rest now."

A delegation from the Indiana General Assembly greeted Willkie at the Indianapolis Municipal Airport, but he declined to accompany them to the State House to appear before a joint session of the Senate and House.

May Visit Legislature

He told the committee he would return to Indianapolis Monday or Tuesday and probably would visit the Legislature then.

Willkie said he was anxious to get out and "tramp around" his five Rush county farms. The Willkies are staying at the home of Mrs. Cora Willk, Mrs. Willkie's mother.

This is Willkie's first visit to Rushville since he left it after making his headquarters here during the early part of his Presidential campaign.

A90

GREEK

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, ALBANIA, FEB. 21-(AP)-
ONE OF THE BIG JOKES GREEK AVIATORS GET OUT OF THIS WAR IS BOMBING
THE ITALIANS' FRONT LINES WITH RECONDITIONED PLANES CAPTURED FROM
IL DUCE'S ARMY AND REPAINTED WITH GREEK MARKINGS.

THE GREEKS SAY IT IS GETTING SO THE BLACKSHIRTS NEVER KNOW WHETHER
TO SHOOT, DUCK OR WAVE A FRIENDLY GREETING WHEN ONE OF THEIR OWN
SAVOIA-MARCHETTIS FLIES OVER.

DEMONSTRATING ABILITY TO DO MORE WORK WITH A PAIR OF PLIERS AND SOME
BAILING WIRE THAN MOST MECHANICS CAN DO WITH AN ENTIRE MACHINE SHOP,
THE GREEKS HAVE SEVERAL TRI-MOTORED ITALIAN BOMBING PLANES BACK IN
THE AIR UNDER GREEK COLORS.

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SOME OF THESE RECONDITIONED PLANES WERE FORCED DOWN BEHIND THE GREEK LINES IN AIR BATTLES. OTHERS WERE LEFT HALF-DESTROYED BY THE ITALIANS WHEN THE GREEKS CAPTURED THEIR FLYING FIELDS.

I WATCHED HALF A DOZEN MECHANICS SWARM OVER ONE OF THESE BOMBERS NEAR THE FRONT. ITS UNDERCARRIAGE WAS WASHED OUT, BOTH ITS WINGS BROKEN, ITS TAIL TWISTED, AND ITS INSIDES RIDDLED FROM MACHINE-GUN BULLETS.

FEB 22 1941

BUT THE GRINNING AVIATORS--PILOTS AS WELL AS MECHANICS WORK ON THESE JOBS WHEN IT IS TOO BAD TO FLY--ASSURED ME, "WE WILL HAVE HER IN THE AIR IN A FEW WEEKS."

THE GREEKS MAKE THEIR OWN PARTS WHEN THEY NEED THEM.

RQ927PES

A195

VICHY, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE DIRECTORS OF MINES DE BOR, OPERATING FRENCH-OWNED COPPER MINES IN YUGOSLAVIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GERMAN FINANCIAL GROUP WILL TAKE OVER SHARES OF THE COMPANY AND CONTROL ITS ADMINISTRATION.

THIS ACTION WAS TAKEN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED "AT THE DESIRE OF AND IN ACCORD WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT RECALLED RUMORS, CURRENT IN VICHY SINCE FORMER VICE PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL WAS OUSTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT LAST DEC. 13, THAT LAVAL HAD ARRANGED FOR SALE OF THE MINE TO GERMANY TO PREVENT REQUISITIONING OF COPPER UTENSILS BY THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

THERE WERE RUMORS, WHICH COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED, THAT CHARGES MADE AGAINST LAVAL IN THIS CONNECTION LED TO HIS RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT BY CHIEF OF STATE PHILIPPE PETAIN.

SOME SOURCES SAID THAT OTTO ABETZ, ADOLF HITLER'S AMBASSADOR IN PARIS, DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION BY FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERTS INTO LAVAL'S PART IN THE TRANSACTIONS WHEN HE CAME TO VICHY ON A VISIT WHICH RESULTED IN LAVAL'S RELEASE FROM CUSTODY. THE INVESTIGATION SUBSEQUENTLY DISCLOSED THAT LAVAL WAS UNJUSTLY ACCUSED, THESE SOURCES REPORTED.

RQ936PES

FEB 22 1941

A129

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, FEB. 22-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. RAISHIRO SUMITA, HEAD OF THE JAPANESE COMMISSION ADMINISTERING ARMISTICE TERMS BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, ARRIVED HERE FROM SAIGON TODAY AFTER A 3-DAY INSPECTION TRIP TO THE DISPUTED BORDER.

(A DISPATCH BY DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, RECEIVED IN SHANGHAI QUOTED SUMITA AS SAYING THAT ARMISTICE TERMS WERE BEING CARRIED OUT "CALMLY AND SMOOTHLY," AND THAT THE "ONLY THING TO DO PRESENTLY IS AWAIT A PEACE AGREEMENT IN TOKYO").

WD1118PES

B131 AGYS IN

FEB 22 1941

DT

HAMILTON, ONT., FEB. 21-(AP)-THE HAMILTON AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TONIGHT THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE ASKED TO PROCEED UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT AND TAKE OVER THE CANADIAN FORD COMPANY.

THE RESOLUTION WAS PASSED AFTER REFERENCE HAD BEEN MADE TO PRESS REPORTS IN WHICH HENRY FORD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HOPED NEITHER GREAT BRITAIN NOR THE AXIS POWERS WOULD WIN THE WAR.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21--(AP)--A DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY)

BROADCAST TODAY SAID THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY "IS SEEKING ASSISTANCE FROM MOSCOW IN ORDER TO DETAIN WAR MATERIALS IN TRANSIT TO CHUNGKING FROM THE UNITED STATES VIA VLADIVOSTOK."

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN, THE JAPANESE AGENCY SAID, IN RETALIATION FOR WHAT IT SAID WAS "MOUNTING OPPRESSION" OF THE NEW FOURTH ROUTE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY ~~XXXX~~ BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHUNGKING REGIME.

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DOMEI QUOTED "RELIABLE SOURCES" AS REPORTING THAT WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES ~~HE~~ ARE BEING TRANSPORTED TO CHINA OVER THE NORTHWESTERN ROUTE THROUGH VLADIVOSTOK BECAUSE JAPANESE AIR RAIDS HAD DESTROYED THE BURMA ROAD.

~~RATHER BECAUSE AMERICAN BUSINESS CONCERNS IN CHINA~~ DOMEI

RECALLED THAT X THE UNITED STATES "RECENTLY EASED EXPORTS TO

THE SOVIET AND ALSO ESTABLISHED A CONSULATE AT VLADIVOSTOK" AND ASSERTED THOSE STEPS WERE INTENDED TO FACILITATE SENDING AID TO CHINA.

VICHY, FRANCE, FEB. 21-(AP)-FRENCH AND GERMAN

ECONOMIC EXPERTS BEGAN CONFERENCES IN PARIS TODAY FOR COORDINATING THE USE OF RAW MATERIALS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

THE GERMAN ECONOMIC CHIEF FOR OCCUPIED PARIS SAID THE WORK WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO RECONSTRUCTION OF A NEW EUROPE.

A FRENCH PRODUCTION EXPERT DISCUSSED THE FUTURE TASKS CREATED BY THE WAR AND THE EFFECT OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

~~THE WORK WILL INCLUDE~~
~~RAISING RESERVES~~ A CENSUS OF RESERVES, ACTION AGAINST ILLEGAL MARKETS, USE OF SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS, AND PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURES.

A164

MOSCOW, FEB 21-(AP)-THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, TWO GOVERNING ORGANS OF RUSSIA, TODAY ORDERED A NEW "15-YEAR PLAN" DRAWN UP "TO SURPASS CAPITALIST COUNTRIES" IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMITTEE ENTRUSTED THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION WITH THE TASK OF DRAWING UP THE PLAN, WHICH WOULD BE DESIGNED ESPECIALLY TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION IN PIG IRON, STEEL, FUEL, ELECTRIC POWER, AND MACHINERY.

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SN153AES

A23WX

BLOCKADE BASE (BUDGET)

BY J.C. STARK

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21-(AP)-THE APPARENT INTENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO PRESERVE THE PAN-AMERICAN "NEUTRALITY ZONE" WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH BLOCKADE BASE IN THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES, BELIEVING THAT SUPPLIES FROM SOUTH AMERICA ARE ESCAPING THE BLOCKADE BY SHIPMENT THROUGH THE FAR EAST AND RUSSIA TO GERMANY, HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING SETTING UP A CONTRABAND CONTROL STATION AT TRINIDAD OR SOME OTHER BRITISH POSSESSION IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA.

SHIP CARGOES PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL FROM SOUTH AMERICA INTO THE PACIFIC WOULD THEREBY BECOME SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND SEIZURE IN THE ABSENCE OF SATISFACTORY PROOF THEY WERE NOT DESTINED FOR GERMANY.

A CONTRABAND BASE IN THAT AREA ALSO MIGHT BECOME AN IMPORTANT BLOCKADE WEAPON AGAINST JAPAN IN EVENT OF AN ANGLO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

SOME AUTHORITIES FEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BASE IN AMERICAN WATERS MIGHT BRING THE WAR INTO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND MIGHT HAMPER INTER-AMERICAN SHIPPING. IN THE DECLARATION OF PANAMA, THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS UNDERTOOK TO EXCLUDE BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES IN AMERICAN WATERS BY CREATING A NEUTRALITY ZONE IN WHICH HOSTILE ACTS WERE FORBIDDEN.

THE QUESTION OF A CONTRABAND CONTROL BASE WAS STILL BEING CONSIDERED BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PROJECT WAS NOT EXPECTED.

MEANWHILE, AN INDICATION THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS INTEND TO SUPPORT THE NEUTRALITY ZONE IDEA CAME TODAY FROM SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE. HE DISCLOSED THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PANAMA DECLARATION, A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS HAD AGREED TO JOIN IN A COLLECTIVE PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN OVER THE RECENT SEIZURE OF THE FRENCH MERCHANT VESSEL MENDOZA OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST WHILE IT WAS SEEKING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE TO FRANCE.

NONE OF THE BELLIGERENTS HAS EVER RECOGNIZED THE LEGALITY OF THE NEUTRALITY BELT, WHICH IS PATROLLED LARGELY BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

EG520PES NM

Italy Now Feels Pinch of War

Food Regulation and Control of Industry Are Being Pressed More Vigorously.

(This article is the first of a series of three describing what wartime means to Italy.)

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

Rome, Feb. 2 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Wartime economy is laying its hand on Italy after months of almost peacetime conditions in the midst of war. With the country beginning to feel the pinch—long after her ally, Germany, and her foe, Britain—Italy's industrial life and her people's personal supplies are regulated more closely now.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Guilds, given virtual dictatorship over food and industry, have been charged with feeding Italians adequately without waste, clothing them and keeping war industries running full blast under stringent conditions.

Food rationing, still less drastic than in other countries of Europe, is more rigidly enforced than it was. Hoarders are arrested under threat of a firing squad in extreme cases and an effort is being made to control skyrocketing prices.

In the last few weeks, serving of rice or such wheat paste foods as spaghetti and noodles in restaurants has been limited to one dish a day per person, through ration tickets. Previously rice and flour for spaghetti and noodles had been rationed for home use.

Ministry Has Many Powers.

The Agriculture Ministry has taken a census of Italy's stocks of rationed foods such as wheat, rice, corn, olive oil, sugar and the like. It has the power to requisition food stocks, import necessary supplies, regulate exports, fix prices and control farming, food manufacturing and packing.

The economic effort is being intensified with the knowledge that Italy must rely mostly on her own resources under the British blockade, since Germany presumably is unable to supply much help.

The gasoline ration has been reduced for the second time since the war began, being cut from seventeen to thirteen and one-half gallons a month for the average small car. Government requisitioning of real estate and personal property, inventions, indi-

vidual and collective services for war purposes has been authorized by decree, but has not yet been applied. The service of an individual, such as a factory executive, for example, or a whole category of persons, such as tailors, could be requisitioned under the decree.

Industry is being tuned up to produce machines for mechanized warfare as rapidly as possible, in priority to all other output. Italy, like Germany, also is concentrating on building new and better planes.

Granted Sweeping Powers.

The Ministry of Guilds has sweeping powers. Where industries of secondary importance have big reserves of raw materials, the Ministry may requisition them for prime industries. When railroad facilities have been used for shipments which are considered non-essential, the Ministry may take them over. Where luxury production is absorbing industrial energy, it may ration or otherwise limit production and sale.

Some Italians have put their money into industrial stocks and real estate in the search for safe investments. Decrees limiting dividends to 7 per cent, doubling the tax on dividends from 10 to 20 per cent and permitting seizure of 60 per cent of any rise in real estate values are designed to give the Government reserves for war financing.

Reserves will be needed, for the budget deficit is expected to reach 40 billion lire (2 billion dollars) for the first year of war ending in June.

TIE-UP IN FRANCE AND A CONSEQUENT FREIGHT JAM WERE SAID TO HAVE PREVENTED THIS SUPPLY REACHING EXPECTATIONS.

IN ALL THE GOVERNMENT EFFORT, THE FINANCE MINISTRY SEEKS TO AVERT INFLATION BY A POLICY OF STABILIZATION OF MONEY, PRICES, SALARIES AND INCOMES.

WITH A LARGER BUDGET DEFICIT THAN EVER BEFORE IN PROSPECT, LA STAMPA OF TURIN SAID IT WOULD HAVE TO BE MET BY LOANS AND ISSUANCE OF BANKNOTES FOR THE TREASURY. THIS AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS TALK OF A SORT OF CONTROLLED INFLATION.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FEB. 20-- SENT FEB 18)

QQ-N1136AES

FEB 22 1947

Before the order, fine woolsens for men's suits had been marked up, in some cases, from 160 lire (\$8) to 250 lire (\$12.50) a meter (39 inches). Workers wear cheaper materials, but prices rose proportionately.

A woman who bought a second pair of shoes of the same kind and brand in six months, found the price had risen from 180 lire (\$9) to 220 lire (\$11). Low-grade standardized types of shoes are now on sale by Government order at a fixed average price of slightly less than \$5 (100 lire).

Food Prices Up.

Food prices are a greater drain on the income of the Italian manual and white collar worker, which is much smaller than that of the American. Although Italy is shipping food to Germany, she has enough food to last, with rationing, Italian experts say, until the new crops are in. The problem of the Ministry of Agriculture is said to be to prevent hoarding, assure regular transportation and control prices.

Bread, one of the main articles of diet, is not rationed at the bakeries. But spaghetti, like flour, is rationed. And many an Italian used to eating 200 grams (seven ounces) of spaghetti or other wheat paste product daily, is now limited to 66 grams (less than two and one-half ounces) a day. As substitutes to supply bulk in their diets, Italians are eating more potatoes, rice (also rationed to 66 grams a day), dry beans and peas, but these are difficult to find except in small quantities.

How Prices Rose.

As for prices, in six months those of one Rome family advanced as follows: White beans, from less than 7 cents a pound to slightly more than 18 cents (3 lire to 8 lire a kilogram). Apples, from 8 cents to 14½ cents a pound (3.50 lire to 5.50 lire a kilogram). Canned tuna fish, from 24 cents to 50 cents a can (4.80 lire to 10 lire). Veal cutlet, from 45½ cents to 80 cents a pound (20 lire to 35 lire). Canned string beans, from 15 cents to 27½ cents a can (3 to 5.50 lire).

Canned peas, from 17½ cents

to 32½ cents a can (3.50 to 6.50 lire). Fresh carrots, from 17½ cents to 42½ cents a bunch (3.50 to 8.50 lire). Honey, from 18½ cents to 41 cents a jar (3.75 to 8.25 lire).

Some food prices are fixed, such as potatoes at 2 cents a pound (1.10 lire a kilogram) and milk about 11 cents a quart (2.20 lire a liter), but eggs cost more than 6 cents each (1.25 lire). Despite these prices, neutral observers say the Italian worker, accustomed to meager fare, is not suffering from under-nourishment, having fats, fruits and vegetables to balance his diet.

Tomorrow: Great Sicilian Estates Broken Up.

Prices Skyrocket in Italy

Control of Living Costs Presents Major Problem Despite Strict Laws.

(This article is the second of a series of three dealing with conditions in wartime Italy.)

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

Rome, Feb. 3 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Control of skyrocketing prices is one of Italy's major war problems at home. Prices of some essential food-stuffs are already fixed, and severe penalties—usually several years' imprisonment—are meted out to food merchants who hoard rationed goods to sell surreptitiously at fancy prices. But more remains to be done, in the view of some Fascist observers.

A new step has been taken by the Ministry of Guilds in fixing the retailers' overhead and profits on clothing at a total of from 24 to 29 per cent of the price, depending on the article. Thus, if the retail price of a cotton dress is 60 lire (\$3), the wholesale cost must have been 45.60 lire and the retailer's mark-up only 14.40 lire.

ADD ROME XXX JUNE.
OTHER DECREES AUTHORIZE THE RAILROADS TO CORRECT MALADJUSTMENTS IN TRANSPORT--DELAYS AND TRAFFIC JAMS--BY RESTRICTING FREIGHT SHIPMENTS TO CARLOAD LOTS AND PENALIZING TARDY UNLOADERS OF FREIGHT WITH HIGH DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

FEB 22 1947

THERE WAS TALK IN TRADE CIRCLES THAT ITALY HOPED TO GET RAW MATERIALS FROM FRANCE AFTER THE ARMISTICE, INCLUDING 45,000 TONS OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL MONTHLY, IN EXCHANGE FOR FOODSTUFFS. BUT A TRANSPORTATION

Italy Struggles to Feed Axis

Considerable Part of Crops Going to Nazis
—Big Sicilian Estates Broken Up.

This article is the last of a series on wartime conditions in Italy.

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

Rome, Feb. 4 (Correspondence of the Associated Press). —Italy has embarked on a campaign of intensive land cultivation with better farming methods in an attempt to squeeze from her thin soil more food for Germany as well as to feed her own people.

Neutral observers have estimated that Italy is supplying Germany with one-fourth or more of her fruit crops, one-fourth of her cheese, one-third of her olive oil and one-eighth of her huge tomato output. Italy has agreed to ship still more foodstuffs to Germany this year, particularly vegetables and fruits.

Italian agriculture, therefore, is striving toward complete self-sufficiency by increasing its food crops and also its livestock raising to give the country meat and fats.

Wheat ranks first as the essential crop. Last year's production was estimated at 268,400,000 bushels (73,200,000 quintals), which were considered almost adequate for Italy's needs. But with the crop depending on the weather and other variable factors, agricultural experts are urging measures to grow more wheat as better assurance of the bread and spaghetti supply. They are calling for more intensive cultivation of hilly land and mountainside, where the average yield of about 17 to 20 bushels an acre (11.4 to 14 quintals per hectare) is considered too low. The use of seed varieties better adapted to high altitudes is recommended, along with terracing and better fertilization.

The agricultural authorities are also urging the raising of more corn, now mixed with wheat in flour milling; more rice, potatoes and beans. The olive oil goal is about 385,000 tons (3,850,000 quintals), as compared to an estimated production now of about

330,000 tons (3,300,000 quintals). Much of the desired increase in Italian food crops is expected to come from more intensive and extensive cultivation of land in Southern Italy, where more than 2,471,000 acres (one million hectares) are estimated to be idle.

A big start already has been made toward breaking up the great landed estates in Sicily into small farms for colonization and better cultivation. More than 2,500 such farms, with houses, have been created. Where the peasants were accustomed to living in crowded rural centers and going to work on scattered fields of big estates, they are to live henceforth on their own plots of land.

With more forage crops called for in the plan to raise more livestock, Sicilians are being urged to rotate their grain crops with forage crops and plow up poor pasture land to sow with field beans, chick peas and lentils. By raising forage which can be stored in silos, the Sicilians would be able, under the new farm plans, to feed livestock during the long dry spell each summer which has burnt up what pasturage existed in the past.

A78

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21)

**SOUTH AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL
REPUBLIC NOW LOOKS TO U.S.
FOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT**

**ARGENTINA FORMERLY
BOUGHT IN EUROPE (680)**

FEB 22 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DEVON FRANCIS, WHO HAS BEEN TOURING SOUTH AMERICA BY AIRPLANE, PICTURES HERE THE AVIATION SITUATION IN ARGENTINA, MOST POWERFUL REPUBLIC IN THAT CONTINENT.)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--
SOUTH AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL REPUBLIC, WHICH USED TO BUY MUCH OF ITS MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN EUROPE, IS LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ITS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT.

ARGENTINA'S ARMY ALONE WOULD LIKE 100 NEW BOMBING PLANES.

THE NAVY WANTS 50 TO 60 FIGHTERS AND SOME BOMBERS, OBSERVATION AND PATROL PLANES.

BUT THE UNITED STATES' WARPLANE OUTPUT, BURGEONING UNDER THE IMPETUS OF DEMANDS FROM HER OWN ARMED SERVICES AND FROM BRITAIN, HAS NOT GROWN ENOUGH YET TO TAKE CARE OF THE OTHER MARKETS IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

SMALL BUT EFFICIENT, ARGENTINA'S ARMY AIR FORCE HAS BEEN HELPED FOR THE LAST 30 MONTHS BY A UNITED STATES ARMY MISSION. THE NAVY AIR FORCE IS LED BY MEN WITH UNITED STATES TRAINING.

BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES ARE BEING EXPANDED AS FAST AS THE LIMITED FUNDS WHICH CAN BE DEVOTED TO REARMAMENT WILL PERMIT. PENDING IN CONGRESS IS A PROPOSAL TO FINANCE PURCHASE OF PLANES OF ALL TYPES.

CURRENTLY THE NAVY IS USING UNITED STATES-BUILT EQUIPMENT ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY. THE ARMY IS USING U.S.-BUILT PLANES FOR ITS COMBAT SECTIONS. THE ARMY EMPLOYS GERMAN AND GERMAN-TYPE MACHINES FOR TRAINING AND TRANSPORT WORK.

BOTH UNITED STATES-AND GERMAN-TYPE PLANES ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE GOVERNMENT'S 13-YEAR-OLD AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN CORDOBA, EMPLOYING 550 MEN AND SITUATED INLAND.

PRODUCED THERE ARE CURTISS FIGHTERS, FOCKE-VULF (GERMAN) TRAINERS AND LIGHT PLANES FOR CIVILIAN PRIMARY TRAINING WHICH RESEMBLE STRONGLY A SMALL MACHINE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE U.S. CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY IN BUILDING UP A PILOT RESERVE.

499

THE WARPLANES AVAILABLE TO ARGENTINA IN THE EVENT OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROBABLY TOTAL AROUND 300.

ARGENTINA HAS ABOUT 300 OFFICER-PILOTS AND 125 ENLISTED MEN PILOTS IN THE ARMY, AND ABOUT 100 OFFICER-PILOTS AND 25 ENLISTED MEN QUALIFIED TO FLY IN THE NAVY. THE NATION'S TOTAL AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, COUNTING GROUND CREWS AND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ASSIGNED TO AIR FORCE DUTIES OF A NON-FLYING CHARACTER, IS BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000 MEN.

THE ARMY'S AIR HEADQUARTERS ARE AT EL PALOMAR AIRBORNE, TEN MILES FROM THE CAPITAL. IT HAS FIVE DIVISIONAL BASES IN ADDITION.

THE NAVY'S AIR ARM IS APPORTIONED AMONG FOUR DIVISIONS: AT PUERTO BELGRANO, NEAR BAHIA BLANCA, 400 MILES DOWN THE COAST FROM BUENOS AIRES; OBSERVATION, BOMBING AND UTILITY UNITS TO PROTECT THAT BASE; A SWIFT STRIKING FORCE AT PUNTO INDIO, 50 MILES DOWN THE PLATA RIVER ESTUARY, AND AIRPLANES WITH THE FLEET.

ARGENTINA HAS BEEN QUICK TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER AS A RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, BUT LIMITED FACTORY AND TRAINING FACILITIES HAVE HAMPERED THE GROWTH OF THE AIR SERVICES.

FEB 22 1947

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THE ARMY TURNS OUT TWO CLASSES OF PILOTS TOTALING BETWEEN 35 AND 40 MEN A YEAR, AND THE NAVY BETWEEN 15 AND 20. FEW OF THEM ARE AFFORDED THE CHANCE OF WHAT IS KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AS "ADVANCED FLYING."

ARGENTINA'S CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM HAS A GOAL OF 5,000 FLIERS WHO WOULD BE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ARMY AND NAVY IN THE EVENT OF WAR. PART OF THE CIVILIAN TRAINING IS FINANCED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

NEWLY IN CHARGE OF ARMY AVIATION HERE IS GENERAL ANGEL M. ZULOLAGA, VETERAN BALLOONIST WHO ONCE CROSSED THE ANDES IN A FREE GAS BAG AT THE MERCY OF THE WINDS. REAR ADMIRAL MARCOS ZAR, PENSACOLA-TRAINED, HAS CHARGE OF NAVAL FLYING.

TWO OF ARGENTINA'S NEIGHBORS, URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY, HAVE ONLY ABOUT TWO SCORE OF PLANES BETWEEN THEM. PARAGUAY'S TWO DOZEN MACHINES ARE OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN MANUFACTURE. PARAGUAY HAS SOME CRACK PILOTS, VETERANS OF THE CHACO WAR.

URUGUAY'S MACHINES, OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE, ARE FOR THE MOST PART OBSOLETE.

ARGENTINA'S MILITARY FLYING PROBLEM, IN ADDITION TO THAT OF PURCHASING, TRAINING AND FINANCING, IS ONE OF TOO MUCH AIRPORT.

THE COUNTRY HAS AIRPORT FACILITIES CREATED BY NATURE OVER AN AREA OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND SQUARE MILES. THE PAMPAS ARE FLAT AND TREELESS AND UNMARKED BY SO MUCH AS A SMALL STONE.

THE STORY IS TOLD OF A COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH, CAUGHT IN BAD WEATHER AND SHORT OF FUEL, SIMPLY LANDED WITHOUT INCIDENT OR INJURY TO THE PASSENGERS ON THE PLAINS. THE PILOTS DID NOT TROUBLE TO LOOK FOR AN AIRPORT.

BUT IF ARGENTINA'S MILITARY FORCES HAVE SO MUCH NATURAL AIRPORT, THOSE OF FOREIGN NATIONS BENT ON INVASION COULD USE IT TOO.

THE ARGENTINE ARMY WOULD LIKE TO AUGMENT ITS FORCE OF ABOUT 25 BOMBERS WITH 100 MORE AS WELL AS 200 COMBAT PLANES OF OTHER TYPES. THE NAVY, IN ADDITION TO ITS PROPOSED NEW FIGHTERS, WOULD LIKE TO BUY IN THE UNITED STATES A MINIMUM OF 50 DIVE BOMBERS, 10 PATROL BOMBERS, 40 OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT AND 15 HEAVY BOMBERS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB. 21--
SENT FEB 19)

DN616A1S

Planes, Warships Join In Dover Air Battle

Algenciras, Spain, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—Two tri-motored planes raided Gibraltar just after noon today and one appeared to have planted two bombs in the arsenal before anti-aircraft guns were able to fire.

Two high columns of smoke were seen rising from the arsenal area by observers here, across the bay from the British naval base, but the extent of damage could not be ascertained.

One of the planes circled the rock, which was enveloped in clouds, while guns of British warships anchored in the Strait joined land batteries in an attempt to bring the bombers down. Both planes escaped amid shell bursts.

[By the Associated Press]

Dover, England, Feb. 22—Armadas of German and British warplanes clashed today in a great battle above the Strait of Dover at England's "Corner of Hell" facing the "invasion coast," and German warships figured in the action. R.A.F. squadrons swarmed over Dover on what appeared to be offensive sweeps against German-held France.

The action was one of the biggest and fiercest battles since the mass day raids of last summer and last fall. It started upon the appearance of formations of German bombers, escorted by fighters, for full daylight attacks. Huge formations of British planes apparently directed a three-point attack at Boulogne, Dunkerque and Ostend, in France and Belgium. The strongest concentration of attackers drove south of Dover toward Boulogne.

The sound of diving planes and distant firing echoed back to Kent.

More than a hundred British and German planes tangled in a five-mile-high combat above the Channel coast, and observers said the Germans finally fled to their French bases.

German warships laid a smoke screen on the water off Cap Gris Nez, on the French coast, which was indistinctly outlined in brilliant sunshine. New buildings recently have been constructed by the Germans there on the French cliffs.

Guns At Cape

Many of Germany's long-range guns used for periodic bombardments of the Dover area have been placed at Cap Gris Nez.

Watchers here expressed belief the Germans were extremely anxious to hide something from British eyes.

Some explosions were heard inland during the dogfights, but none of the German bombers penetrated to the London area.

Even before the massed German planes made their appearance to set off

the battle yellow-nosed Messerschmitt 109's, fast Nazi fighters, had been sent streaking toward home by British Spitfires.

A German bomber was shot down near the Bristol Channel this afternoon and a German fighter downed near the southeast coast, the Air Ministry reported.

One large formation of British fighters was seen flying back from the Channel at more than 20,000 feet. Their exhaust traced a fine pattern against the sky before they broke up into smaller, more maneuverable formations.

Weather Deteriorates

The trailing vapor crossed and recrossed as the fighters dived and climbed.

Spectators on the English coast,

twenty-two miles from the continental shore, saw white smoke billowing from the German warships. It shielded the French cliffs at Cap Gris Nez.

The fine flying weather over the Channel deteriorated in the afternoon. A squall, accompanied by snow and hail, interrupted the show, but when

the weather lifted R.A.F. activity was resumed.

For hours the sky over the Channel seemed to be monopolized by Spitfires and Hurricanes—Britain's first-line eight-gun fighters—which flew at altitudes ranging between 15,000 and 30,000 feet.

Battle Over Kent

British fighters engaged a squadron of German planes in a terrific battle over the Kent coast today as the Luftwaffe returned to the attack on England after blasting the Welsh port of Swansea for the third successive night.

Observers saw a patrol of Spitfires flying in close formation, close with a squadron of fourteen Messerschmitts at an altitude of five miles, and the sky was criss-crossed with long spirals of smoke as the planes dodged and twisted in deadly combat.

Raiders Turned Away

The raiders apparently were turned off before reaching their objective. One group of eight Nazi planes was seen streaking toward Boulogne on the French coast, and within a short time the sky was clear of hostile planes.

The German night raiders started numerous fires in Swansea.

An official announcement said one of the Nazi raiders had been shot down by a British fighter and crashed in flames.

Swansea is the principal port of shipment of anthracite from Wales' extensive mines.

Many of the town's civil defense workers—without sleep for three days—still were on the job this morning.

Wilhelmshaven Bombed

The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, the big shipbuilding center of Emden and the port of Brest in Nazi-occupied France were heavily bombed last night by the R.A.F., an official announcement today said.

The raid on Wilhelmshaven was the forty-third on that vital port reported by the British since the war began.

British bombers also attacked industrial targets in the Ruhr, the announcement said, "but bad visibility rendered it impossible to observe details of results."

The Air Ministry news service said clouds and thick haze covered Wilhelmshaven, but that most of the pilots found their objective among dockyards and shipbuilding works with fire bombs during the ninety-minute attack.

British bombs started a large fire near Bauhafen and a quick succession of explosions, the Ministry added.

(The Germans acknowledged "disturbance flights" by the R.A.F. over occupied territory and Helgoland last night, but said the raiders did little damage.)

It was understood that the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was principally at port facilities of Swansea, with other attacks on Plymouth, Bournemouth, Nor-

Bomber Shot Down

London, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—A German bomber was shot down near the southeast coast, the Air Ministry reported.

The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, the big shipbuilding center of Emden and the port of Brest in German-occupied France were heavily attacked by the Royal Air Force last night, an official announcement said today. The raid on Wilhelmshaven was the forty-third on that vital port since the war began.

British bombers also attacked industrial targets in the Ruhr, the announcement said, but bad visibility made it impossible to observe the results in close detail.

This afternoon an official announcement said that one of the Nazi raiders had been shot down by a British fighter and crashed in flames.

Swansea Is Battered

Nazis battered the big South Wales port of Swansea with high explosives and fire bombs last night for the third successive night, starting numerous fires and adding to Great Britain's mounting toll of casualties. Swansea is the principal port for the shipment of anthracite from Wales' extensive mines, and is known as the metallurgical capital of Wales. The attack lasted about three and a half hours.

Fires were started and damage was done to houses and business premises, and there were a number of casualties, the Government said, including persons killed.

Many of the town's civil defense workers—without sleep for three days—were still on the job today.

There were also raids in the east of England. A few bombs were dropped in London but they caused few casualties and little damage, the communique said.

Germans Claim Victory

Berlin, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—Germans said tonight that their planes had driven British fighter planes back over south England today when the British tried to intercept light and heavy German fighters which attacked important military objectives on land and sea. No German planes were lost, it was claimed.

Authorized spokesmen said today that British warplanes dropped bombs over Helgoland and German-occupied territory during the night, but did little damage.

The overnight activities of the German air force were directed principally at port facilities of Swansea, with other attacks on Plymouth, Bournemouth, Nor-

wich and London, the Nazis said. Many large fires were said to have been started.

Further mining of British harbors also was announced.

The High Command said that British planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in a few places in northern and western Germany, but declared damage was limited to one farmyard.

One British plane was said to have been shot down by naval gunners over Helgoland.

NAZI, BRITISH PLANES SPARE OVER CHANNEL

Briton Says 100 Missed Chance For One Of Best Dogfights Of War

London Denies Decisive Contact Was Made.

R. A. F. Blasts Bases

BY J. NORMAN LODGE

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 22—Big squadrons of German and British planes rode the air over the Dover Strait hour upon hour today in a display of great strength, but air sources here insisted tonight that no really decisive contact was made.

British bombers swept over the Channel to attack the Nazi invasion positions on the French and Belgian coasts, but there was no official word as to the results.

Reasons Not Stated

A qualified informant declared obliquely that while there had been opportunity on this side of the Channel "for one of the war's biggest dogfights," there was for "various reasons" no general battle. What these reasons were was not stated.

At one time more than a hundred German and British planes twisted angrily in the sky, and German warships—during a period of brilliant sunshine that alternated with squalls and snow and hail—came out to lay a smoke screen off Cape Gris Nez, where long-range guns have been firing off and on for months at the English coast.

Wilhelmshaven Fires Set

A communique, in reserved language, described today's action as "considerable patrol activity" by both sides and said one German fighter was shot down off the southeast coast.

The British offensive appeared directed principally at Boulogne, Dunkerque and Ostend and it followed a night of heavy bombing attacks on the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven, the Nazi shipbuilding center of Emden and the Nazi-occupied port of Brest, France, and industrial plants in the Ruhr.

Big fires were set off at Wilhelmshaven, the Air Ministry reported, and the dockyards and shipbuilding works were hit. A "succession of explosions"—white, yellow, red and green—was reported from the Wilhelmshaven area.

Swansea Hit Hard

One pilot, making his twentieth raid, said he flew blind for seventy-five minutes before finding his target and dropping his bombs.

In Swansea, the South Wales port, civil defense workers stayed on the job during the morning after three days without sleep after undergoing last night the third successive night of Nazi bombing.

The town was hit by explosives and incendiaries; many fires were started and there was an unstated number of casualties.

Two German bombers were reported shot down in the area; one last night, one today.

Nazis Claim Destruction Of Six British Airplanes

Berlin, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—Two British Bristol Blenheim bombers were shot down in a battle over the North Sea with German planes today, Nazi pilots reported.

Four parked R.A.F. planes on the Manston (presumably Kent) airdrome were reported destroyed and a building set on fire in daylight German attacks on South England today.

RAISE BUTTER RATION

British Say New Supplies Make Increase Possible.

London, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—The British Food Ministry announced today the weekly butter ration would be doubled to four ounces per person beginning March 10.

The ministry said that the cut in the butter ration to two ounces at the beginning of the winter had enabled a conservation of stocks, and that there now has been an increase in arrivals of supplies from southern dominions.

The total ration of eight ounces per person a week remains unchanged, but the restaurant allowance of butter per meal also was doubled and now is one-sixth of an ounce per person.

Meat rations for the week beginning February 24 remain unchanged at the equivalent of about 26 cents worth per person per week.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 22 (A.P.)

—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture announced today that negotiations have practically been concluded for the export to Britain of 540,000 tons of beef, 30,000 tons of frozen mutton and 10,000 tons of pork before August 31, 1941.

Legion Men Visit King George

LONDON, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion, and three other members of an American Legion delegation were received by King George today at Buckingham Palace. With Mr. Warner were Colonel Franklin d'Oller, Major Gen. Frank Parker and Joseph Deutschie.

U.S.-BORN WOMAN HONORED

Wins O. B. E. for Bravery During Air Raid in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—To American-born Mrs. Jennie Burnham Cameron has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for heroism during an air raid.

Mrs. Cameron, whose parents and two sons live in Winchester, Mass., is welfare and billeting officer in the Leicestershire village of Kirby Muxloe. Her husband is a Leicester business man, whom she met when he visited the United States.

A fellow worker credited her with getting 165 persons to safety during an air raid, saying "she worked like a trojan all through a really ghastly night, quite oblivious of the bombs."

Drop Lenten Fast in Ulster

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—A pastoral letter issued today by Joseph Cardinal McCrory dispensed with Lenten fasting in Armagh diocese because of rationing and food scarcity.

30.24-7669

DT MP MI CD PG KX (COLUMBIA MO. ASKED)

IAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21)

CANADIAN RADIO SYSTEM

SERVES WARTIME USES (330)

BY WADE VERNER

FEB 23 1941

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--
CANADA, WHICH IN 1936 ESTABLISHED THE FIRST NATIONALLY OWNED AND
CONTROLLED BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN NORTH AMERICA, IS USING IT TO
SERVE A DUAL WARTIME USE.

IT AIDS IN KEEPING CANADA'S 12,000,000 INHABITANTS INFORMED ON WAR
DEVELOPMENTS AND THIS COUNTRY'S WAR EFFORT, AND SERVES AS A LINK
BETWEEN THE FOLKS AT HOME AND CANADA'S TROOPS AND AIRMEN OVERSEAS.

THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION COVERS THE COUNTRY WITH
FOUR STRATEGICALLY LOCATED 50,000-WATT STATIONS--CBK AT WATROUS,
SASK.; CBL, TORONTO; CBF, MONTREAL, AND CBA, SACKVILLE, N.B.--
SIX OTHER SMALLER GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR LEASED TRANSMITTERS AND A
STRING OF SOME HALF A HUNDRED PRIVATELY-OWNED AFFILIATED OR
SUPPLEMENTARY STATIONS.

IN ADDITION TO DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ACTUAL LIFE OF CANADIANS OVER-
SEAS, BROADCAST FROM ENGLAND FOR THE HOME FOLKS, AND SPECIAL
CANADIAN PROGRAMS RELAYED TO ENGLAND FOR BROADCAST TO THE TROOPS,
MANY PERSONAL GREETINGS ARE RELAYED TO AND FROM SOLDIERS AND THE
FAMILIES THEY LEFT BEHIND. CANADIAN SPORTS NEWS FOR THE MEN
OVERSEAS IS NOT OVERLOOKED; THEY GET ALL THE HOCKEY SCORES.

30.24-7669

BUT WAR NEWS AND NEWS OF THE CANADIANS OVERSEAS IS ONLY PART OF
CBC BROADCASTING. CANADIANS LIKE GOOD MUSIC AND LOTS OF IT; THEY
ALSO ENJOY, IN THE FIELD OF LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT, MANY OF THE RADIO
FEATURES POPULAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONSEQUENTLY, ALTHOUGH CANADIAN TALENT IS FOSTERED, MANY SYMPHONY
AND OPERA BROADCASTS ORIGINATING IN THE UNITED STATES ARE CARRIED,
ALSO MANY OF THE SPONSORED AMERICAN PROGRAMS OF DANCE MUSIC AND
WISE-CRACKING COMEDY.

FEB 23 1941

B22 (E S)

THE CBS RESEMBLES THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND OTHER
EUROPEAN SYSTEMS IN THE WAY IT IS FINANCED. MOST OF ITS FUNDS COME
FROM LICENSE FEES COLLECTED FROM OWNERS OF RECEIVING SETS: \$2 FOR
A BATTERY SET ANNUALLY, AND \$2.50 FOR A SET THAT PLUGS IN. UNLIKE
EUROPEAN SYSTEMS, HOWEVER, IT ALSO SELLS SPONSORED PROGRAMS.

OUT OF A TOTAL INCOME OF \$3,752,000 DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR
THE CBC RECEIVED ABOUT \$3,000,000 FROM LICENSE FEES AND MOST OF THE
REST FROM SPONSORS.

THE CBC CONTROLS ALL PROGRAMS BROADCAST IN CANADA, EITHER ON OR
OUTSIDE OF ITS OWN NETWORK, AND COOPERATES WITH THE WARTIME
CENSORSHIP BOARD IN SUPERVISING ALL RADIO ACTIVITIES.

ALL ITS TRANSMITTERS ARE GUARDED HEAVILY AGAINST SABOTAGE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB. 21..
SENT FEB. 20.)

(EDS; FIRST PARA READ X X X FIRST NATIONALLY OWNED AND CONTROLLED

NEW YORK, FEB. 22-(AP)-LOSS FROM "ENEMY ACTION" OF THE PATROL VESSEL SOUTHERN FLOW WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, BBC REPORTED IN A LONDON BROADCAST.

British Ship With U. S. Flag Sunk, Nazis Report

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 22—An armed British merchant ship out of Montreal, which the German high command said displayed the United States flag and had the American colors painted on the hull "to conceal its nationality," was reported today to have been sunk in the Indian Ocean.

The 7,178-ton ship was identified as the Canadian Cruiser, registered in Lloyd's as owned by the Canadian Tramp Shipping Company, Ltd., and she was sunk, as today's German communiqué said, by "German naval forces."

Foresees "Incidents"

The report that the Canadian Cruiser flew the United States flag should be of gravest concern to Washington, German circles said.

It was indicated that if every ship

with an American flag must be suspected by German sea raiders as being actually British, "a most unfortunate incident" might occur.

With the best intent and through no fault of its own, they said, a German raider might attack a United States vessel.

Authorized spokesmen said they suspected that "an unfortunate mistake" was precisely what Britain hoped for.

"Should the example of the Canadian cruiser be repeated, it would be a matter for Americans to see that misuse of their flag by armed British merchantmen does not endanger free American sea traffic," one of these spokesmen said.

The daily war bulletin reported the sinking of two other ships—one of 4,300 tons by a submarine and another of 4,000 tons by bombers.

The bombers were said to have attacked a number of British merchant vessels yesterday off the east and west coasts of England, damaging two large tankers and several others in addition to the one sunk.

Further mining of British harbors also was announced.

The high command said British planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in "a few places in northern and western Germany," but declared damage was limited to "one farmyard."

One British plane was said to have been shot down by naval gunners over Helgoland.

Informed Germans said a 7,000-ton merchant ship was sunk today in a bomber attack on a convoy northwest of Scotland.

These sources declared two other ships of 5,000 tons each were damaged by bombs.

They said the convoy put up a stiff fight.

The overnight activities of the Luftwaffe were directed principally at port facilities of Swansea, with other attacks on Plymouth, Bournemouth, Norwich and London, the Nazis said. Numerous large fires were said to have been started.

Bad visibility hampered observation of bomb effects on another steamer in one of the fjords of the islands.

Canadians Know Nothing

Ottawa, Feb. 22 (Canadian Press)—Canadian naval headquarters reported today it was "without any information whatever" regarding Berlin claims that German naval forces had sunk the British merchant ship Canadian Cruiser in the Indian Ocean and that she bore United States colors.

"It's the first report of such a sinking we have heard," a spokesman at naval headquarters said. "We are without any information whatever about it and, after all, the Germans have been known to put out misleading reports before to meet their own ends."

CANADIAN SHIP USED U. S. FLAG, NAZIS CHARGE

Disguised Vessel Officially Reported Sunk In Indian Ocean

British Trick To Draw America Into War Intimated By Berlin

BY ERNEST FISCHER
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 22—The German high command said today, an armed British merchant ship out of Canada, with her belligerent identity hidden under United States colors, had been sunk by Nazi naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

Authorized spokesmen stressed the implication of what they called "misuse" of the American flag, and said it should be of gravest concern to Washington.

"The question arises," one authorized source said, "whether the British are inspiring such flag swindling in the hope there will be an opportunity for developments between Germany and some neutral country."

Communiqué On Incident

The German communiqué made only the bare statement:

"In the Indian Ocean, naval forces sank an armed British merchantman, the Canadian cruiser, of 7,178 tons. The steamer, to conceal its nationality, showed a United States flag, and had American colors painted on its hull."

Since the war began, all United States ships on the high seas have displayed large flags painted on their sides.

"If the example of the Canadian cruiser can be taken as an indication of the general trend," a German spokesman said, "it behooves America to see to it that British armed merchant ships, through misuse of the

(American) flag, do not endanger Americans' freedom of the seas."

Just "What Britain Hoped For"

Authorized sources voiced suspicion that "an unfortunate mistake was exactly what Britain hoped for" in the alleged camouflage of the Canadian cruiser, which sailed out of Halifax and is registered in Lloyd's as owned by the Canadian Tramp Shipping Company, Ltd.

If every ship with an American flag must be suspected by Nazi sea raiders as being British, "a most unfortunate incident might occur," it was said.

The German press also played up the reported sinking as a danger signal for America and as a sign of British weakness.

German Sea Raids Continue

Undersea attack reappeared today in German accounts of sea warfare with the report that a submarine had sunk a 4,395-ton merchantman.

German planes also were said to have sunk a 4,000-ton steamer in raids off the English east and west coasts Friday, damaged two larger tankers and "several other ships."

Washington And London Silent On Nazi Charge

[By the Associated Press]

Both Washington and London were silent on this charge of deceit on the high seas which renews a series of accusations back and forth since the night of Britain's entry into the war, September 3, 1939.

On that night the British liner Athenia, crowded with refugees from the war, sank in the North Atlantic en route to America and the Germans charged Winston Churchill with having ordered her sent to the bottom to put the onus on Germany.

"Sounds Screwy" To Ottawa

Canadian naval headquarters at Ottawa disclaimed any knowledge of any Canadian or United States ship having been sunk in the Indian Ocean.

"It sounds screwy to me," said one official. "It's probably just another direct hit by a communiqué."

The shoe was on the other foot in another recent case of a German raider in the Indian Ocean—possibly the same one to which the Canadian cruiser is credited.

In that, the British charged that a Nazi surface vessel disguised herself as Japanese, not only by flying Japanese colors but also by taking the Japanese name, Manyo Maru.

In New York Last Sept. 1

MONTREAL, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Canadian Cruiser was built in 1921 at Halifax for Canadian National Steamships, which later sold her. The 430-foot ship was chartered for a time by the Elder Dempster Lines. Officials of the Canadian Tramp Company declined to disclose where or for whom she has been operating since the outbreak of war.

[The Canadian Cruiser arrived in New York on Sept. 1, 1940, from Capetown, South Africa. She traded with New York and Australia before the war.]

Radio Digs Few, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 22—The German radio's offer to take collect cable messages from Americans for radio program suggestions had cost the Propaganda Ministry \$9,000 up to noon today, broadcasting authorities said.

Up to that hour 4,500 messages had been received. Limited to twenty-five words their average cost was put at \$2, which must be paid in free currency, from which Germany presumably suffers a painful shortage.

"We Can Meet The Bill"

"But," said a spokesman who sat in a building worth millions and occupied himself with political and military operations costing billions, "I guess we can find enough small change to meet the bill."

The offer to accept collect messages expires tonight.

It was said here that "British propagandists" had urged "everyone in America" to send messages so that Dr. Goebbels' Department of Information would "go broke," and to use their two dollars' worth to say biting things about Adolf Hitler and make the Germans pay for the uncomplimentary remarks.

So the Germans were curious what the Americans would say.

Of the 4,500 messages, it was announced, 4,250 were "serious, unusually intelligent requests for music or talks on certain subjects."

About 250 were described as frivolous. One man wanted to hear a German band play "The Sidewalks of New York." But the authorities said that even the frivolous messages were "worth \$2," because they established the proportion of Americans who take opportunity to "dress down Hitler."

Most Hostile, N. Y. Says

The response was regarded as a sort of poll, giving an insight into the present state of American thought.

(In New York, a spokesman for the Radio Corporation of America, the company transmitting the collect messages to Berlin, said "the preponderance—very definitely a large percentage" of the messages expressed sentiments against the German Government. He said the messages sent numbered "several thousand," that 1,500 were on hand awaiting transmission and that a heavy file was expected today.)

Ship Involved Reported Bound For Jacksonville

Toronto, Feb. 22 (AP)—The merchantman Canadian cruiser, reported by the Germans to have been flying the United States colors in the Indian Ocean, was understood here tonight to have been bound for Jacksonville, Fla., and Montreal.

The Canadian vessel was said to have carried a crew of forty-one under command of Capt. George R. Nuttal, of Sunderland, England.

Mrs. Floyd Domina, of Toronto, said she had expected to hear of the loss of the ship since her husband aboard it had failed to send her a cable she expected weeks ago.

Collect Cables For Germany Pile Up As Dead Line Nears

Nazi Sources And Radio Officials Differ Widely In Cost Estimates And Contents Of Messages

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 22—Hundreds of collect messages for the German Propaganda Ministry piled up tonight in the office of Radio Corporation of America as the midnight dead line neared for cabling requested suggestions for shortwave radio programs.

German sources and communications authorities here disagreed on the cost of the week-long experiment, which the former considered a sort of poll on the present state of American thought.

Up until 5 A. M. today, 4,500 messages had been received at a cost of \$9,000, a German spokesman in Berlin said. Communications experts here estimated the stunt cost the German Government \$11,000 daily.

But the expense apparently did not bother officials in Germany, which presumably lacks free currency.

"I guess we can find enough small change to meet the bill," an official said.

A similar variance existed over the contents of the messages.

Germans said that of the 4,500 messages, 4,250 were "serious, unusually intelligent requests for music or talks on certain subjects."

Radio sources here said a "great preponderance" of the messages expressed sentiments against the German Government.

'Veiled' Nazi Strategy

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 22—Authorized German "refused to identify themselves" today with a veiled suggestion by the news commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, that German strategy might call for an attack on England simultaneously with the start of extensive operations in the Mediterranean.

Efforts to learn how directly the news commentary—which stands close to German officialdom—was inspired were futile.

"Military matters are not subject to speculation," a spokesman said, "and *Dienst* must be taken for what it is worth."

No Comment On Turkey

Asked about the impression in some quarters here that German relations with Turkey have shown signs of becoming more cordial, the spokesman said it wasn't "the right time" to discuss the subject.

The German Minister to Uruguay is home to turn in a report and the chief of another South American mission is on his way home, but it was said authoritatively this did not mean there would be any extensive consultations with the Reich's South American diplomats.

Berlin Reports Papal Nuncio Is Quitting Post

Mgr. Orsenigo, Nazis' Critic, May Return to Vatican; No Hint on His Successor

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (AP)—Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, the Papal Nuncio to Germany, who on several occasions has protested against the treatment accorded to German Catholics, will leave his Berlin post soon and return to the Vatican, reliable sources said today.

No hint was given of his possible successor, but it was said by these sources that the new representative here of the Holy See might be a younger man who has never served in a foreign post.

At the same time reliable Catholic circles said Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, was ill of an intestinal ailment and had received an invitation from Pope

Plus XII to seek recovery at the papal country home, Castel Gandolfo, near Rome.

It was not known whether Cardinal Faulhaber, reported still to be at Munich, had accepted the Pope's offer, but it was said the Bishop of Berlin, Count Konrad von Preysing, was prepared to take charge of the Munich Archbishopric if necessary.

Cardinal Faulhaber's illness, it was reported, has hampered him in attending to his duties during the last seven months. He is seventy-two years old.

NAZIS MOVE TO CUT PUBLIC SPENDING

Decree Orders Strict Curb Except for Defense

Berlin, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—The safeguarding of the necessary means for German defense must take precedence over all other public expenditures, the Reich's Defense Council ruled today in a decree simplifying budgets for the fiscal year 1941. The strictest economy must govern the Reich's budget plan, according to the decree.

Any increases in expenditures must have the approval of the Finance Minister and will be permitted only if serving urgent defense interests or if made inevitable by the incorporation of new territories since March 14, 1938. This was the date of the Anschluss with Austria.

The Finance Minister, before giving approval, must obtain consent of the High Command's Four-Year Plan Commissioner, the General Administrative Commissioner for the Reich and the General Commissioner for Trade and Industry. The Reich's Finance Minister was authorized to fix the Reich's general budget for 1941 by decree.

Lenten Restrictions Lifted in Oslo

Oslo, Norway, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Dispensation from Lenten regulations has been granted in Oslo by the Roman Catholic Bishop because of the difficulty of procuring normal food supplies. Catholics will be required to fast and abstain from meat only on Good Friday.

British Warn Ships

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 22—The Admiralty marked off today a great triangular zone of the Mediterranean between Italy and Africa as "dangerous to shipping of all nations" and naval circles said that ships "might expect anything" there.

These circles said the threats were mines, bombs, torpedoes and shells, but asserted that the announcement did not mean that the area was a mine field.

Follow Italian Lead

"The Italian Government having recently announced that a large area of the central Mediterranean is dangerous to shipping, his Majesty's Government give notice that the following area in the Mediterranean is dangerous to shipping," said the Admiralty notice.

Then it went on to give longitude and latitude of the area's boundaries. Naval circles pointed out that the warning does not necessarily mean the entire area has been heavily mined. Any intensive mining of any sections included in the zone will not be accompanied by further warning, however.

Neutral naval sources said mining of such extensive waters would be a "staggering task" which could be accomplished only by the use of every type of mine-laying craft, including submarines and aircraft.

The area extends approximately 600 miles from the heel of the Italian "boot" to Bengasi, on the Libyan coast, thence approximately 600 miles to French Tunisia, across to Sardinia and the Italian mainland.

BRITISH MINE VAST AREA OF MARE NOSTRUM

36,000 Square Miles of Mediterranean Now 'Dangerous To Shipping'

BY DREW MIDDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 22—A 36,000-square-mile area of the central Mediterranean—Italy's "Mare Nostrum"—was de-

clared "dangerous to shipping" by the British Admiralty today.

Anything from mines to bombs, torpedoes and British naval shells may be expected in a zone extending westward from the heel of the Italian boot and Bengasi, Libya, to a line drawn from Cape Bon in French North Africa to Sardinia, naval men said.

Includes All Tyrrhenian Sea

The area takes in not only the waters around Sardinia and Sicily, but also along Italy's southern west coast and all the Tyrrhenian Sea.

British naval quarters said the warning did not necessarily mean the entire zone had been sown heavily with mines.

It did mean, they said, there was danger from all types of weapons and that any intensive mining of areas within the zone would not be further advertised.

Neutral sources said effective mining of such a large territory would be a "staggering task," requiring intensive use of surface, aerial and under-seas minelayers.

Town of Jumbo Captured

While Britain's naval and aerial forces thus acted to reinforce the seal upon all Italian naval and shipping activity, communiques from Africa reported the capture of the town of Jumbo, described as "a position of considerable importance" in the coastal sector of Italian Somaliland. The British said a brigade staff and many soldiers were taken prisoners at Jumbo.

A Reuters dispatch from a correspondent "somewhere in Ethiopia" said British-led native demolition squads in revolt-riven Gojjam province were worrying Italians into retreat both north and south of Lake Tana.

Black Warriors Harass Italians

The correspondent said these black warriors have thrown away their clubs and spears for tommy-guns and dynamite. He reported Fascist routes of reinforcement for hard-pressed Eritrea are menaced.

Aided by watchers in the hills who signal by native "telegraph," the native bands nightly steal behind the Italians' lines to blow up bridges and telephone lines, the dispatch said.

As a result, it was reported, the Italians are retiring from their mountain positions about Burye, eighty-five miles south of Lake Tana, and about Gondar, north of the lake.

Attack On Cheren Continues

In Eritrea, the British continued to attack Cheren.

British bombings at Chinele and Diredawa in Ethiopia as well as in Somaliland were reported.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, two tri-motored bombers

checked Gibraltar, Spanish dispatches reported, and two bombs dropped in the arsenal area caused big smoke columns to rise. The attack was made while the top of Britain's rock fortress was hidden in clouds.

Prisoners Reach Cairo

Cairo, Feb. 22 (AP)—A British transport today disembarked 350 Italian officers and 500 men taken prisoner at Bengasi. Officers of the vessel reported that German planes attempted to bomb them every day for nearly a week, but that the ship escaped damage.

British Capture Port of Jumbo In Somaliland

South African Troops Win Mouth of Juba River as Bombers Pound Italians

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Feb. 22 (AP).—The port of Jumbo, at the mouth of the Juba River in Italian Somaliland, has fallen to South African troops, it was announced officially today. Jumbo lies on the Indian Ocean about ten miles northeast of Chisimaio, which fell to South African fighters last week and opened the way for a drive across the Juba River.

A "brigade staff and one full colonel, together with a number of European and native prisoners" were reported captured, with "considerable quantities of guns and materials." Jumbo was described in the communique as "a position of considerable importance."

The offensive into Italian Somaliland was reported earlier to have breached the main Italian defense line in two other places along the Juba River, where British bombers were reported to have battered Italian defense works along the east bank. A British East African air force communique said troop concentrations were hit and that "Italian troops traveling in two lorries near Boda, north of Jumbo, indicated to our aircraft that they desired to surrender." (The communique did not specify whether the men actually were taken prisoner.)

600 Captured at Mega

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (AP).—Capture of 600 prisoners in the surrender Feb. 19 of the Italian garrison at Mega, Ethiopia, was announced today by British headquarters.

The British also said their pilots raided airdromes at Chinele and Diredawa, Ethiopia, hitting the railroad station and military barracks at the latter town.

Italians Reported Fleeing From Lake Tana Outposts

Ethiopian Guerrillas, Led by British, Cut Lines of Foe

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency correspondent, writing from "somewhere in Ethiopia," said today Italians were retreating from the "outlying escarpments" about Burye and Gondar, in the Lake Tana area. Guerrilla activity is menacing the Italian line of reinforcement for the Cheren area in Eritrea, the correspondent said.

Young British officers and a handful of British sergeants leading black warriors who have discarded their spears for tommy-guns, dynamite and grenades are creating havoc behind the Italian lines, the correspondent said.

The units, sifting through the lines at dusk and returning at dawn, carry complete demolition materials—land mines and other explosives—and disrupt the Fascist communications by blowing up bridges and strings of telephone poles.

Former Emperor Haile Selassie, who has returned to lead the native revolt was said to have chosen a temporary capital where he is establishing a provisional war government, presumably in the Gojam area northwest of Addis Ababa.

Entire Italian Battalion Believed Dying in Desert

Fled From British 11 Days Ago and Still Is Missing

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The entire 94th Battalion of Italian Colonial Infantry is believed to be dying of thirst in a desert near the Kenya border, a Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from the East African front said today.

Driven from Afmadu, Italian Somaliland, by the British eleven days ago, the battalion was said to have fled into trackless sands southward toward Gelib, eighty miles away.

The troops have not appeared in the vicinity of Gelib, but a doctor who accompanied the Italians for forty miles returned and surrendered to the British at Afmadu. A battalion priest later was found dying of thirst.

Attacks Eastern Claim

Rome, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Italian high command declared today that Fascist fighting forces were holding off British attacks on far-flung fronts in Africa—at Giarabub oasis in Libya, Cheren in Eritrea, and along the Juba river in Italian Somaliland.

The high command reported "actions of patrols and artillery" at the Giarabub oasis and said there was artillery fire "on both sides" in the fight for the railroad town of Cheren, where the British advance toward Asmara, capital of Eritrea, has been checked.

"In the Sudan," the communique said, "enemy columns which attempted to approach our positions were quickly counter-attacked and forced to withdraw with serious losses."

(The location of this action was not specified.)

"Enemy pressure" against the Italian defense line along the Juba river was described as continuing, "tenaciously opposed by our troops."

Nazis Report Libyan Raids

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (AP).—German bombers "effectively" attacked British troop concentrations south of Bengasi, Libya, bombed docks in that port and blasted the near-by airdrome at Berka in a series of raids yesterday and last night, the high command announced today.

Greek Leaflets Urge Surrender

Athens, Greece, Feb. 22 (AP).—Greeks reported today that they had showered leaflets behind the Italian lines in Albania telling of Italian defeats in North and East Africa and assuring that soldiers who surrender would be treated well.

The leaflets, in Italian, have had considerable effect on Fascist morale, Greek spokesmen said, adding that a number of Italians waved the leaflets as a token of surrender when they desired to come inside the Greek lines.

Rain prevented important battle operations yesterday, the Greeks said.

Ship, Islands Bombed

Rome, Feb. 22 (AP).—Italian planes bombed a steamer in the Aegean Sea and "military works" on the Greek island of Lesbos yesterday, the Fascist high command reported today. The daily war bulletin said there was "no important action" on the Albanian land front.

NEW YORK, FEB. 22--(AP)--A BRITISH RADIO REPORT, HEARD HERE BY N. B. G., SAID TONIGHT THAT "FREE FRENCH" TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED TO JOIN THE BRITISH DRIVE ON CHEREN, ITALIAN ERITREA.

THE TROOPS, PART OF DE GAULLE'S FRENCH FORCES STILL FIGHTING ALONGSIDE BRITAIN, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO DISEMBARK ON THE RED SEA COAST OF ERITREA SINCE THE BRITISH DRIVE BEGAN.

THE RADIO REPORT SAID THEY HAD MADE A "REMARKABLE JOURNEY IN TRUCKS" FROM FORT LANZI NEAR LAKE CHAD, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA TO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, TAKING ALONG ALL THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING RIFLES, MACHINE-GUNS, AMMUNITION AND TRENCH MORTARS.

THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT THEY THEN EMBARKED FROM A SUDANESE PORT, PERHAPS PORT SUDAN, AND LANDED ON THE NORTHERNMOST AREA OF ERITREA, WHERE A BRITISH COLUMN ALREADY HAS BEEN OPERATING.

MUD CLOGS WHEELS OF WAR IN ALBANIA

Heavy Going Reported Help To Greeks In Beating Off Italian Attacks

By WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Correspondent
With the Greek Army on the Northern Front, Albania, Feb. 22—Italian troops, led by a picked battalion of customs guards from the Swiss and French frontiers, have suffered "substantial losses" in a futile attempt to cut a gap in Greek mountain defenses, it was reported today by Greek officers. The officers said the Italians attacked for three straight nights after artillery preparation in an attempt to take a snow-covered peak, but were driven back each time.

Formerly Customs Guards
"Some prisoners we took told us they had been customs guards on the Swiss and French frontiers and because they were Fascist party members they were recruited into a battalion and flown to Albania by plane," the officers said.

Three feet of snow on the mountain tops which partially covered barbed-wire obstacles proved a formidable handicap to the attacking troops, the Greeks said.

Mud Clogs War Machine
Torrential rains today were turning the valleys into miles of knee-deep mud and roaring torrents.

As a result the front now is inactive. Sudden Greek soldiers pitched their pup tents on the high spots and crouched in shelters trying to keep their blankets dry from the encroaching waters.

Fires were almost out of the question except for short intervals between downpours.

Leaflet Raids Hailed

Athens, Feb. 22 (AP)—Drenching rain kept Italians idle on the Albanian front, both aground and in the air, and limited the Greeks to mopping-up operations in an area previously occupied, a Government spokesman said tonight.

Leaflets showered behind the Fascist lines, telling of Italian defeats in North and East Africa and assuring good treatment to Italians who surrendered, are proving effective, Greek sources said.

They said some Italians waved the leaflets as a token of surrender when they desired to cross the Greek lines.

Fighting Day and Night

MONASTIR (Bitolj), Yugoslavia (near the Greek frontier), Feb. 22 (AP)—Albanian dispatches said tonight two Italian attacks had been repelled by the Greeks with heavy Fascist losses, and that ground fighting day and night was accompanied by brisk air activity, despite bad flying weather, with both sides strengthening their air forces. The Italians launched a charge in the Devoli River valley and on the Ostrovo heights, these reports said, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Fascist counter-attack followed a surprise Greek night raid on Italian positions north of Pogradetz, in which 200 Italians with equipment were reported captured.

In another Fascist thrust, on the important Trebisini Mountains between Klisura and Repeleni, Greek mountain troops machine-gunned the Fascist flanks, inflicting severe punishment. A Greek night raid on that central sector gained several heights, dispatches said, and pushed the Italians back to a second defense line.

Gayda, U. S. And War

Rome, Feb. 22 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, declared today President Roosevelt was "doing his utmost" to put the United States into the war.

The Fascist editor's expression coincided with the publication in the *Turin Gazzetta del Popolo* of a Stefani (official Italian news agency) interview with Zembi Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, who was quoted as saying "Japan has no silly aggressive desires."

"For no reason," the Ambassador was reported to have said, will Japan "unleash war against England or America." But, he added, America "must know from now on that any act which might involve it in war with the Axis would automatically unleash a conflict with Japan."

Assails Press

"The American people are to be dragged into war by the press, by propaganda and by speeches of United States statesmen," Gayda wrote. "President Roosevelt himself is doing his utmost to drag the American people into war."

Referring to recent theatrical and other entertainments in New York to aid the British cause with money, Gayda declared: "The entire American-aid campaign for Britain is a carnival farce."

Stefani quoted the Japanese Ambassador in a similar vein, declaring he said that the United States is being put under the pressure of British propaganda and that "all depends henceforth on the decisions of President Roosevelt alone."

"On Japan's position toward the (Netherlands) East Indies, Horikiri said, Japan is negotiating peaceably with the aid government to obtain rubber and oil. Moreover, neither England nor America have the right to intervene in these negotiations," Stefani said.

The Japanese envoy was quoted as saying that Japanese relations with the Soviet Union were "considerably improved," with an economic agreement in prospect. He was said to have added that "Russia will remain neutral in the war between the Axis and England."

Italy Is Striving To Boost Yield Of Food Crops

Intensive Cultivation Begun, Using Modern Methods; Aim Is Self-Sufficiency

ROME (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Italy has begun a campaign of intensive land cultivation with the aid of improved farming methods in an attempt to squeeze from her thin soil more food for Germany as well as for her own people.

Neutral observers have estimated that Italy is sending to Germany one-fourth or more of the Italian fruit crop, one-fourth of her cheese, one third of her olive oil and one-eighth of her huge tomato output, and has agreed to ship still more foodstuffs to Germany this year, particularly vegetables and fruits.

Italian agriculture, producing 90 per cent of the nation's food, is striving toward complete self-sufficiency by increasing its food crops and also its livestock raising to give the country meat and fats.

Wheat ranks first as the essential crop. Last year's production was estimated at 268,400,000 bushels (73,200,000 quintals), which was considered almost adequate for Italy's needs. But with the crop depending

on the weather and other variable factors, agricultural experts are urging that more wheat be grown to provide better assurance of the bread and spaghetti supply.

They are calling for more intensive cultivation of hilly land and mountainsides, where the average yield of seventeen to twenty bushels an acre (11.4 to 14 quintals per hectare) is considered too low. The use of seed varieties better adapted to high altitudes has been recommended, along with terracing and better fertilization.

Agricultural authorities are urging also the raising of more corn, now mixed with wheat in flour milling; more rice, potatoes and beans. The olive-oil goal is 385,000 tons (3,850,000 quintals), as compared to present production of 330,000 tons (3,300,000 quintals).

Sea Heroes Or Suicides?

Vatican City, Feb. 22 (AP)—*Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican City newspaper, today criticized the practice of ships' commanders of going down with their ships as tantamount to suicide and contrary to Christian principles.

NAZI OFFICERS ENTERING SOFIA IN PLAIN DRESS

Staff Chiefs Registering at the Leading Hotels in Bulgarian Capital

STUDENTS OPPOSE ARRIVAL

Observers Say 600,000 German Troops Have Not Begun to Cross the Danube.

BY ROBT. ST. JOHN
Sofia, Feb. 22 (A. P.).

German General Staff officers in civilian clothes began arriving at Sofia's leading hotel this afternoon. Groups of radical students demonstrated in front of the Royal

Palace against "German occupation of Bulgaria" as the officers began occupying luxurious suites at the hotel.

Watchers along the Danubian frontier with Rumania, where an estimated 600,000 German troops are poised with pontoon bridges and war equipment, reported, however, that regular Nazi military movements across the river had not started late this afternoon.

However, road signs in German began to appear on posts along highways leading from the Rumanian frontier to the interior of Bulgaria.

Britons Ready to Fly

The British Institute, an educational offshoot of the British legation, suddenly closed its doors and the four British directors hastened to leave the country.

Nearly fifty radical Agrarian leaders of anti-German sympathies

were rounded up by Bulgarian police without explanation.

More anti-aircraft guns were mounted on top of the National Bank Building in the center of Sofia.

Communist leaders were reported to have passed the whispered word among tens of thousands of their followers in Bulgaria to "resist the German invasion by non-co-operation and propaganda, but not by force."

Soon after the German officers arrived crowds of students marched in the streets singing nationalistic songs and shouting protests against the German "invasion."

Nazis Watch Demonstrations.

The Germans watched the demonstrations from their hotel windows without comment.

They arrived in ill-fitting civilian clothes, with shiny black military boots showing from under their long raincoats.

This Associated Press correspondent saw the same men four days ago in German general staff uniforms in the Athenaeum Palace Hotel at Bucharest.

Cafes, restaurants and hotels were filled with the wildest rumors. But apparently only Premier Bogdan Philov, his ministers, King Boris and their closest associates really knew what was going on.

Great Concern in Turkey.

Istanbul, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—The Turkish press displayed increasing concern today over prospects of a German march into Bulgaria. Newspapers asserted flatly that

Bulgaria was about to let Nazi armies march across that country to get at Greece.

"Germany is ready for attack through acquiescent Bulgaria," said the Istanbul newspaper *Demokrat Plitika*, which is regarded as officially inspired.

REDS DISCLAIM HAND IN TURKS' SOFIA ACCORD

Active Moscow Assistance In Non-Aggression Pact Denied

Arrival Of Nazi Staff Officers In Capital Fans Bulgarian Ire

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sunday, Feb. 23—A terse statement by the official Soviet Russian news agency today disclaimed any active assistance by the U. S. S. R. in arranging the recent Bulgarian-Turkish non-aggression accord.

The Tass statement said:

"The Swiss newspaper *Basler (Basle) Nachrichten* published a report alleging that the recent agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey was concluded with the active assistance of the Soviet Union. Tass is authorized to state that this report does not correspond to the facts."

Pact Signed Last Monday

The Bulgarian-Turkish accord, signed last Monday, has been regarded by some Balkan observers as preparation for Axis blows to achieve German and Italian aims in southeastern Europe—elimination of Greece as a belligerent and acquisition of eastern Mediterranean bases from which to harass the British.

Its chief effect, according to these observers, was to immobilize Turkey, keeping her neutral in the event of a Nazi march through Bulgaria.

Pressure On Turkey Suspected

It had been the belief in diplomatic quarters that Soviet Russia exerted pressure of some sort on Turkey to stand aloof from Balkan developments. Sources in Sofia said that it had been understood then that in return for a German promise to leave Turkey alone and stay away from the Dardanelles—the gate to the Black Sea—Moscow had put pressure on the Turks with implications that Russia would be forced to seek return of the "lost" provinces of Kars and Adrahan from Turkey should she become embroiled with Germany over passage of Nazi troops through Bulgaria.

Sofia Students Protest "German Occupation"

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
Associated Press Correspondent

Sofia, Feb. 22—Nazi General Staff officers in civilian clothes, their black military boots shining under their raincoats, began establishing themselves in Sofia this afternoon and from the city's leading hotel they peered quietly out at groups of angry students shouting against "the German occupation of Bulgaria."

On newly erected posts on the highways leading from the Rumanian frontier toward the interior of Bulgaria, bright new road signs printed in German appeared.

No Signs Of Troop Movement Yet

But up to late afternoon watchers along the Danube reported that no regular Nazi troop movement into this country had begun, although the river border is laced with Nazi pontoons.

[This troubled country may become the German high road to Greece and Turkey.]

The police here arrested nearly fifty radical agrarian leaders without explanation at almost the moment the first German officers arrived. Additional anti-aircraft guns were mounted on the National Bank building in the center of the city.

The British Educational Institute, which is connected with the British legation, hurriedly shut its door and its four British directors made haste to leave the country.

The legation remains, although the Minister has made it clear that continued diplomatic relations with Bulgaria depend upon "German movements."

Reds Urge Passive Resistance

To their tens of thousands of followers the Communist leaders were understood to have sent the word by grapevine:

"Resist the German invasion by non-cooperation propaganda, but not by force!"

Students singing nationalistic songs paraded not only in front of the Royal Palace but under the windows of this hotel.

Two of its new guests arrived an hour ago in ill-fitting mufti. Four days ago I saw the same men in the uniform of German General Staff officers in the Athenee Palace Hotel in Bucharest, Rumania.

Sabotage Attempts Suggested

A strong undercover movement to oppose or hamper the Germans was evident; it likewise appeared that the arrests already made by the police were but preliminary to a national roundup of the dissident. There were some suggestions that sabotage might be attempted by peasant sympathizers of the Soviet Union.

Axis sources loosed a stream of dispatches and rumors apparently intended to state the official German "case," and the sense of these assiduously circulated stories was that Britain had landed, or was about to land, "huge forces" in Salonika to support Greece.

Despite Greek denials, these reports persisted.

Turkish Press Aroused

The press of Turkey, which only five days ago signed a pact of non-aggression with Bulgaria, openly asserted that Bulgaria was now about to let the Germans march through to spring at Greece.

"Germany is ready to attack through an acquiescent Bulgaria," said Istanbul's newspaper *Demokrat Politika*.

The Turkish official radio had asserted last night that large British forces were held ready in North Africa to go to Greece's aid. Today, the *Demokrat Politika* supplemented:

"Greece is now ready to give passage to British troops."

Balkans Watch Yugoslavia

The Balkans all watched Yugoslavia for an indication as to what she was going to do. The Turkish press pointed out that at the moment the balance between the opposing British and German interests lay with the Yugoslavians.

But, despite frequent emergency Cabinet meetings in Belgrade, there was not the slightest sign of what attitude the Yugoslavian Government would take—except for the fact that both the Premier and Foreign Minister went to Germany recently at Hitler's "request."

The Government of Rumania, in which there stands a Nazi Balkan army of 600,000 men, continued to support the Germans. Rumanian reservists reported to army camps; the Ministry of National Economy seized the country's entire rubber reserves, including all automobile tires. Provision was made for stripping tires

from automobiles and trucks in case of need.

Rumania And Bulgaria

The marked difference between the German occupation of Rumania and the present move toward Bulgaria lies in the fact that in Rumania Gen. Ion Antonescu had no Parliament and much less opposition to the deal than is now evident in Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria, even the Government's majority in Parliament has expressed concern as to what is to happen if Hitler's forces are allowed through to Greece. Many prominent politicians have openly opposed transit to the Nazis.

The visit of Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, to Egypt has brought the deepest interest; both the deep Balkans and the Near East are expected soon to be caught in warfare. Some observers expressed the belief that Eden's trip could be connected only with British plans to resist the German thrust by reinforcing Greek resistance.

Bulgar Invasion 'In Two Days'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 22—Authoritative British sources declared today that "an open move by the German army into Bulgaria is expected to take place in the next two days."

The British Minister in Sofia, George Rendel, will leave the country if Bulgaria is definitely invaded and occupied by the Germans without resistance, these sources said.

The belief that an invasion of Bulgaria was imminent was based, it was said, on reports that bridging of the Danube river was "now in progress," that heavy restrictions had been imposed on all rail traffic and that Bulgarian houses had been requisitioned as billets for German officers.

Unconfirmed British press dispatches from foreign sources said Germany had offered Yugoslavia a corridor through Greece to the Aegean port of Salonika in return for concessions, including the right to move war material and troops through the country.

(Associated Press dispatches from Belgrade on Wednesday said long lines of sealed railway cars, believed to contain German war supplies, were reported to be already moving across Yugoslavia toward Bulgaria.)

Reputed Nazi Demands

A British Exchange Telegraph report from Switzerland said the German terms included:

Strict neutrality for Yugoslavia and disinterest toward any Nazi moves in Bulgaria or Greece, partial demobilization of the Yugoslav army, the right to move war material through Yugoslavia accompanied by enough troops to safeguard transport, and provision for German air bases in southern Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Benefits

In return, the dispatch said, Germany offered to guarantee Yugoslavia a corridor to Salonika, which would become a "free port"; offered Yugoslavia a slice of northern Albania, and pledged the Reich to mediate with Italy for transfer of the Adriatic seaport of Zara to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia, it was said, would have to allow minor territorial concessions to Hungary and Bulgaria.

Exchange Telegraph quoted diplomatic sources in Belgrade as saying Yugoslavia would agree to all but the partial demobilization and granting of air bases.

(Ziga Sol, Croat party leader, implied on Tuesday that the agreement already had been reached, and said it included the right to move war materials through Yugoslavia, and gave Germany a greater share of Yugoslav agricultural production.)

World Position Studied By Spanish Cabinet

Foreign Minister Serrano Suner Gives Report To Leaders Of Government

Madrid, Sunday, Feb. 23 (A)—Spain's Council of Ministers, meeting yesterday under Generalissimo Francisco Franco, studied a declaration on the "world political situation" by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner, a communique said today.

Neither details of that declaration nor the Cabinet's action on it were made public.

A decree setting out a system of loans for newly married couples and the granting of loans to large families was signed in the Government's campaign to increase the birth rate.

Dr. Alexis Carrel Arrives at Madrid

Madrid, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Dr. Alexis Carrel, noted surgeon and biologist, arrived from the United States today on his way to France and Belgium to study the effects of cold and hunger on the human system.

German Strikes U. S. Minister to Bulgaria With Bottle When 'Tipperary' Is Requested

By The Associated Press

SOBIA, Bulgaria, Sunday, Feb. 23—United States Minister George H. Earle's arm was injured today when he was struck by a wine bottle said to have been thrown by a German in civilian clothes at a restaurant near the American Legation.

The incident occurred after the orchestra played "Tipperary" at Mr. Earle's request.

An unidentified German complained to the manager, while numerous other guests, also said to have been Germans, hissed.

Angry words were said to have been exchanged between Mr. Earle and the German and then missiles began to fly. The man described as a German in civilian clothes reportedly cracked a bottle across Mr. Earle's arm.

The German was said to have been struck in the head by another bottle, suffering severe cuts.

Bulgarian employees of the restaurant detained Mr. Earle in an ante-room while police hustled all the Germans out.

Nazi General Staff officers in civilian clothes began establishing themselves in Sofia yesterday afternoon and peered out from the city's leading hotel at angry students demonstrating against "the German occupation of Bulgaria."

Later Mr. Earle issued this statement:

"Accompanied by representatives of The Associated Press and The United Press, I was in a restaurant in Sofia tonight and requested the playing of 'Tipperary.' A German threw a bottle at me. I warded it off and retaliated by injuring his features. The incident was regrettable, but I saw no other course."

Russ 15-Year Plan Is Next

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 22—The State Planning Commission has been directed by Russia's two governing organs to draw up a new fifteen-year plan "to surpass capitalist countries" in industrial production.

the collapse of France came the opportunity for this politician-writer to further his program.

He insisted that collaboration was all Germany asked and not a direct turnabout which would place France actively in arms against England.

Referring to the meeting of Hitler and Petain at Montoire, de Brinon

One of the great question marks of the European war is what Germany wants of conquered France and how far France is willing to go to comply. In this interview one of the Vichy Government's highest officials is quoted on what Adolf Hitler demanded of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain at Montoire last October and gives an official picture of the argument in favor of "collaboration."

declared . . . no time had the Führer demanded active French help against England. He quoted the German Chancellor as saying, in effect:

"I do not ask for this because you could not do it. But I ask you to help me shorten the war by means in your power. I ask you to help in Africa,

High Vichy Officials Favor Collaboration In Nazi Aims

France's Only Hope Felt To Lie In Conforming To German Demands For Cooperation

By PRESTON L. GROVER
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris (Via Berlin, Delayed), Feb. 19. Even though France now is a powerless, defeated country, Germany needs her for successful reorganization of Europe, Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador of France and general delegate to German authorities, said today.

De Brinon's statement was part of a general summary of what he believed to be the position of France with relation not only to Germany but also to the United States and Britain.

De Brinon favors collaboration between France and Germany. He long has striven for it, taking it up even before the outbreak of the war. With

which is normally a complement of Europe, by opposing enterprises of Great Britain or de Gaulle in your African empire.

"This I ask you to do, and for it France will find again in the new Europe the place it used to have."

To this proposition of collaboration, de Brinon said, the marshal agreed.

De Brinon stated definitely that he thought the position of France had not

been changed either by British successes in the Mediterranean or by increased aid for Britain.

"I do not believe that political collaboration, in which the marshal has taken the initiative, has been influenced by African developments or by President Roosevelt's plan," he declared.

Facts Of The Situation

"When he asked for an armistice the marshal took the side of collaboration. Everybody speaks of this collaboration, but few people know what it means.

"It is not an exchange of services rendered between the victorious and vanquished. Germany occupied

two thirds of France. This is fact. It is the richest part of our territory, which also is fact.

"Another fact is that we have no means in our power to oppose this. We accepted the armistice because we could no longer oppose with military strength. And we have no military strength now."

France herself once had an opportunity to rebuild Europe largely under her own guidance, de Brinon said, and failed.

Failed In Effort

"After 1918," he declared, "our main aim was to make a new Europe. We did not know how to take advantage of our victory to make this gesture."

"It is now the hope of Germany to do what we did not succeed in doing ourselves. We must hope, consequently, that Germany will not make errors that were made between 1918 and 1939."

"In collaboration with this new Europe we should take no part in dissensions which might arise with the American continent."

He emphasized that point.

"The United States cannot reproach us," he said, "for collaborating in the

new Europe when they themselves are only a unification of different states."

De Brinon was asked what possibility France had of remaining a first-line power in Europe alongside victorious Germany.

Sees Only One Way Out

"At the moment," he said, and here he began choosing his words more carefully, "France is fallen as a great power. . . . In order to remain a great power France must accept collaboration."

"In the first collaboration plans before the December 13 crisis (when Pierre Laval was ousted from the Vichy Cabinet) Germany was offering us a chance to remain a great power, to keep our great world empire. We could, consequently, have remained a great imperial power. . . ."

The interview turned to the possibility of German success in organizing Europe and whether it could be done without French help.

"It is possible," de Brinon went on, "that Germany wants to impose its law by force. But this could last only a few months, a few years at most. Peaceful reorganization of France would be impossible without the help of France. For Germany it is necessary to collaborate with France."

Plea For Peace

"But we are neighbors of Germany and we must not every twenty or thirty years have war opposing our neighbors—Germany beating France, France beating Germany, Germany beating France, and on and on."

"We must understand that we are not England's direct neighbor, but that we are Germany's neighbor—with all the consequences. . . ."

"It is for us to look for a final settlement of accounts. This is more difficult to make now than in 1918, but it must be done. . . ."

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Admiralty's communique on areas dangerous to shipping in the Mediterranean:

The Italian government having recently announced that a large area of the central Mediterranean is dangerous to shipping, His Majesty's government give notice that the following area in the Mediterranean is dangerous to shipping:

All waters enclosed by the lines joining the following positions:

From Cape Santa Maria di Leuca in Italy, 39 degrees, 48 minutes north, 18 degrees, 22 minutes east, in a 169-degree direction to Bengasi, thence westward along the North African shore to the Tunisian-Tripoli frontier, thence along the limit of French territorial waters to a position three miles northward of Cape Bon in latitude 37 degrees, 8 minutes north, 11 degrees, 4 minutes east, thence in a 304-degree direction to a position thirty miles, 180 degrees, from Cape Spartivento in Sardinia, thence at a distance of thirty miles from the west coast of Sardinia to the parallel 41 degrees, 18 minutes north, thence eastward along the parallel to Paolo Fuora point, thence southward and eastward along the coast of Italy to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca.

Any vessel disregarding the terms of this notice will do so at their risk and peril.

The notification issued in July, 1940, to the effect that all ships navigating thirty miles of any Italian territory in the Mediterranean will do so at their own risk and peril is unchanged by this declaration and remains in force.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

It is now known that last night an enemy bomber was destroyed in the west country by anti-aircraft fire. Early this afternoon a second enemy bomber was destroyed near the Bristol Channel.

Some bombs have been dropped during the day, mainly in East Kent, but according to reports so far received they have caused little damage and few casualties. There has been considerable patrol activity both by our fighters and by the enemy near the southeast

coast during the day. One enemy fighter has been shot down.

Another communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

During the early part of the night enemy aircraft attacked a town in South Wales. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in this attack, which lasted for about three and one-half hours. Fires were started and damage was done to houses and business premises. There were a number of casualties, including some persons killed.

There also was some activity over eastern England for a short period during the night. A few bombs were dropped, some of them in the London area. No great damage was done and casualties were few.

An Air Ministry communique:

During daylight yesterday our fighter patrols were continued over the French coast. None of our fighters is missing.

Last night a number of operations were completed successfully in spite of bad weather. Attacks were made at several points on the coast of the enemy and enemy-occupied territory from Wilhelmshaven to Brest.

Heavy bombs were dropped at Wilhelmshaven and a large fire was observed.

Other aircraft bombed objectives in the industrial area of the western Ruhr.

A number of airdromes in Holland and France also were attacked.

From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

An official announcement:

The main targets attacked by the R. A. F. last night were Wilhelmshaven, Emden and the invasion port of Brest. A large number of heavy bombs were dropped.

Industrial objectives in the Ruhr also were attacked, but bad visibility rendered it impossible to observe details of results.

Swansea was again raided by the enemy last night. Incendiaries caused fires, but the effect of the raid was greatly reduced by the magnificent work of the fire-fighting organization.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 22 (AP).—The British headquarters communique: LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ERITREA and ETHIOPIA:

Operations continue to develop to our advantage. With the capitulation of the garrison of Mega on Feb. 18 our South African troops captured over 600 prisoners, mostly Europeans, together with some guns and many machine guns.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND: Operations east of the Juba River are progressing satisfactorily.

The Royal Air Force headquarters communique:

Air activities in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia continued unabated yesterday.

Bombers of the South African Air Force attacked two concentrations on the banks of the Juba River and motor transport in the Gelib area and west of Mogadishio.

Airdromes at Chinele and Dire-dawa were also raided yesterday by R. A. F. bombers. At Chinele enemy aircraft and stores concealed in the brush alongside the landing ground were heavily attacked.

Direct hits were obtained on the railway station and military barracks at Dire-dawa.

South African fighters made a low-flying attack on aircraft on the ground at Massawa and also set fire to a petrol dump at Adiugri.

Enemy fighters approached Malta yesterday, but withdrew when our fighter aircraft went up to intercept.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Feb. 22 (AP).—The British communique:

Energetic reconnaissance enabled a successful crossing of the River Juba with transport by South African troops.

This resulted in the fall of Jumbo, a position of considerable importance to the enemy near the mouth of the river.

Considerable quantities of guns and materials were captured.

A brigade staff and one full colonel, together with a number of European and native prisoners, were also captured.

As a result of the Mega operation in the south of Ethiopia of Feb. 19, six guns and 496 prisoners were captured.

The British East African Air Force communique:

During the past few days intensive operations by the South African Air Force in Italian Somali-

land have continued unabated.

A bomber squadron made a heavy attack against enemy troop concentrations along the east bank of the Juba River, scoring direct hits on a defensive position.

There also has been much offensive reconnaissance in the Mega, Gelib, Jumbo and Ionte areas. Italian troops traveling in two lorries near Boda, north of Jumbo, indicated to our aircraft that they desired to surrender.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the Indian Ocean, naval forces sank an armed British merchantman, the Canadian Cruiser, of 7,178 tons. The steamship, to conceal its nationality, showed a United States flag and had American colors painted on the hull.

A submarine reported the sinking of a merchantman of 4,359 tons.

Combat planes yesterday attacked British merchant ships off the east and west English coasts, sinking a 4,000-ton steamship and badly damaging two large tankers and several other ships.

Last night combat plane units effectively bombed Swansea port facilities. Two ports on the British west coast were mined.

In the Mediterranean, the German air forces, effective attacks were directed against quay facilities at Bengasi, the airport at Berka and troop concentrations south of Bengasi.

Enemy planes last night dropped explosives and incendiaries on a few places in northern and western Germany. Merely one farmyard was destroyed. Naval artillery downed one British plane over the German (Helgoland) light.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

There was restricted patrol and artillery activity. We took some prisoners.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza. Three civilians were wounded. Bombs also were dropped on the coast of the western Peloponnese. No damage or casualties resulted.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, no important action. Our planes effectively bombed an enemy base.

In the Gharabub sector of North Africa there were actions of patrols and artillery.

In the Aegean, our planes bombed an enemy steamship and enemy military works on the Island of Mytilini (Lesbos).

In East Africa, there was artillery fire on both sides at Cheren.

In the Sudan enemy columns which attempted to approach our positions were quickly counter-attacked and forced to withdraw with serious losses.

In the lower Juba Valley (Italian Somaliland) enemy pressure continues, tenaciously opposed by our troops.

The enemy carried out raids on Massawa (Eritrea) and Dire-dawa (Ethiopia) without causing important damage.

Japan Denies Singapore Aim

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Feb. 22—Foreign Minister Matsuoka was quoted today by the important newspaper Asahi as saying that any increase in Japanese military forces in French Indo-China was aimed at Chungking, not Singapore.

He declared, Asahi said, that British propagandists appeared to be stirring alarm unnecessarily by "crying 'Wolf! Wolf!' when there is no wolf."

Konoye Criticized

The same paper commented on Premier Konoye's absences from Parliament, purportedly because of illness, saying "There seems to be room for criticism of his continued absence and his occasional illnesses at the most critical times."

The statements attributed to Foreign Minister Matsuoka were said to have been made last night at a press conference to which foreign correspondents were not invited. It was the second such conference in two days.

Matsuoka's Statements

Asahi quoted these questions put to Matsuoka, and his answers:

Q.—"Representatives of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands have been holding conferences in Washington to strengthen South Sea defenses. At what country do they aim?"

A.—"Perhaps Japan. If such is the case, no such preparations are necessary, because Japan has not taken any action in the Pacific or South Seas calculated to cause any feeling of unrest in the United States or Britain."

Q.—"Lord Halifax, in Washington, told newspapermen that Britain is strengthening and expanding armaments in the Far East. Is Britain actually taking such steps?"

A.—"Britain seems to be doing so. If Britain propagandizes in such a way as to cry 'Wolf, wolf' when there is no wolf, I consider it unnecessary and deplorable. It is most dangerous in

international relations for countries to mutually misunderstand, falling into illusions and making preparations for situations not existing. Dispatch of Japanese troops to Indo-China may have been stimulated to some extent, but it was part of the action against the Chungking regime."

French Snub Peace Offer

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Feb. 22—The French Government has notified Japan it cannot accept a proposal that approximately one-third of Laos and Cambodia provinces in French Indo-China be ceded to Thailand, informed sources said today.

Some sources said the Government would stand firm in its decision and even would permit hostilities to resume before accepting peace terms it regarded as too severe.

(A Japanese torpedo boat arrived at Saigon today bringing what Japanese officers described as "supplies." The Japanese cruiser Nagato, which has been in this port for several days, is scheduled to depart for an unannounced destination Sunday morning.)

The Japanese-arranged armistice between Thailand and French Indo-China expires February 25.

British Influencing Decision

Observers here gained the impression that the attitude of the United States and Britain in the Orient would cause Japan to change her position in supporting Thailand's claim in the peace negotiations at Tokyo which have been reported stalled for several days.

The increasing tension in the Far East, in which Britain has reinforced her Singapore garrison, was believed by observers to have influenced France in revising her former policy of retreating.

Alignment To U. S.?

New York, Feb. 22 (AP).—Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast today a report that the "Supreme Council of War" of French Indo-China had discussed whether to continue cooperation with Japan or align the colony with "Anglo-American powers."

Domei said the session "may have decisive importance for the future of the country."

VICHY TURNS DOWN THAI PEACE TERMS

Cession Of Laos And Cambodia To Bangkok Reported Demanded By Tokyo

Some Believe U. S.-British Attitude May Cause Japan To Change Position

BY ROBERT OKIN
(By the Associated Press)

Vichy, Feb. 22—France rejected today a Japanese-sponsored proposal which reliable informants said was a demand that approximately one third of the western Indo-China provinces of Laos and Cambodia be ceded to Thailand (Siam).

Informed sources, in the midst of Far Eastern tension of which the Indo-China-Thai dispute is only a nebulous segment, said the Government had decided it would prefer to let border hostilities be resumed rather than accept peace terms so severe.

Armistice Expires Tuesday

The armistice between Thailand and French Indo-China expires next Tuesday, but there are some hopes that a settlement will be reached by then.

Some observers believe that the stiff attitude in the Far East of both Britain and the United States will cause Japan to change her position in supporting Thailand.

Japanese in Thailand

For the present, however, there are reports here of Japanese warships anchoring at Thailand ports and of at least thirty Japanese planes on Thailand airdromes.

[Japanese warships also have tied up at Saigon and there are Japanese bombers at the Saigon airport, in addition to those which are based by agreement with the French in northern Indo-China.]

Anglo-American Alignment Hinted

French Indo-China and Thailand ended their sporadic warfare with an armistice signed on January 31 aboard a Japanese cruiser. Japanese mediation of the dispute began shortly thereafter in Tokyo, but it has bogged down.

Japanese radio advices indicated the French rejection of the Thailand demands followed a meeting of the Supreme Council of War of Indo-China which, in the Japanese view,

discussed whether to cooperate with Japan or to align the colony with "Anglo-American powers."

The Thai demands are generally considered to be connected with Japan's own plans for expansion southward. Travelers arriving in Shanghai Saturday from Saigon, French Indo-China, said foreigners there were convinced that Japan is preparing to strike at the Dutch East Indies soon with Saigon as a sea base.

Reports 100 Japanese Ships In Gulf Of Tonking

Chungking, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Chinese Central Daily News said today that 6,000 Japanese troops embarked February 15 from Haikow, northeast port on Hainan Island, and proceeded southward.

The newspaper said one hundred Japanese warships, including two aircraft carriers, and commercial vessels were active in the Gulf of Tonking near by and the waters surrounding Hainan Island off the southeastern Chinese coast.

Japanese Warship At Saigon

Saigon, French Indo-China, Feb. 22 (AP)—A Japanese torpedo boat arrived here today bringing what Japanese officers described as "supplies." The Japanese cruiser Nagato, which has been in this port for several days, is scheduled to depart for an unannounced destination Sunday morning.

De Gaulle Will Recognize No Indo-China Cession

London, Feb. 22 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared tonight that no cession of French Indo-China territory by the Vichy Government would be recognized by the Free French Council of Defense.

A communique by the leader of French forces still allied with Britain said:

"Any renunciation which might be accepted by the Vichy Government in connection with the integrity of the French Empire's territory or upon the rights of France in any part of the world would be considered void by the Council of Defense of the French Empire.

"This applies to the particular case of Indo-China. Free French will not consider justified or permanent any concessions which might have been

extorted or any encroachments which might have been made by force or threats to the territorial or political status of Indo-China."

Attack Upon Australia Held A Real Possibility

Brisbane, Australia, Feb. 22 (AP)—A. W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, declared today that the possibility of an attack upon Australia is a real one against which all practical and reasonable measures must be taken.

He added that purely local defenses are being built to a strength surpassing that believed necessary to withstand assault. He said these things at a civic reception.

Australia wants to be on friendly terms with her neighbors, he said, but "if she were forced into war it would be a war for our own defense and not of our choosing."

His words were reminiscent of an official statement last week that the situation in the Pacific had become one of "utmost gravity."

BACK AT SINGAPORE

Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham Arrives From Sydney.

Singapore, Feb. 22 (A. P.)—Great Britain's Far East commander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, returned to Singapore today after a brief visit to Australia, where he had conferred with the Commonwealth Defense authorities.

AMERICANS FLEE ORIENT

1,000 From Manila, Hong Kong and Shanghai to Sail on Liner

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22 (AP)—Shipping officials estimated tonight that 1,000 United States civilians from Manila, Hong Kong and Shanghai would sail home on the President Coolidge next week in response to advice from Washington.

The liner is scheduled to leave Shanghai Feb. 26. Most of the passengers will be women and children.

TOKYO, FEB. 22 (AP)—A SCHEDULED CONFERENCE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C. GREW AND FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA WAS POSTPONED TODAY BECAUSE THE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS UNABLE TO ARRANGE OTHER PRESSING MATTERS ON HIS CALENDAR. RELIABLE QUARTERS SAID THE TWO PROBABLY WOULD MEET WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

Serious German Food Shortage Within Next 6 Months Forecast

Nazi War Machine Faces Effects Of Malnutrition Says Report Compiled For Roosevelt From Confidential Data

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 22—A conclusion that Germany is facing the prospect of serious shortages of essential foods within six months has been reached by Government economists.

This opinion, it was learned today, is expressed in a report prepared by Dr. Frederick Strauss, Agricultural Department economist, which correlates the confidential and other information the Government has been able to secure on the German situation.

It was prepared primarily for information of the White House and defense officials, and has not been given general circulation.

Vital To Nazi War Machine

The prospective shortages, the report said, are in meats, fats, vitamins and minerals—foods described as necessary to maintain the striking power of Hitler's military forces and the efficiency of workers in his war industries.

Deficiencies were said to be developing due to the British blockade, a decreasing domestic output and depletion of reserves built up before the war.

"The fat situation is most critical," the report continued.

"By mid-1941 most of Germany's fat reserves will be used up, with Holland and Denmark no longer able to supply appreciable quantities. Current supplies, including imports, will then be only about half of prewar—while present rations require eighty per cent. of the prewar quantities.

Will Sap Staying Power

"Deficiencies of vitamins and minerals may not damage health immediately or visibly, but they tax the nervous system of workers, who already have to endure lack of proper

clothing, insufficient heat and all the nervous strains that go with war itself. The effects of malnutrition may be postponed, but workers' efficiency and staying power will decline."

The report said shortages in meat supplies "will make it necessary either to allot the heavy manual workers' ration to fewer workers or to reduce the rations generally."

Commenting that Germany was attempting to make conquered nations help supply deficiencies, the report declared that with the possible exception of bread grains, sugar and potatoes, "little success was expected."

German Diet Far Below Normal

The situation was said to be all the more serious when it was taken into consideration that the diet of the German people, at the time the war began, was far below that to which they were normally accustomed.

The Reich began in 1934 to adjust food habits to a wartime basis, the report said, and by 1937, the energy value of the diet had been cut 15 per cent. below that of 1927. Further deterioration of the diet was said to have taken place in 1938 and 1939.

"It is safe to say," the report stated, "that the German people entered this war after three years of inadequate consumption compared with what it generally considered a desirable diet."

Diet And Military Strategy

Diet deficiencies, the report said, can be expected to have serious effects on Hitler's strategy. It added:

"The German war strategy proper, with its emphasis on the large-scale use of highly mechanized war weapons, requires utmost efficiency,

and physical and mental alertness, of the armed forces and of the workers in war industries.

"The food problem posed to the German war economy is therefore not the maintenance of a bare subsistence level, but a diet safeguarding the striking power of the army and the efficiency of the working population."

M'CARRAN SAYS AID BILL MEANS CONSCRIPTS DIE

Holds Measure's Passage Is Direct Step Into War.

TAFT AND CAPPER BACK HIM

All See Full Economic Control Given President Alone Without Need

Washington, Feb. 22 (A. P.)—Senator McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, told the Senate today that if the administration's British aid bill becomes law the conscripts who go to the army will go for good.

Arising after Senator White, Republican, of Maine, had read Washington's farewell address, Mr. McCarran called Washington's warning against foreign alliances "a rosary—a prayer for this country." He added that it ought to be heeded today lest this nation become involved in war.

"This is an involvement in foreign entanglements which your President denounced," Mr. McCarran said, his voice shaking with emotion. "If this bill is enacted into law, it is war; war never approved by Congress."

See Boys Gone for Good

"If this bill is enacted, every boy who goes into the army from every state next month will go for good. He may think he's going for a year, that's the happy

promise, but he is going out to die. These boys were not called simply to lend aid to England."

"This is a program that begins in peace and ends in hell—in worse than hell," Senator McCarran shouted. "You can't maintain a democracy and create an autocracy, a tyranny, as we used to

call it in the days of Washington."

Asserting that his opposition to the bill might mean the end of his Senate career, Mr. McCarran added:

"If it does, it will be an effort well worth it. If it is the will of my people I'll retire. I'll have in my conscience one thought—that I did my best to keep my country out of foreign involvement."

Cites Napoleon's Threat

Mr. McCarran decried what he said was the fear of Hitler which seemed to have gripped a segment of the American public. Comparing Napoleon's threat of world domination with that of Hitler today, Mr. McCarran asserted that George Washington had no fear of a foreign tyrant, adding:

"Then there was no one saying, as some are saying today, 'let us give everything, even our blood, even the man power of the defenses of our nation, to a foreign nation.'"

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, declared in a speech prepared for the sixth day of debate on the legislation that "we are asked to give one man the power to take us into war and by passing the bill in its present form we are, in effect, approving a war policy if he sees fit to declare it."

Capper Holds Same View

An assertion that complete war-making powers would be given to the President also was made by Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas. Mr. Capper also said that Mr. Roosevelt would gain control over our domestic economy if the legislation was enacted.

The hour for starting debate was delayed somewhat by the Senate's customary observance of George Washington's birthday anniversary.

Extension of a \$2,000,000,000 loan to Britain for purchase of military supplies in this country was advocated by Mr. Taft as an alternative to the administration's program for lending and leasing the airplanes, guns and other equipment which the British have asked from the United

States. That plan, he said, would avoid giving one man the power to take us into war.

He doubted, he said, that President Roosevelt would exercise that power so long as a majority of the people opposed war, but, he declared at another point in his address, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox had been appointed to the Cabinet because they were for war.

Sees No Need for Bill

"There is no need to give these powers if we intend our aid to Britain to be short of war," Mr. Taft said. "The Senate faces the choice now. If the people remain opposed to war, I doubt if the President will exercise his privilege of going to war. But the people are going to face the same choice within the next six months."

As for Secretaries Stimson and Knox, Mr. Taft said that he utterly disagreed with their statements that a defeat of Britain probably would be followed by an early attack on the United States.

"The truth is," he said, "that these gentlemen have always

been for war. Secretary Knox has been in favor of conveying ships through the war zone ever since the war started in September, 1939. If his policies had been followed, we would be in the war now."

"Secretary Stimson advocated convoys and the use of American bases by the British fleet in June, 1940. The truth is that both of these gentlemen were appointed because they were for war."

The President's powers under the bill would be so broad, Mr. Taft contended, that he would be in a position to plunge into the war millions of people now at peace by determining the course the conflict would take.

"The British could hardly plan an expedition in Africa or in the Balkans without obtaining the permission of the President and the materials necessary for such an expedition," the Ohio Senator declared.

"Perhaps the President thinks that he can occupy that kind of a position without involving the United States in a declaration of war, but certainly it is participation and intervention in war. He could not continue to run the war without the United States becoming a party."

One section of the measure, Mr. Taft said, would permit the use of American ports as British fleet bases.

Germans May Mine Here

"This has always been considered an act of war and may well lead to the mining of American ports by German submarines," he added.

Furthermore, he said, the President could give away every battleship and every cruiser in the American navy under the terms of the measure.

But, he continued, there is little help in sight for Great Britain this spring because of American inaction in 1939 and 1940.

Observing that it was hard for him to regard the British financial situation as desperate, Mr. Taft said he believed there was need, nevertheless, for the extension of a \$2,000,000,000 loan to the British with which they could purchase their own supplies in this country in their own way and not be forced to channel their buying through the United States Army and Navy, as he said the administration bill proposed.

"If I am any judge of departmental red tape," he said, "it will take the British sixty days longer to order anything through the American Army than directly."

Hopes for Voting Wednesday

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said he hoped that voting on amendments might begin by next Wednesday and Senator Taft predicted that a final vote on the legislation would be had next week end.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and Senator Barkley agreed that a test vote was likely to come on an amendment proposed by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, and stating that President Roosevelt should be given no power beyond what he already has to send American troops out of the Western hemisphere.

SENATE POLL SHOWS 52 MEMBERS BACK AID-TO-BRITAIN BILL

Twenty Senators Oppose the Lease-Lend Plan, With Twenty- one Others Uncommitted

FILIBUSTER IS THREATENED

Wheeler and Clark Protest— McCarran Fears Drafter Are 'Gone for Good'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—A poll of the Senate disclosed fifty-two certain votes today for the British-aid bill, with some uncommitted Senators indicating that they would vote for it when the roll was finally called.

In response to questions by The Associated Press, fifty-two Senators said that they were for the bill, with twenty against it. A total of twenty-one declined to commit themselves. Two were unavailable. With one Senate seat vacant, a majority is forty-eight.

In addition to several of the uncommitted members who said that they would probably vote for the bill, a half dozen others said they would support the measure if various amendments were adopted.

The poll recorded forty-six Democrats, five Republicans and one Independent for the bill, with eight Democrats, eleven Republicans and one Progressive against it. Eleven Democrats and ten Republicans were uncommitted, with one Democrat and one Republican unavailable.

The poll was as follows:

FOR THE BILL—52

Democrats—Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Connally, Ellender, George, Glass, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Mil-

ler, Murray, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tunnell, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Wallgren—46.

Republicans—Austin, Ball, Barbour, Bridges, White—5.

Independent—Norris—1.

AGAINST THE BILL—20

Democrats—Bulow, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Gillette, McCarran, Reynolds, Walsh, Wheeler—8.

Republicans—Brooks, Capper, Danaher, Johnson of California, Lodge, Nye, Reed, Shipstead, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Vandenberg—11.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

UNCOMMITTED—21

Democrats—Adams, Bone, Bunker, Byrd, Chavez, Downey, Gerry, Johnson of Colorado, Murdock, Thomas of Oklahoma—10.

Republicans—Aiken, Brewster, Burton, Davis, Gurney, Holman, Langer, McNary, Tobey, Wiley, Willis—11.

UNAVAILABLE—2

Smith, Democrat, and Butler, Republican.

Comment of the Senators

Many of the Senators polled had a thumbnail comment on the bill. Some of these were as follows:

Adams—The problem of how to vote on this bill is one of the toughest I ever faced.

Aiken—Unless it is adequately amended, I think I shall oppose it. Andrews—The bill gives every safeguard to the Congress and the people.

Austin—A world enslaved by Hitler would be worse than war—worse than death.

Bailey—I deplore the cost, the risk and the sacrifices entailed, but they seem to me necessary to the security and welfare of the people of the United States.

Ball—Full aid to Britain and abandonment of isolation constitute our best chance of staying out of war.

Bankhead—In view of the commitments we have made it now seems necessary to go through to the end in aiding Britain.

Barbour—It is essential in the interest of the preservation of our own democracy that every aid short of war be extended to Great Britain. Barkley—If we do not aid Britain and other nations now fighting Hitler to defeat him over there, we shall some day have to surrender to him or defeat him over here.

Brewster—I favor aid to Britain, but oppose involvement in war.

Bridges—I favor the objectives of the bill to support Britain and her allies. I shall support certain amendments.

Brooks—This bill is a war bill—an un-American bill. It will involve us in not one but in all the wars of Europe.

Brown—I believe it will aid Britain, and British success will be a major factor in preventing our active participation in the war.

Byrnes—We want to help Britain and this bill is the most effective way of doing it.

Capper—It would lead us nearer to war. Caraway—I'm for this bill 100 per cent.

'No Time for a Board Meeting'

Chandler—There is no time for a board meeting; some one must be given authority to act, and the people have shown they want that man to be President Roosevelt.

Clark (Missouri)—It will take us to the very brink of war.

Connally—I'm for it as it stands. Beware of the opposers bearing amendments.

Davis—I've got to be sure before I say anything. Downey—I'm going to listen to all the arguments and then make up my mind.

George—The bill provides for effective aid to those nations whose defense is vital to our own.

Gillette—I cannot conceive of any amendment which would not destroy the purpose of the bill which would cause me to support it.

Glass—I'm for anything that will help Britain and harm Hitler.

Harrison—The bill is generally satisfactory.

Hatch—Aid to Britain is aid to America.

Hill—It is vital to the interest and defense of the United States that this bill be passed as quickly as possible.

Holman—My mind is always open on pending legislation.

Johnson (California)—This bill is an invitation to the President to take part in world power politics.

La Follette—There is no need of delegating unlimited powers to the President in order to aid Britain.

Langer—I want to listen to some

more debate before I make up my mind.

Lee—Today, England is the only barrier between Hitler's Blitzkrieg and American youth.

Lodge—To convey the power of life and death to the unlimited power of one man is something which I cannot do.

Lucas—I expect to go along with the bill when the vote comes.

McCarran—I shall vote against this bill unless it is very materially changed. It gives the Executive power to lead us into war with any country in the world.

McNary—I want to study the arguments before deciding.

Miller—I am heart and soul for this bill.

Murray—The bill will keep war out of America and America out of the war.

Norris—We must help Britain all we can.

Nye—It would put us in the bloody business of licking Adolf Hitler.

O'Mahoney—It behooves this nation to make itself the arsenal of democracy.

Pepper—We can't sit here with our hands behind our backs and assume we have nothing to fear from Hitler.

Reed—If we pass this bill I believe we will be in war in sixty days.

Reynolds—It may lead us directly toward and to a declaration of war.

Russell—It is the only thing this country can do.

May Enable Britain to Win

Schwartz—The bill will enable Britain to fight and may enable her

to win, thus giving us time to prepare.

Sheppard—Aid to Britain is an essential part of our national defense.

Shipstead—It is a masquerade to take us in the war under the guise of legality.

Smathers—My only objection to the bill is that it does not go far enough.

Taft—This bill is very close to a declaration of war.

Tobey—I am opposed to the delegations of power to the President and to the provisions permitting the repair of foreign warships in our ports.

Vandenberg—It would permit the President to become power politician No. 1 of this whole mad world.

Van Nuys—It is a vital and necessary piece of legislation under existing circumstances.

Wallgren—I suppose I shall vote for it. While there is much opposition, it seems the only practical thing to do now.

Walsh—It is a step toward war and foreign entanglements from which we should remain free.

Wheeler—This lease-lend-give bill may involve us actively in war and bring about a dictatorship at home.

Wiley—If the bill remains substantially unchanged I shall vote against it. However, a lot of things are simmering yet.

Willis—The amendments to the bill have not yet cured the dangers which lurk in it.

WHEELER MAKES DENIAL

Calls Kingdon Swope Un-American Charge 'Deliberate Lie'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana described as a "deliberate lie" today an assertion by Dr. Frank Kingdon and Herbert Bayard Swope that a recent New York rally of the America First Committee and the Keep America Out of War Congress was "un-American."

The rally was addressed by Senator Wheeler and Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. Dr. Kingdon and Mr. Swope, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the New York Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, declared that the audience booed references to President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, while "there was not a murmur of disapproval" when Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin were mentioned.

Senator Wheeler's statement follows:

"The statement issued by Dr. Frank Kingdon and Herbert Bayard Swope at the conclusion of the meeting at which John T. Flynn, noted columnist, Senator Nye and I spoke that the meeting was un-American is a deliberate lie.

"Of course, any one who is not for getting into war and sacrificing millions of American boys is deemed unpatriotic and un-American by Mr. Herbert Swope and Dr. Kingdon, who is an Englishman naturalized only a few years ago.

"In the last war the British boasted of the fact that they spent considerably more than \$100,000,000 to carry on propaganda in this country. That they are spending more than that amount at this time cannot be doubted by any one when he sees the amount of propaganda that is being carried on.

"Mr. Swope is constantly preaching tolerance. His statement was not only false but can have only the effect of stirring up intolerance in the United States."

WOULD BAR DRAFT FOR COLLEGE MEN

Yale Head Says Term Must Not Be Interrupted.

New Haven, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Greater assurance for students that the draft would not interrupt their studies during any college year was urged today by President Charles Seymour of Yale.

Without that "protection to education," he said in an Alumni Day address, the university must be prepared for a large number of withdrawals from the student body.

Dr. Seymour, asserting that the student who continues his studies is pursuing a "patriotic course," said:

"Some method must be found in this country whereby our fledgling doctors, chemists, physicists, engineers, and the like, are given the chance to acquire the technics necessary to skillful service in their respective fields. Less pressing but of equal importance, is the need of some method by which those men whose education is primarily academic may complete that education and undertake with full qualifications the service which American society demands of them."

The Yale president recommended a study of the system used in Great Britain where, he said, "regulations have prevented the denuding of the universities . . . by setting up certain categories from which men might not be drawn into active service, even at their own desire."

WALLACE VISITS HIS HOME TOWN

Asserts Preparedness Can Keep Us Out of War.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Henry A. Wallace, back in his home town for the first time since his election to the Vice-Presidency, said today that "one certain way the United States can keep out of war is to demonstrate that our country is psychologically and materially prepared.

"A dead sure way for us to become involved in the current conflict would be to take a wishy-washy, namby-pamby stand," Mr. Wallace declared in an interview.

The Vice-President made his statements in reply to a question concerning what assurance the lease-lend bill provides to keep this nation's men from going overseas.

Discusses Hoover Plan

Asked what he thought of former President Hoover's proposals to send food to Nazi-dominated countries in Europe, he said:

"I think it is important to remember that Mr. Hoover has no authority in the Federal Government to negotiate with either England on the one hand or Germany on the other. Mr. Hoover does not have the information at his disposal of either the American or British governments."

"It would seem obvious that British judgment, with regard to the feeding of those peoples, should be taken unless we want to assume a very unusual responsibility."

The Vice-President will address the National Farm Institute here tonight.

Sees South Switching Crops.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard predicted that the southern farmer, whose cotton and tobacco markets have been choked by the European war, will expand production of crops generally produced in the corn belt.

Addressing the institute, which is considering "economic preparedness and agriculture," he said:

"Here in the Middle West we might as well recognize that all indications are that the South in the future will grow more hogs, raise more corn and wheat and produce more livestock and dairy products generally. The South will grow more of those products even if it gets quite a bit of its cotton market back."

He said he knew that a lot of Middle Western farmers look none too favorably on this trend, yet, he continued, "a sizable increase in Southern production of food and feed crops is desirable from every standpoint."

The Secretary said he thought there was little likelihood "that we will produce too much meat, butter, cheese, milk and other dairy products in the market to come."

"I have an idea," he continued, "that all we produce in the South and elsewhere will be needed."

BRITISH SAFETY HELD SOLE HOPE FOR U. S. PEACE

Wallace Urges Those Who Fear War To Keep That In Mind

Tells Farm Unit We Must Be Willing To Sacrifice More Than Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 22—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said tonight that "the price of democracy and peace on this hemisphere is based on our being more willing than the Nazis to sacrifice our goods, our time, and, if need be, our lives."

He made this assertion in an address prepared for the National Farm Institute, and, it was understood, read and approved by President Roosevelt. It was his first address since he assumed the Vice-Presidency.

"Our only hope for peace is to prevent England from being destroyed by the Nazis," he declared. "Let those who fear the consequences of war keep that in mind."

Would Forestall Anarchy

Wallace said that "if the whole world knows the depth of our belief, and our readiness for speedy action, we shall be left in peace and in position to preserve at least our part of the world from anarchy."

"Our safety lies in defining our beliefs, clearing away the fog of national confusion, and acting with speedy decision to keep danger from this hemisphere," he continued.

"The only possible hope of peace in this hemisphere is through making it clear to all the dictators that we are determined to stand up for our rights and we feel aid to Britain, not because of Britain or because of ourselves, is one of our rights and is one of our defenses."

Says They Do Not Know

Wallace said that those who believed this country could "live peacefully and well in a world of triumphant Nazism simply do not know what they are talking about."

"In such a world," he said, "we shall have the choice of being slaves or fighting, or going despotic ourselves."

Saying that a German victory would give the Nazis power to dicker with many sellers of farm products, the speaker declared that a single buyer in such a case "can get away with murder."

"The result," he continued, "would be to deliver the economic destiny of Latin America and eventually the political destiny to Nazi masters."

Foresees Violence

Then, Wallace said, a Nazi-minded political party would arise in the United States and "your children would become either the young storm troopers of violence, rejoicing in punishment in the name of the new party—or the helpless victims of it."

"Economic misery due to pressures without, violent dissension due to pressures within, this is the probable picture of life here in the Middle West if Hitler wins the battle of Britain and pushes on successfully against Canada, Australia and Latin America."

Then, looking toward a time "when Nazism is defeated," Wallace said that the United States has "the resources, the inventive genius and the heart" to do "the job of peace" in gaining higher living standards for common men the world over.

None To Go Hungry

"We shall look forward to the time when no man will go hungry," he said.

The Vice-President added that the wisdom of American action in the first three years of peace "will determine the course of world history for half a century."

In aiding Great Britain, Wallace said, "we are driven by the most selfish of motives—self-preservation."

"Given sufficient time to arm, we will be able to repel any immediate armed invasion. I doubt our ability to repel the economic attack which

would follow the downfall of England."

Visit To Latin Americas

Wallace, who recently made a goodwill trip to Mexico and is expected to visit other Latin-American countries in the future, declared that the idea of Pan-American solidarity has been "an ever-growing one," but asserted:

"A complete Nazi victory will first result in Nazi domination of South America and the effort to dominate our own United States."

"All of Europe and Africa will be coordinated and . . . Nazi Quislings in South America will at once drive for political power. Nazi Germans will endeavor, by skillfully directed trade, to determine the economic structure of every country in the world. . . .

"The only hope of keeping even a part of our pre-war markets for wheat, cotton, tobacco, pork products and other agricultural commodities is Hitler's defeat."

Notes Foreign Trade

The fact that 7,000,000 Americans are supported by foreign trade, the Vice-President continued, "makes complete trade isolation unthinkable."

Declaring that democracy will win over Nazism in the long run, Wallace continued:

"As time goes on, the United States will be in a position to give England the supplies and munitions necessary for victory. The German fighting machine weakens with use; England's power grows daily with our aid.

"Hitler must strike soon. The speed of our production will determine the date of Hitler's defeat. This is no time for quivering or quibbling."

Must Question Selves

Wallace asserted that every citizen of a democratic nation was forced to ask, "Is democracy worth fighting for? Do I believe in democracy more enthusiastically than the Nazis believe in their system? Am I willing, in case of need, to change my way of life to save democracy?"

Then he continued:

"If we are as passionate in our belief as Cromwell's Ironsides, as the Minute Men at Lexington, or Bolivar's men crossing the Andes, we shall save democracy. If we are lukewarm, democracy must perish.

"The price of democracy and peace on this hemisphere is based on our being more willing than the Nazis to sacrifice our goods, our time, and, if need be, our lives."

AID TO BRITAIN DECLARED FAR UNDER NEEDS

OPM Official Says Nazis Are Maintaining Lead In Arms Race

Asserts U. S. Should Multiply Help Tenfold Without Delay

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Feb. 22—William L. Batt, Office of Production Management executive, said tonight that to suppose Britain, aided by American production, "is growing stronger every day in relation to Germany is criminal folly."

To tip the scales of armament in favor of Great Britain, Batt said in an address prepared for a Swarthmore Alumni Association meeting, "we must double—no that is not enough—we must multiply by three, four, five and even ten times our present rate of shipments to Britain." And, he asserted, that production level "must be soon or it will be too late."

Export Figures Cited

Batt, in private life president of a Philadelphia industrial firm, is deputy director of the division of production in the Office of Production Management.

Exports to Great Britain increased from about \$50,000,000 in value last May to \$100,000,000 in December, Batt said, and added that "on the face of it, that might seem very encouraging."

"But since last summer," he asserted, "this country has provided Britain with far less than Hitler has been able to extort from France alone, not to mention Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland."

"If we are inclined to rejoice in the fact that we are sending considerable quantities of airplanes to Britain, let us not forget that the aircraft factories of the occupied countries alone can more than match our shipments to Britain."

Proponents Of Aid Bill Accused Of Fear Tactics

New York, Feb. 22 (AP)—The America First Committee asserted today that its opposition to the British aid bill was a "fight to make our forty-eight States the world's last line of defense against total and prolonged chaos."

In a statement, the committee, which is headed by Gen. Robert E. Wood, declared the proponents of the bill "sought to create a fear psychology by testifying that Britain was about to fall and that the United States would be invaded forthwith unless the bill were passed."

Signs All Encouraging In Production Problem, Says Secretary Knox

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today in a discussion of national defense that "the signs are all encouraging in this great production problem."

In a monograph, "the United States navy in national defense," issued by the American Council on Public Affairs, Knox said:

"We are placing our reliance on this nation's greatest asset—the courage and resourcefulness of our businessmen and engineers. They have given us the assurance of their patriotic co-operation and have acted accordingly." Knox said that "bottlenecks are bound to exist, and do. But, he added, the navy, by foreseeing the emergency and instituting a building program, had enabled firms manufacturing these materials to expand their production lines."

Former Polish Envoy Won't Seek Citizenship

He Took Out Immigration Visa To Aid Work For Native Land, Potocki Says

Washington, Feb. 22 (AP)—Count Jerzy Potocki, former Polish Ambassador, said today that he had taken out an immigration visa "to facilitate the possibility of working in this country for Poland."

"I am not changing my status at this time," he added in a statement. "... All my life I have fought and worked for Poland's independence, and I intend to continue to do so toward the final resurrection."

Justice Department officials had said earlier this week that they understood Potocki would file a declaration of intention to become a citizen on Monday.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22—(AP)—SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO)

TOLD THE SENATE TODAY THAT HE BELIEVED THAT BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND WENDELL L. WILLKIE, IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WAR, HAD

"DEPARTED FROM THE POSITION THEY TOOK BEFORE THE NOVEMBER ELECTION."

SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) HAD ASKED WHETHER TAFT FELT THAT WILLKIE, BEFORE THE ELECTION, WAS OPPOSED TO ENTRY INTO WAR AND HAD CHANGED HIS MIND SINCE.

"I THINK HIS PRESENT POSITION IS INCONSISTENT WITH WHAT HE SAID AT ONE TIME," THE OHIO SENATOR REPLIED.

THIS APPLIED, ALSO, TAFT SAID, TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

DYKSTRA SPEAKS OF FUTURE PEACE

Sees Eventual Democracy if
It Is Guaranteed.

Baltimore, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin and director of selective service, today called "the establishment of a peaceful and democratic world" the greatest challenge to education, and said that the nation could have an "eventual" democracy by guaranteeing peace.

Speaking at the annual commemoration exercises at the Johns Hopkins University, he emphasized the close relationship between education and national defense and urged strongly that the nation avoid "cleavages" in thought and action.

"We are pretty well united in defense of something which we call our freedoms," he said. "Our current conflict in national policy is in some degree due to a disagreement as to what our freedoms should include, in some part to a difference of opinion as to the place of government in modern society and in part to the difficulty of reconciling the various cleavages in our society."

"Failure to reconcile these cleavages through democratic processes paved the way for the straightjacket of European totalitarianism."

Education and national defense challenge each other in times like the present, he declared, and national defense under the conditions of modern warfare needs "even more specialists behind the lines than in them."

He said the nation must prepare its men mentally and psychologically, as well as physically, for military service.

HOOVER WOULD ADD 700 TO FIGHT SPIES

He Asks \$970,000, Telling
House Group of Task Imposed
by Expanding Defense

SITUATION 'WELL IN HAND'

But FBI Must Make Sure Arms
Plants Are Amply Guarded
Against Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today he had asked Congress for 700 additional special agents immediately to protect the defense program against spies and saboteurs.

At the same time, he stated that the steps already taken to safeguard defense plants had proved effective and that the situation was "well in hand."

The request for additional agents, at a cost of about \$970,000 for the balance of the year ending June 30,

was presented to a House appropriations subcommittee. Since the current emergency began, 500 agents have been added to the staff.

Needed for Expanded Task

Members of the subcommittee said that Mr. Hoover told them the additional men were needed to enable the bureau to keep pace with the expanding defense program and to catch up with back work.

Inspection of plants engaged on defense orders to see whether they have sufficient safeguards against sabotage is one of the FBI's major tasks.

One member said that Mr. Hoover gave the committee a great deal of "very interesting but not startling" information on various aspects of the defense program in "off the record" testimony.

When Mr. Hoover left the hearing a reporter mentioned to him a recent statement by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, that there was "every reason to believe" that sabotage of the defense program would not be delayed much longer. Mr. Hoover replied that he had no reports to substantiate that viewpoint.

Warns of Fake FBI Agents

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Foreign saboteurs and their American confederates are using the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain important information, Nat J. L. Pieper, San Francisco FBI chief, said today.

Speaking at the Pacific Coast Conference of Building and Managers Associations, he urged all citizens to demand FBI credentials of alleged investigators.

"We ask you to be alert. We don't care how much you bother us. If you find out some one is un-American, give us his name. He may be the one link that will tie together a sabotage crew."

ARMY TO CENTER BUYING OF FOOD IN THREE DEPOTS

Canned Argentine Beef to
Be Bought for Men of
Both Services.

Washington, Feb. 22 (A. P.).—In a move to promote efficiency and economy in feeding the nation's rapidly growing army, the War Department announced today the centralization of purchases of certain canned and non-perishable foods.

The list of foods included in the new system ranged from coffee and spices to beans and canned fish. Responsibility for the buying was split up among the three big quartermaster depots at New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

The announcement was the second in two days bearing upon the problem of feeding the men in uniform. Yesterday Donald M. Nelson, Director of Defense Purchases, disclosed that the Government would buy a quantity of South American canned meat—he did not say how much—for both the army and navy.

In 1939 members of Congress from Western beef-producing States protested when it was reported that 48,000 pounds of Ar-

gentine canned corn beef had been bought for the navy. This latest move, however, aroused no such objections.

The new policy is expected to help establish closer relations between Argentina, a major beef producing country and the United States.

In announcing the system of centralized purchases, the War Department said that canned and non-perishable foods heretofore have been purchased by each of the nine quartermaster depots scattered over the country.

The quartermaster depot in New York will buy all tea, coffee, sugar, extracts, spices, jams, pickles, sirups, baking powder, and certain other items.

U. S. Urged To Be Firm In Stand In Pacific

Editor Thinks Policy Less Likely
To Lead To War With Japan
Than One Of Indecision

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 22 (AP)—W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register-Tribune editorial pages, said here tonight that the "shadow of advancing Japan falls ominously" toward Australia and New Zealand.

Waymack, returned recently from a trip to the Southwest Pacific, preceded Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on the final program of the 1941 National Farm Institute here.

"Only America can deter Japan," Waymack said. "Only by continuing to take a firm line which involves risk can America deter Japan."

He said "what Japan has been doing since 1931 in the way of conquest on the Asiatic mainland, and what Japan now threatens to do in the way of conquest in the South, are well understood."

"While no one can be too sure of his judgments, the chance of averting war for us in the Pacific may be better if we stand firm than if we seem to wobble. I do not think the Japanese want war with us any more than we want it with them."

Nazi Plane Tail Exhibit

New York, Feb. 22—The tail of a German Messerschmitt pursuit plane shot down over England by pilots of the British Royal Air Force was received at the offices of the British-American Ambulance Corps, which is raising \$300,000 to buy several flying ambulance planes for Britain.

Markings on the German plane section indicated that its pilot had shot down four Royal Air Force pilots before meeting disaster himself. It was the original intention of the relief organization to make ornaments and jewelry from the metal parts of the German plane, but officials were not certain yesterday that this would be done. They said that the plane section would be on display while they were deciding.

T.W.A. Selling 'Old 301' To Britain for War Duty

First of DC-2 Air Liners Has
Flown 2,000,000 Miles

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22 (AP).—"Old 301," almost as famous in transportation history as was "Old 97," the railroad locomotive of song, is going to war for Great Britain. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., is selling the plane to the British government along with four other ships.

No. 301 was the first Douglas DC-2 manufactured for air-line service. It represented the advent of a type which soon afterward became widely known.

Actually the first of the type was plane No. 300, the first Douglas transport of the low-wing variety. That machine was used mostly for experimental work. It remained for No. 301 to become the real forerunner of air transport craft which have been in service on lines covering virtually every country in the world.

Today the plane is being dismantled, inspected and put back together for flight to New York and shipment to England.

"Old 301" has flown nearly 2,000,000 miles.

MAY REPAIR BRITISH SHIPS

Norfolk Navy Yard Reports On
Availability of Facilities

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22 (AP)—Norfolk Navy Yard officials have been asked by the Navy Department for information as to the number of British warships which could be repaired without delaying work assigned by the United States Navy, it was learned tonight.

The yard, it was learned, advised that in an emergency a division of battleships (usually three) and a squadron of destroyers (usually nine) could be repaired without delaying work already under way.

Krivitsky's Body?

[By the Associated Press]

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 22—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (Rep., N. J.) said today he was "assailed with doubts" whether the body found in a Washington hotel room February 10 was that of Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky. He called police investigation of the case "probably the worst . . . the Dies committee ever came in contact with."

"More To Be Heard"

A member of the Dies committee, Thomas said the group "should go into it to the limit," and predicted that "you have not yet heard the last of the Krivitsky case."

He told a Washington's Birthday breakfast group at Presbyterian Church that the committee "can't find any evidence that the FBI took any part in the investigation of the death of this international figure." Washington police listed the death as suicide.

Viewed The Body

Thomas said he viewed the body after it was taken to a morgue and signed a statement he believed it to be that of Krivitsky. Since then, he said, he had been "assailed with doubts" that it was the former Russian general's. He did not explain his "doubts."

Krivitsky had written articles criticizing the Soviet regime and persons close to him said he feared for his life.

Thomas charged that police told Dies Committee investigators they were unable to take finger prints from the gun found in the hotel room because it was covered with blood. He said committee investigators told him the blood should facilitate rather than hinder the taking of prints.

40,000 Potential Air-Defense Vaults Found In New York

WPA Officials Report, Following Survey, That Many Were Dug By Dutch Settlers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 22—The existence in Manhattan of 40,000 underground vaults potentially valuable for air defense, many of which were dug by Dutch settlers, and some of them used for burials, was reported today by WPA officials.

The WPA began a systematic search for the vaults in 1933. The original purpose was to bring new revenues into the city's coffers by requiring owners to pay license fees on the unregistered excavations. Since then the city sent out bills totaling \$450,000.

Many propertyholders, the WPA survey found, did not know of the

existence of these caverns or had filled them in to avoid the license fee.

Many of the vaults extended part way under the streets and some of the older ones ran all the way across. The average depth below street level was nine feet, but some were found at sixty.

The WPA has mapped the location of more than 20,000, and will continue its search for the estimated 20,000 remaining. Walter D. Binger, Commissioner of Boroughs, has begun a study of the air-defense aspects of the project.

In the War Zone

Events on All War Fronts

Await Success of Attack on Britain

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Events in the West and in the Far East move with increasing intensity toward the impending showdown which will have its center in Hitler's all-out attack on Britain.

An interesting development in the Orient is an effort by Japan to allay British and American suspicions. Foreign Minister Matsuo is quoted today as saying, "Japan has not taken any action in the Pacific or South Seas calculated to cause any feeling of unrest in the United States or Britain."

He also is reported to have declared that any increase in Japanese military forces in French Indo-China is aimed at Chungking and not at Singapore.

The signs indicate that Japan is preparing to extend and consolidate her hold on this French territory, which affords a powerful naval, air and military base about midway between Singapore and the Philippines. The Japanese charge made yesterday that the authorities of this colony are plotting against Japan would provide excuse for military action.

The way things look now Japan will get well set in French Indo-China and then await developments in Europe. If Hitler is successful in his big attack on England, Japan will be in a strong position to pursue her expansionist program should she see fit. If Britain looks like the ultimate winner, and able to protect her Far Eastern interests, Japan still will have gained an invaluable base and storehouse of supplies from which it might be exceedingly difficult to oust her.

In the Balkans, one of the most important regions comes from the Turkish official radio, which says the British are holding large

forces in North Africa, ready to invade the Balkans through Greece. The radio concludes that Britain either is planning to establish a Balkan front or is bent on saving her little Greek ally from being forced into peace terms by the Germans.

The presence in Egypt of the British War Minister Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial Staff, support the assumption that Britain is considering a big move, but there are several directions in which the British might strike.

Much will depend on Turkey's attitude. If she is prepared to join Britain in defense of Greece this would be a logical move. The Turks talk of supporting Greece, but these are days when it's deeds and not words that count.

THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

A PERTINENT FACT ABOUT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS THAT THE BRITISH, AFTER ENDURING MONTHS OF SEIGE, ARE IN AN OFFENSIVE, NOT A DEFENSIVE MOOD.

IF THERE IS DOUBT IN ENGLAND OF HER ABILITY TO WEATHER A SPRING TORNADO OF GERMAN ATTACK, WHATEVER ITS NATURE OR SCOPE, BRITISH STRATEGIC MOVES FAIL TO SHOW IT. THE BRITISH HAVE NOT ONLY ALL BUT BLASTED ITALY OUT OF AFRICA, BUT LONDON HAS DELIBERATELY CHALLENGED GERMANY TO ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS IN THE BALKANS. IT HAS SERVED A STOP-LOOK-AND-LISTEN NOTICE ON JAPAN, AXIS PARTNER IN THE FAR EAST. THE SIGN BOARD ERECTED AT SINGAPORE BRISTLES WITH AUSTRALIAN BAYONETS.

OBSERVERS AT SINGAPORE REPORT THAT ENOUGH BATTLE PLANES TO INSURE BRITISH AIR MASTERY IN THE MALAYAN PENINSULA AREA ALSO HAVE BEEN LANDED THERE. IT WAS BRITISH ABILITY TO SEIZE AIR CONTROL FROM ITALY IN NORTH AFRICA THAT PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE SMASHING BRITISH VICTORIES THERE WHICH HAVE SHAKEN ITALIAN PRESTIGE.

THE SEIGE OF BRITAIN HAS COST MORE CIVILIAN LIVES THAN SOLDIER CASUALTIES, BUT THE AGGREGATE HAS BEEN BELOW BRITISH EXPECTA-

TIONS WHEN THE FIGHT STARTED. ENGLAND HAS LEARNED NEW DEFENSIVE TECHNIQUES QUICKLY AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

THE MOST RECENT BRITISH REPORTS CREDIT HER WITH SHOOTING DOWN MORE THAN 3,000 GERMAN AIRCRAFT AGAINST 800-ODD BRITISH SHIPS LOST OVER ENGLAND.

PRESUMABLY, BETTER THAN HALF THE BRITISH PERSONNEL IN DOWNED SHIPS ESCAPED, MANY OF THEM TO FIGHT AGAIN. THE LONDON RECAPITULATION SAID NEARLY 500 AIRMEN REACHED THE GROUND SAFELY. IT PLACED NAZI AIR CASUALTIES AT OVER 7,000. ONLY 1,000 SURVIVED AND WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

THE AIR LOSS RATIO OVER ENGLAND IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT FURNISHES A KEY TO WHAT RATIO OF FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES THE GERMANS MUST PROVIDE IF THEY ARE EVER TO ACHIEVE DA

UFIRST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BY SIMPSON X X X GERMANS
MUST
PROVIDE IF THEY ARE EVER TO ACHIEVE DAYLIGHT AIR CONTROL OVER
ENGLAND -- A NECESSARY FACTOR FOR INVASION.

THE RATIO WOULD SEEM TO MEAN A SHARP LIMITATION UPON THE SCOPE OF ANY DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACK ENGLAND NEED EXPECT. IT PROBABLY MEANS CONTINUED AND PERHAPS HIT-AND-RUN NAZI BOMBING IN THE LENGTHENING DAYS AHEAD. IT MEANS MORE BUT SHORTER DREADFUL NIGHTS FOR BRITISH CITIZENRY; BUT FAR LESS POTENTIAL DAMAGE TO BRITAIN'S WAR INDUSTRIES.

NIGHT BOMBING STILL IS MORE OR LESS OF A HIT-OR-MISS BUSINESS EXCEPT IN MOST FAVORABLE WEATHER WITH BRIGHT MOONLIGHT TO AID TARGET SPOTTING.

THERE HAVE BEEN ESTIMATES THAT THE AGGREGATE EFFECT OF MONTHS OF GERMAN BOMBING ON THE SCHEDULED BRITISH WAR GOODS OUTPUT HAS NOT EXCEEDED A 5 PER CENT SLOW UP. THE FACT THAT THESE FACTORIES HAVE PRODUCED MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT FOR BRITISH FORCES IN AFRICA, IN MALAYA,

IN OTHER BRITISH EMPIRE OUTPOSTS AND FOR 4,000,000 OR SO BRITONS UNDER ARMS IN ENGLAND TESTIFIES TO A RELATIVELY LOW INDUSTRIAL IMPACT OF THE SIEGE.

ENGLAND AND THE EMPIRE ARE STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO STEP UP SHIP TONNAGE OUTPUT, NAVAL AND MERCHANT. THERE IS MUCH TO INDICATE THAT DESTROYERS, ANTI-SUBMARINE LIGHT CRAFT AND MERCHANT TONNAGE ARE BEGINNING TO COME OFF BRITISH WAYS AT AN ACCELERATING PACE. MAY BE BRITAIN'S SALVATION.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 77TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM FEB. 16 TO FEB. 22, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY	TONNAGE	KNOWN	MISSING
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

SUBS,	MINES	OTHER
PLANES,		CAUSES OR
WARSHIPS		UNKNOWN

BRITAIN	3	0	2	23,934	82	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	1	17,223	0	0
GERMANY	2	1	0	3,938	0	0
FRANCE	1	0	0	3,181	0	17
EGYPT	0	0	1	2,962	0	0
ITALY	0	0	1	(X)	0	0
...TOTAL	7	1	5	51,238	82	17

PREVIOUSLY

REPORTED	684	235	405	4,907,180	8,980	7,794
GRAND TOTAL	691	236	410	4,958,418	9,062	7,811

(X) TONNAGE OF SCUTTLED SHIP UNKNOWN.

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FIRST ADD UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE" X X SHIP UNKNOWN.
LOSSES BY NATIONS (VIT

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--608; NORWAY--163; GERMANY--108; SWEDEN--87;
GREECE--64; ITALY--57; FRANCE--55; NETHERLANDS--50; DENMARK--45;
FINLAND--29; BELGIUM--21; ESTONIA--12; YUGOSLAVIA--8; PANAMA--8;
SPAIN--6; LITHUANIA--3; EGYPT--2; POLAND--2; ARGENTINA, HUNGARY,
IRAN, JAPAN, LATVIA, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SOVIET, UNITED STATES--1
EACH. TOTAL--1,337.

TOKYO MAILER NO. 907

HOLD FOR POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

Recd 24/2/41

(This information is being mailed to New York, San Francisco,
Washington and Los Angeles.) (Copy to ~~Los Angeles~~ ^{Los Angeles} photos to obtain
preparedness pix)

Harold N. Landon, an American inventor and engineer specializing
in airplane work, was arrested by Japanese police on Nov. 4, and Stanley
Slavens, American consul General in Tokyo, was notified on Nov. 7. Some
time later, he was permitted to interview Landon.

Just prior to Landon's arrest his wife and children returned to
the United States. They now may be reached through Mrs. David Hepburn of
Glendale, Calif.

Landon was released on Dec. 11 and still is in Japan working
with the Japanese group with which he was associated when he was arrested.

Washington officials have additional details as Mrs. Landon has
been in touch with them.

HILL 29/1/41

30.24-7681 (SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23).

THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

A NECKLACE OF ISLANDS,
RICH AND POPULOUS--
AND TEMPTING (1000)

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE)...BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (CORRESPONDENCE OF
THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--THERE IS A WIDELY HELD BELIEF IN THE FAR
EAST TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ARE RUSHING TOWARD A
COLLISION AND THAT THE SMASH-UP POINT MAY BE THE NETHERLANDS EAST
INDIES.

MANY WHO HOLD THIS OPINION ARE INDULGING IN WISHFUL THINKING--
THOUSANDS OF BRITONS, FRENCHMEN AND DUTCHMEN WHO SEE THEIR EMPIRES IN
DANGER OF COLLAPSE AND JAPAN AWAITING THE MOMENT TO CASH IN ON HER
OPPORTUNITY.

NETHERLANDS INDIA IS AN EMPIRE IN ITSELF, FAR LARGER AND MORE
POPULOUS THAN THE MOTHER COUNTRY, A NECKLACE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND
ISLANDS, SPRINKLED PROFUSELY FOR 3,000 MILES ALONG THE EQUATOR.

IT IS HEAVY WITH THE VITAL NECESSITIES OF MODERN LIVING, FOOD,
METAL, RUBBER, OIL. IT PROBABLY COULD NOT DEFEND ITSELF LONG AGAINST
A MAJOR POWER.

JAPAN DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO HIDE THE FACT THAT SHE WISHES TO TAP
ITS RICHES--WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, CONTRIBUTE HEAVILY TO THE UNITED

STATES' STORES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

HOLLAND AND FRANCE HAD HARDLY BEEN OVERRUN BY THE GERMAN ARMIES BEFORE JAPAN PROPOUNDED HER PROGRAM FOR A "GREATER EAST ASIA SPHERE OF MUTUAL PROSPERITY" WHICH WOULD UNITE POSSESSIONS OF THOSE BEATEN NATIONS WITH OTHER EASTERN LANDS IN A UNIT UNDER JAPANESE ECONOMIC AND PERHAPS POLITICAL DOMINATION.

A JAPANESE GENERAL TOLD INTERVIEWERS THAT "THE TIME HAS COME FOR JAPAN TO LIBERATE THE PEOPLES OF ASIA FROM THEIR WHITE OPPRESSORS."

WASHINGTON QUICKLY NOTIFIED THE WORLD THAT THE UNITED STATES ADVOCATED PRESERVATION OF THE STATUS QUO FOR FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO ARGUE NOW THAT INDO-CHINA'S STATUS HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED, WITH JAPANESE TROOPS GARRISONED IN HER CAPITAL AND NORTHERN AIR BASES. JAPAN ALREADY IS APPLYING DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE ON THE DUTCH INDIES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO EMPHASIZE THE MATERIAL STAKE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INDIES SPEAK OF RUBBER, OIL, OTHER WAR-ESSENTIAL THINGS PRODUCED HERE. THIS IS THEIR PICTURE:

THE SLIM, GRACEFUL RUBBER TREE COVERS MUCH OF NETHERLANDS INDIA AND MALAYA IN TREMENDOUS FORESTS, OR PLANTATIONS. NEARLY 80 PER CENT OF ALL THE RUBBER IN THE WORLD COMES FROM OUT HERE. IN 1939 EVERY TWELFTH AMERICAN DOLLAR SPENT FOR OVERSEAS TRADE WENT INTO IT, NEARLY \$180,000,000, MOST OF WHICH WAS SPENT IN THE DUTCH INDIES OR NEARBY MALAYA. AND 1939 WAS NOT A VERY BIG YEAR FOR RUBBER, HARDLY AVERAGE. RUBBER MEN HERE BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES, IN HER ROLE OF "ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY," MUST PUSH HER RUBBER PURCHASES TO UNPRECEDENTED FIGURES.

OTHER MATERIALS NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE PROGRAM ARE:

TIN--NETHERLANDS INDIES MINES PRODUCE NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL.

QUININE--THESE ISLANDS HAVE A WORLD MONOPOLY ON CINCHONA BARK, MAIN COMPONENT OF QUININE.

NICKEL--ONE OF THE GREATEST NICKEL MINES IN THE WORLD HAS BEEN OPENED IN CELEBES, THE ISLAND THAT LOOKS LIKE A STARFISH.

THE COMICAL COCONUT--ONE OF THE INDIES' CHIEF PRODUCTS, FROM WHICH COMES GLYCERINE FOR EXPLOSIVES AND CORDAGE FOR THE NAVY.

BUT IT IS OIL, MORE THAN ANY OF THESE, THAT MAKES THIS A TROUBLE SPOT. ALL OVER THE ORIENT THERE IS GENERAL FEAR THAT OIL, PITTING JAPAN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, MAY SET THE PACIFIC AFIRE.

JAPAN IS AN OIL-HUNGRY NATION. HER GREAT NAVY, THIRD IN THE WORLD, CAN NOT OPERATE WITHOUT IT. SHE NEEDS IT FOR HER GROWING INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT. UNTIL RECENTLY SHE HAS DEPENDED LARGELY ON AMERICAN WELLS.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23).

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--FIRST ADD THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES BY MORIN XXX ON AMERICAN WELLS. THEN THE PROSPECT OF AN AMERICAN EMBARGO LOOMED. ALREADY UNITED STATES RESTRICTIONS AFFECT HER ACCESS TO SOME PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, CHIEFLY HIGH TEST GASOLINE FOR AIRPLANES.

SO JAPAN TURNED TOWARD THE DUTCH INDIES, WHERE THERE IS MUCH OIL. IT WAS HINTED IN TOKYO, IN NO VERY LOW WHISPERS, THAT IF THE UNITED STATES EMBARGOED OIL JAPAN WOULD GET IT ELSEWHERE BY WHATEVER MEANS WERE NECESSARY.

A JAPANESE DELEGATION APPEARED IN BATAVIA AND ASKED FOR OIL. THE JAPANESE ASKED, IN FACT, FOR 3,000,000 TONS OF IT ANNUALLY, INCLUDING

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30.24-7683

LARGE QUANTITIES OF AIRPLANE GASOLINE FROM THE BIG CRACKING PLANTS IN SUMATRA.

DUTCH AUTHORITIES POINTED TO A FACT THAT THE JAPANESE HAD OVERLOOKED OR CHOSEN TO DISREGARD--THAT NEARLY ALL THE OIL IN THE INDIES IS PUMPED, REFINED AND OWNED BY UNITED STATES OR BRITISH COMPANIES.

STANDARD OIL PROSPECTORS CAME TO THE INDIES IN 1911. AMERICAN WELLS WENT DOWN IN SUMATRA IN 1911, IN BORNEO IN 1912. IN 1923 THE AMERICANS BROUGHT IN THE GREAT TALANG-AKAR FIELD, NEAR PALEMBANG, SOUTHERN SUMATRA, WHICH TODAY IS THE MAIN FIELD. THE PALEMBANG REFINERY NOW HANDLES ABOUT 45,000 BARRELS A DAY.

IN TERMS OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION, THE DUTCH INDIES FIELDS ARE NOT AMONG THE LARGEST. UNDER THE DUTCH POLICY OF CONSERVATION, PUMPING IS RESTRICTED. THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION RUNS FROM 7,000,000 TO 10,000,000 TONS, ABOUT FIVE PER CENT OF WORLD PRODUCTION.

BUT THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT HERE, MOSTLY THAT OF THE SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, RUNS INTO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

SO THE JAPANESE FOUND THEMSELVES NEGOTIATING WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH OIL MEN FOR EAST INDIES OIL. EXPERTS CAME FROM NEW YORK. WASHINGTON AND LONDON KEPT A CLOSE EYE ON THE PROCEEDINGS. THERE WAS AN EVIDENT DESIRE TO SATISFY THE JAPANESE AT LEAST FAR ENOUGH TO HOLD BACK ANY DRASTIC ACTION BY TOKYO. IN THE END, LAST OCTOBER, THE JAPANESE GOT ABOUT HALF THE 3,000,000 TONS A YEAR THEY ASKED. THEY SAID THEY WERE FAR FROM SATISFIED.

AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN OUT HERE LIKE TO SPEAK OF "OUR BILLION DOLLAR BABY"--MEANING AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE DUTCH INDIES. PERHAPS THEIR FIGURES ARE A LITTLE LARGE BUT, GIVE OR TAKE A FEW HUNDRED MILLION, THEY ARE NOT FAR OFF.

RUBBER AND OIL, WITH THEIR NINE-FIGURE INVESTMENTS ARE NOT ALL. BIG, BUT NOT IN THE SAME BRACKET, ARE AMERICAN COMPANIES MANUFACTURING AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, SOAP AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS IN THE INDIES. HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST:

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, GENERAL MOTORS, GOODYEAR TIRE COMPANY, UNITED STATES RUBBER PLANTING COMPANY, GOODYEAR RUBBER PLANTING COMPANY, CONTINENTAL PLANTING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, HAWAII-SUMATRA PLANTING COMPANY, COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PET, NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY.

DUTCH EAST INDIES EXPORT'S TO THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT YEARS HAVE RANGED BETWEEN \$98,000,000--IN 1937, AND \$50,000,000--IN 1938. BUT THESE FIGURES DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE STORY, FOR CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF INDIES PRODUCTS REACHED AMERICAN MARKETS THROUGH SINGAPORE OR LIVERPOOL MIDDLEMEN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 23--SENT FEB 19).

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

ROOSEVELT-WHEELER FEUD NOT NEW, JUST IN FRESHLY PEPPERED STAGE.

FIGHT AND MAKEUP
THEIR PAST MOTTO

BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, FEB 22--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SCOWLED IN

AN ANGRY MOOD. SCORES OF REPORTERS, CROWDED IN FRONT OF HIS DESK, SENSED AN ORAL EXPLOSION.

"THAT WAS THE ROTTENEST THING SAID IN PUBLIC LIFE IN MY GENERATION," THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE BOOMED, HIS CHIN TILTED UPWARD IN A BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT'S ANGER DEEPENED AS HE DISCUSSED CRITICS OF THE BRITISH-AID BILL "WHO TALK ABOUT PLOWING UNDER EVERY FOURTH AMERICAN CHILD, WHICH I REGARD AS THE MOST UNTRUTHFUL, AS THE MOST DASTARDLY, UNPATRIOTIC THING THAT HAS BEEN SAID.

"QUOTE ME ON THAT."

A LITTLE LATER REPORTERS FOUND SENATOR BURTON KENDALL WHEELER (D-MONT), THE TALL RANGY WESTERNER WHO HAD CAUSED THE VERBAL STORM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE SENATOR'S EYES BRIGHTENED WITH THE GLINT OF A FIGHTER.

"APPARENTLY THE PRESIDENT LOST HIS TEMPER," SENATOR WHEELER SAID.

"I AM NOT UNMINDFUL THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID NO AMERICAN BOYS WILL BE SENT ABROAD, BUT I SUBMIT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT EVERY SPEECH THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE HAS TAKEN THIS COUNTRY ONE MORE STEP CLOSER TO THE PRESENT FOREIGN WAR. I HOPE HIS UTTERANCES WILL NOT INTIMIDATE THE PEOPLE FROM EXPRESSING THEIR OPINIONS."

"THE ROOSEVELT-WHEELER FEUD HAD HIT A NEW HIGH IN BITTERNESS. BOTH MEN LOVE A ROUGH AND TUMBLE BATTLE AND GIVE OR ASK NO QUARTER.

THE CONTEST MAY BREAK OUT WITH NEW BITTERNESS TOMORROW. OR SENATOR WHEELER MAY HUSTLE DOWN TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO TEAM UP ON SOME BILL OR MEASURE NEEDING SKILLFUL HANDLING. BOTH THINGS HAVE HAPPENED IN THE PAST BUT FRIENDS OF THE TWO CONCEDE THAT NO ONE CAN PREDICT THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS.

LONG BEFORE THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATED FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1932, SENATOR WHEELER, WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION AS A LIBERAL, WAS DEMANDING THAT THE THEN NEW YORK GOVERNOR BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

IN THE ACTION-PACKED ADVENT OF THE "NEW DEAL," THE ANGULAR MONTANA SENATOR LABORED LONG AND HARD FOR MOST OF THE BROAD LEGISLATIVE REFORMS. BUT WHEN THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED FOR ECONOMY ON VETERAN'S PAYMENTS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD COURT, SENATOR WHEELER WAS AMONG THE OPPOSITION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ELECTED A THIRD TIME, MOVED QUICKLY TO PUT THE WARSHIPS, FIGHTING PLANES, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR AT THE DISPOSAL OF ENGLAND. SENATOR WHEELER CALLED FOR A "NEGOTIATED PEACE" ADDING THAT THE PRESIDENT "TAKES TO HIS BOSOM ALL OF THOSE WHO WANT WAR AND SHUNS THOSE WHO ARE TALKING OF PEACE."

THE SENATOR PROTESTED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS TRYING TO LIMIT "FREE SPEECH." HE SAID "THOSE WHO DO NOT FOLLOW THE PARTY LINES ARE BRANDED AS APPEASERS AND TOOLS OF DICTATORS."

UNRELENTING IN HIS CRITICISM OF THE ROOSEVELT FOREIGN POLICY, WHEELER IN MID-JANUARY TOLD A NATIONWIDE AUDIENCE THAT THE "LEND-LEASE-GIVE PROGRAM IS THE NEW DEAL'S TRIPLE 'A' FOREIGN POLICY--IT WILL PLOUGH UNDER EVERY FOURTH AMERICAN BOY."

THIS BROUGHT THE HISTORIC ROOSEVELT WORDS "ROTTENEST X X X UNTRUTHFUL X X X DASTARDLY X X X UNPATRIOTIC X X X"

ANOTHER BRIEF LULL AND THEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE LATE WILLIAM DODD, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, REPORTED THAT SENATOR WHEELER IN 1934-35 HAD SAID GERMAN NAZI DOM-

INATION OF EUROPE WAS "INEVITABLE."

WHEELER QUICKLY ACCUSED THE PRESIDENT OF A "DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT ME BECAUSE I AM UNALTERABLY FOR AMERICAN PEACE AND AGAINST THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR."

THE SENATOR FUMED THAT "THIS SLANDEROUS ATTACK ON ME--ATTRIBUTED TO A DEAD MAN--IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE" AND CALLED THE ATTACK "SCUR-RILOUS."

A FEW DAYS LATER THE SENATOR CHARGED THAT THE ARMED FORCES OF THIS NATION LACKED A SINGLE MODERN FIGHTING PLANE BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT HAD DENUDED OUR DEFENSES FOR ENGLAND. THE FIERY SENATOR QUOTED FIGURES TO SUPPORT HIS POINT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AGAIN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, SAID WHEELER'S FIGURES WOULD GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO HITLER.

CURIOUSLY BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND WHEELER ARE 59 AND BOTH ARE NATIVES OF THE EAST. WHEELER WAS BORN FEBRUARY 27, 1882, IN A FARMHOUSE NEAR HUDSON, MASS., OF QUAKER ANCESTRY. AS A YOUTH HE MOVED WESTWARD TO OBTAIN A LAW DEGREE FROM MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY AT ANN ARBOR.

LOSS OF HIS LIMITED FUNDS IN A POKER GAME AT BUTTE, MONT., CAUSED HIM TO PUT UP HIS SHINGLE THERE AS A YOUNG LAWYER. SOON HE WAS ELECTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO BEGIN LONG WARFARE AGAINST POWERFUL COPPER MINING INTERESTS THERE.

CAME 1936 AND THE SECOND ROOSEVELT CANDIDACY AND SENATOR WHEELER WAS SHOUTING:

"LET THE REACTIONARIES HOWL. WE HAVE STARTED THE GREAT TASK OF RETURNING THIS COUNTRY TO THE PEOPLE AND WE SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL THE JOB IS DONE."

SOON AFTERWARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CONGRESS FOR JUDICIAL

REFORM, INCLUDING ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. THE INSTANT THE PROPOSAL ARRIVED, SENATOR WHEELER SET OUT TO BEAT IT.

MANY SENATORS, WHO HAD REGARDED "BURT" WHEELER AS A "RADICAL" AND OPPOSED HIM IN A SCORE OF FIGHTS, JOINED IN SELECTING HIM TO LEAD THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COURT PROPOSAL.

"A LIBERAL CAUSE WAS NEVER WON BY STACKING A DECK OF CARDS, NOR BY STUFFING A BALLOT BOX, NOR BY PACKING A COURT," WHEELER THUNDERED DURING HALF A HUNDRED SPEECHES ON AND OFF THE SENATE FLOOR.

EVERYONE REMEMBERS THAT WHEN THE ACRIMONIOUS STRUGGLE ENDED, WHEELER WAS THE VICTOR. WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, THE MONTANA SENATOR WAS SUMMONED TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO LEAD A BATTLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION.

AS 1940 APPROACHED WITH ITS "THIRD TERM" PUZZLE, SENATOR WHEELER CONSTANTLY SCOFFED AT THE SUGGESTION THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD TRY TO BREAK THIS TRADITION. SOME CONSERVATIVES WHO HAD CLASSED THE WESTERN SENATOR AS A "DANGEROUS RADICAL" IN PAST YEARS, BEGAN TO TALK ABOUT HIM AS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

JOHN L. LEWIS, WHO HAD LED AT LEAST A SEGMENT OF LABOR TO THE ROOSEVELT FOLD TWICE, OPENLY DECLARED THAT WHEELER WAS THE ONLY MAN WHO COULD LEAD THE DEMOCRATS TO VICTORY.

SENATOR GEORGE NORRIS, VETERAN NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, ADVOCATED WHEELER'S NOMINATION "IF ROOSEVELT WILL NOT RUN."

WHEELER MEANWHILE HAD BATTLED WITH THE LOSERS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM, THE MOVE TO SELL ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND CONSCRIPTION OF YOUNGER MEN OF THIS COUNTRY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"AS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, I WILL NEVER VOTE TO SEND A SINGLE AMERICAN BOY ACROSS THE WATER TO FIGHT ON FOREIGN SOIL," THE SENATOR SAID. "NEITHER WILL I, BY MY VOTE, APPROVE OF A SINGLE STEP THAT IN MY JUDGMENT MAY LEAD THIS COUNTRY DOWN THE ROAD TO WAR."

LEWIS, STILL A CLOSE FRIEND OF WHEELER, CAME OUT BLUNTLY AND OPENLY FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. WHEELER SWALLOWED HARD AND URGED RE-ELECTION OF ROOSEVELT FOR A THIRD TERM.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION GROWING IN BRITAIN

New Economy Seen Certain
As Caste System Cracks
Beneath War's Strain

Presence Of Powerful So-
cialist Leaders Held Indi-
cation Of Possible Trend

By HUGH WAGNON
Associated Press Correspondent
London, Feb. 22—An economic and social revolution is rumbling beneath the surface of a Britain united to win the war and, above all, united to win a better life for the average man, who has proved himself a hero under bomb attacks.

The social caste system which molded English life from feudal times appears to be cracking under the necessity of the nation to stand as one against the Axis.

Some Businesses Gone
The wartime planned economy is effecting changes in the nation's business and industrial life so drastic that none expects a return to pre-war conditions. Some businesses are gone, never to return.

Workers are promised a large share in the profits of industry and restoration of the rights set aside by the wartime urgency for "all-out" production of war weapons without regard to any other consideration.

Place In World Shifts
Britain's place in world economy also is shifting inevitably. The war—even though it be a victorious war—may cost the nation its ancient leadership of the financial world. The fu-

ture Britain may be no longer the world's counting-house and trade center.

Many foresee her role as that of a tight little half-farm, half-factory island, exporting cutlery, airplane engines and emigrants to America and to dominions freer from London control and influence than ever before.

Most Britons Agreed
Whatever the war brings, most Britons are agreed that the nation will never return to the "bad old days" of laissez faire methods of exploiting labor, consumers and "public" schools for the select few.

Promises of a more democratic social framework and a better economic deal for the average man are cloaked in generalities by Prime Minister Winston Churchill as well as every other political leader, but the presence of powerful Socialist leaders in the Government may be indicative of the trend likely to be carried forward after the war.

Principles Of Value
One of the most influential men, Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, discussing the "new Britain we want to see," declared "Socialist principles are of tremendous value when applied to the necessities of war and the prospects of the world that follows a war."

Admitting that no one can foresee the end, Bevin added:

"We must guide our people to a new world order" involving a "willingness to restrict voluntarily our sovereignty and acceptance of obligations to work with others in the world in a great common endeavor to produce a higher civilization."

Hint Of Shape Given
A hint of the shape of the new Britain that Bevin wants to see was outlined in 1937 in this program publicly attributed to him:

Nationalization of all transport—road, rail and water.
State control of the Bank of England.
Public ownership of all coal, gas,

electric and oil resources of the country.

Bevin holds that disarmament for the victor and vanquished alike must be "the alternative to balance of power and policy of power politics, etc., if we are to achieve correct economic development and save the world from recurring wars."

Foe Of Class Rule
The Labor Minister also is a powerful foe of government by "a narrow class," and Churchill has promised "advantages and privileges which hitherto have been enjoyed only by the few shall be far more widely shared."

He referred specifically to "public" schools which actually are exclusive private schools from which come virtually all high-ranking army officers, government officials and diplomats, but to which only two per cent. of the nation's youth have the money or position to obtain entrance.

Thus the British rulers are on record, pledged to give the common people a better break, particularly in education, which is the chief factor in maintaining social stratification.

Response To Growing Demand
This is in response to the growing demand by the people for a chance for the workers' children, who now generally leave school at the age of 14 to begin work. The war killed a bill to extend compulsory education to the age of 15.

There are no hints that the backbone of the stratified social system—hereditary titles of rank—will be broken. All say England will still have a king or queen and consequently the supporting structure of princes, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, barons and baronets.

Would Abolish Lords
However, at least one Laborite in the Government, Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, campaigned for abolition of the House of Lords as a political power in 1931, after the Lords

defeated an educational bill.

A powerful stimulus to the demand for better education in the lower classes is the American movie picturing State-sponsored coeducation and a standard of living for the working man far higher than here.

An English riveter, drawing the equivalent of \$17 a week and hurrying his children at 14 to jobs to help eke out an existence, sees America as a haven where he might have an automobile, an electric refrigerator, central heating and a chance for his children to attend a university.

Luxury Trades Going
The gears of social change are meshing with those of immense economic shifts. Whole industries are being wiped out by Government order and workers shifted to arms plants or to factories producing goods the country can sell abroad for much-needed dollars.

The Government does this by a price and import control and licensing system.

Luxury industries and trades are being eliminated. There is no automo-

bile manufacturing any longer in England. Only military machines now may be produced. It is estimated that 30,000 persons have been thrown out of work in the garage business alone.

N. Y. Seen As No. 1 Banker
London's "City," the Empire's financial capital, now fears that the dollar has become the world's No. 1 standard of value and will make New York the world's banker, and that the United States, instead of Britain, will take the profits that go with domination of the world's money.

In post-war economy, Britons don't expect much loosening of wartime controls for a long period. The old days are gone forever, they say, and the new days have not been defined yet. Nobody knows whether the trend will be toward Socialism or controlled capitalism or something else.

But everybody agrees that a new era is coming.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 22)

CHILE'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

MAKES HER VITAL LINK IN

HEMISPHERE DEFENSE

IN CASE OF DAMAGE

TO PANAMA CANAL (620)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DEVON FRANCIS, WHO HAS BEEN MAKING AN AIRPLANE TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA, CHARTS CHILE'S POSITION IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLANS, IN THIS STORY FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AND (NAME OF PAPER)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

(ADVANCE)...SANTIAGO, CHILE—(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)—CHILE'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION MAKES HER A VITAL LINK IN ANY HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLANS.

IF THE PANAMA CANAL WERE BLOCKED OR DESTROYED, CHILE, WITH

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ARGENTINA, WOULD BE INDISPENSABLE TO HEMISPHERE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

A GLANCE AT THE MAP WILL SHOW WHY.

THE NATION OR NATIONS WHICH CONTROL THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN AT THE SOUTHERN, WIND-BUFFETED EXTREMITY OF THIS CONTINENT WILL CONTROL THE MOVEMENT OF WARSHIPS BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC, SAVE THROUGH THE CANAL.

CHILE 40 YEARS AGO WAS SOUTH AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL NATION.

NITRATES AND COPPER MADE CHILE WEALTHY. SHE HAD SEIZED THE WORLD'S ONLY NITRATE BEDS ON THE NORTHERN, ARID COASTAL PLAIN FROM PERU IN THE WAR OF THE PACIFIC, AND IN FILLING EXPORT DEMANDS FOR EXPLOSIVES AND FERTILIZER AND COUNTRY WAXED FAT AND POWERFUL.

THEN TWO THINGS HAPPENED TO WRECK CHILE'S POSITION IN CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

WHILE THE UNITED STATES WAS DESTROYING THE LAST VESTIGES OF SPAIN'S NAVAL POWER IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, CHILE ENGAGED IN A BORDER DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA.

WAR WAS AVERTED, BUT ARGENTINA PROCEEDED TO BUILD UP HER ARMY AND NAVY AND BECAME THE MOST POWERFUL NATION IN LATIN AMERICA.

IMMIGRATION INCREASED THE ARGENTINA POPULATION, AND CHILE GOT LITTLE IMMIGRATION. ARGENTINE COMMERCE INCREASED UNTIL IT DID HALF THE BUSINESS OF ALL SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE'S NITRATE INDUSTRY MET DISASTER DURING THE WORLD WAR WHEN A BLOCKADED GERMANY, UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE CHILEAN NITRATE VITAL TO EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURE, CALLED FOR THE HELP OF A MAN WITH A TEST TUBE.

HE DEvised A MEANS OF EXTRACTING NITRATES FROM THE AIR. CHILE'S MONOPOLY WAS BROKEN, HER PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF WEALTH DESTROYED. CONTRIBUTING TO CHILE'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES WAS THE COLLAPSE IN THE WORLD COPPER MARKET AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

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TODAY CHILE HAS MUCH TO GAIN IN COLLABORATING WITH THE UNITED STATES ON HEMISPHERE DEFENSE MEASURES. HER ECONOMY WOULD BE STRAINED BY HEAVY REARMAMENT EXPENDITURES. PENDING ELECTIONS IN MARCH, FORMULATION OF A NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY IS IN ABEYANCE.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CHILE IS DESCRIBED BY OBSERVERS IN SANTIAGO AS PRO-UNITED STATES.

DESPITE UNIVERSAL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION--YOUNG MEN MUST UNDERGO A YEAR OF TRAINING WHEN THEY COME OF AGE, AND RETURN TO UNIFORM ONCE A YEAR FOR REFRESHENING COURSES--THE CHILEAN ARMY LACKS EXPENSIVE MODERN EQUIPMENT.

IN ALL, THE ARMED SERVICES HAVE ABOUT 50 OLD TYPE AIRPLANES. THE CHILEAN NAVY HAS A TONNAGE OF 49,000, INCLUDING ONE BATTLESHIP, ALL SUPERANNATED.

CHILEAN STUDENT OFFICERS HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR MONTHS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF A DOZEN TRAINING PLANES ORDERED IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE LAST 50 YEARS THE CHILEAN ARMY HAS BEEN GERMAN-TRAINED.

DESPITE THE WAR, GERMANY IS BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO MAINTAIN TRADE RELATIONS. GERMAN MACHINERY PARTS, TO REPLACE WORN OUT EQUIPMENT, FOR MONTHS WERE FLOWN REGULARLY ACROSS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BY THE ITALIAN AIRLINE "LATI" AND TRANS-SHIPED FROM BRAZIL TO CHILE BY THE CONDOR AIRLINE, AFFILIATE OF THE GERMAN AIR TRANSPORT MONOPOLY, LUFTHANSA.

A TRICKLE OF GERMAN TRADE HAS COME TO CHILE THROUGH SIBERIA, WHERE COMMODITIES ARE LOADED ON TO JAPANESE FREIGHTERS BOUND FOR VALPARAISO, SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN. OTHER MATERIALS HAVE COME THROUGH LISBON, BEING TRANS-SHIPED ON NEUTRAL VESSELS.

THE NAZI GOVERNMENT OFFERED TO SELL CHILE WARPLANES ON

UNLIMITED CREDIT.

OFFICIAL SANTIAGO, HOWEVER, WENT SO FAR A FEW MONTHS AGO AS TO CONDEMN BY PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SOME WARPLANES PURCHASED FROM GERMANY'S AXIS PARTNER, ITALY, BECAUSE OF A NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

CHILE'S AIR PATROL PROBLEM IS COMPLICATED BY HER DEEPLY-INDENTED COASTLINE.

CHILE HAS A STRATEGICALLY-SITUATED CHAIN OF AIR FIELDS FROM ARICA, ON THE PERUVIAN BORDER, TO PUNTA ARENAS, WORLD'S SOUTHERNMOST CITY. AT PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE ALSO HAS A NAVAL BASE, DESIGNED TO CONTROL TRAFFIC THROUGH THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

ACROSS THE STRAIT ON TIERRA DEL GUEGO--"LAND OF FIRE," SO NAMED BY THE EXPLORER MAGELLAN--ARGENTINA MAINTAINS A NAVAL BASE WHICH COULD BE USED IN EMERGENCY TO CONTROL SHIP TRAFFIC AROUND CAPE HORN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 22--SENT FEB. 20)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23)

**UNCLE SAN'S NEW BASES
WILL UPSET FAMILIES
IN BERMUDA**

**FORTY WILL HAVE TO MOVE
FROM THEIR LAND (560)**

BY TERENCE E. CHALK

(ADVANCE) HAMILTON, BERMUDA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS

SERVICE)--CHANGES AFFECTING BOTH THE HOMES AND ECONOMIC WAY OF LIFE OF HUNDREDS OF BERMUDIANS ARE FOLLOWING IN THE WAKE OF UNCLE SAN'S ACQUISITION OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN THESE ISLANDS.

FORTY FAMILIES WILL BE OBLIGED TO MOVE FROM LAND THEY HAVE OCCUPIED FOR CENTURIES, TO MAKE WAY FOR FIGHTING SHIPS, AERIAL AND MARINE.

THE ST.DAVID'S ISLANDERS ARE AFFECTED PRINCIPALLY, FOR 300 OF THE 450 ACRES WHICH MAKE UP THAT ISLAND ARE TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES.

ST.DAVID'S ISLANDERS ARE UNIQUE IN THEIR WAY OF LIFE. MANY OF THEM NEVER HAVE CROSSED THE NARROW STRIP OF WATER WHICH SEPARATES THEM FROM THE FORMER CAPITAL OF ST.GEORGE'S. WHEN THE SEVERN BRIDGE WAS DROPPED ACROSS ST.GEORGE'S HARBOR SOME YEARS AGO, MANY CROSSED TO VIEW ST.GEORGE'S FOR THE FIRST TIME. BUT A GREATER NUMBER HAVE NOT YET SEEN WHAT THE REST OF BERMUDA LOOKS LIKE.

ST.DAVID'S ISLANDERS HAVE LIVED QUIETLY BY THEMSELVES, FINDING LITTLE NEED FOR MONEY AS LONG AS THEIR CROPS OF PRODUCE AND EASTER LILY BULBS WERE GOOD AND FISH PLentiful.

NOW COMES THE NEWS THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THEM--250 OUT OF A TOTAL OF 475--MUST LEAVE THEIR ISLAND HOME.

A MEETING WAS HELD IN ST.DAVID'S THE DAY AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE BASE SITES WAS MADE IN THE COLONY'S HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED THAT THE MEETING WOULD EXPRESS INDIGNATION, BUT THE PEQUOT INDIAN BLOOD IN THE ST.DAVID'S ISLANDERS KEPT THEM SILENT. THEY LISTENED ATTENTIVELY AS LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DENIS BERNARD, GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA, EXPLAINED THAT A LARGE SECTION OF

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ST.DAVID'S HAD BEEN CHOSEN FOR BASE SITES.

THEY ACCEPTED THE ANNOUNCEMENT WITH NO MURMUR OF PROTEST. THEY DID MORE THAN THAT. AT THE INSTIGATION OF S.SEWARD TODDINGS, ONE OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, THEY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT THEY WISHED TO EXPRESS THEIR "LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE BY ACCEPTING THE SACRIFICES IN A SPIRIT OF SUPPORT FOR THE ULTIMATE WINNING OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY."

AMONG THOSE WHO ARE AFFECTED IS HENRY MORTIMER (TOMMY) FOX, KNOWN TO MANY AMERICANS AS THE "UNCROWNED KING OF ST.DAVID'S." NOBODY KNOWS EXACTLY HOW HE CAME BY THE TITLE, BUT CERTAINLY ONE REASON IS THAT THE 87-YEAR-OLD ST.DAVID'S ISLANDER WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO VENTURE OFF THE ISLAND INTO OTHER SECTIONS OF BERNUDA.

TOMMY FOX OWNS MANY ACRES OF LAND IN ST.DAVID'S, AND HE WILL LOSE MOST OF THEM TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. IN HIS DAY HE WAS ONE OF THE COLONY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL WHALERS AND AFTER ONE OF HIS VOYAGES, HE SAYS HE CRAWLED DOWN THE THROAT OF HIS CATCH TO PROVE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE BIBLE STORY OF JONAH AND THE WHALE. THIS GAVE HIM ANOTHER TITLE--"THE SECOND JONAH."

THE PROBLEM OF FINDING NEW HOMES FOR THE ISLANDERS IS A BIG ONE, AND A SPECIAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO HANDLE IT. SINCE THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT YET STARTED WORK IN ST.DAVID'S, THE MATTER STILL HANGS FIRE.

NOW THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE SECURED MORGAN'S ISLAND AND TUCKER'S ISLAND IN THE GREAT SOUND FOR A SEAPLANE BASE, THE ST.DAVID'S PROPERTY IS LIKELY TO REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF ITS ORIGINAL OWNERS LONGER THAN WAS AT FIRST THOUGHT, BECAUSE IT IS REPORTED THAT THE GREAT SOUND BASE WILL BE DEVELOPED FIRST.

JUST WHAT COMPENSATION THE UNITED STATES WILL PAY TO ST.DAVID'S ISLANDERS, UNDER THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, IS NOT YET KNOWN BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT VALUATION OF THE AREA WILL BE PLACED AT WELL OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

MEANTIME A BOOM HAS COME TO THE EAST END.

THE TOWN OF ST.GEORGE'S IS SLEEPY NO LONGER. EVERY BIG HAMILTON STORE HAS OPENED A BRANCH THERE, AND THE ST.GEORGE HOTEL HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY UNITED STATES SURVEY OFFICERS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 23--SENT FEB. 16.)

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77th Week of the War

By the special News Service

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, Feb. 16--Mining of the sea approaches to Singapore is announced in London amid growing Pacific tension. Chinese news agency declares Japan has ten divisions in strategic mainland and island bases of southeast Asia. A German high command reports sinking of 37,000-tons of British shipping in U-boat, surface-raider and plane attacks. British hint success in pitting specially-equipped fighter planes against night bombers. Cairo GHQ announces British reoccupation of Kermuk, strategic Ethiopian-Sudanese frontier post. Bitolj, Yugoslavia, hears Greeks capture 2,000 Italians in drive against Fascist Eleventh Army.

MONDAY, Feb. 17--Turkey and Bulgaria sign non-aggression accord. Sofia, Bulgaria, sources say pact opens the way for a German thrust against Greece. RAF bombers fly 2,000 miles roundtrip in leaflet "raid" over Poland. German Air Force claims two British ships sunk and one damaged off English coast, while a U-boat reports sinking 11,000 tons. Australia prepares for air raids. Dorel quotes vice-Foreign Minister Ohashi as saying Japan hopes to settle Pacific problems "without resorting to force."

TUESDAY, Feb. 18--Singapore announces arrival of many thousands of Australian troops, the largest single convoy ever to land at the naval base. Tokyo says Japan is willing to mediate any conflict in the world. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, hears German war materials are moving into Bulgaria over Yugoslav railways. Athens reports Greeks occupy mile-high Italian positions. One admits "bitter fight," but said their troops stood firm. Cairo GHQ reports Italians abandon Dargala in Ethiopia to natives fighting under Haile Selassie. London announces

1,502 civilians killed, 2,012 injured in January air raids.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19--Saigon and Shanghai report mounting Japanese tension over British reinforcement of Singapore; army spokesman accuses Britain of "belligerent action". United States House passes legislation to develop naval bases at Guam and Samoa. London gives cool reception to Japanese offer to mediate. Rome says Nazi bombers raided British tank trains set to move on Italian Tripolitania. Athens claims capture of two fortified towns, and 300 prisoners. British report Ethiopian troops drive Italians from Njabara, 140 miles inside Ethiopia. London hears Germany prepares to throw 600 submarines into sea war this spring.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20--Diplomatic developments lead to speculation as to whether Britain will use north African legions to drive on to Tripoli or as reinforcements in Balkans and Orient. Shanghai hears unconfirmed report that Japan is rushing troop transports south. General George C. Marshall, U.S. army staff chief, tells Senate Committee Far East situation is "serious." Rumania orders 1,000,000 army reservists to duty by March 15, perhaps to relieve German detachments on her frontier with Soviet Russia. British announce capture of Nega, 40 miles inside Ethiopia.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21--Balkan diplomat forecasts passage of German troops across Danube into Bulgaria is "a matter of days, if not hours." French Indo-China reportedly rejects Japanese demand for custody of \$10,000,000 worth of American and Chinese-owned trucks and other supplies warehoused at Haiphong. Berlin says Nazi bombers sink four ships and damage four others "heavily" in 24 hours. British acknowledge "extensive damage" at thrice-raided port of Swansea, Wales.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22--German general staff officers enter Sofia in civilian clothing. Bulgarian government party leaders express fear of serious internal disorders when Nazis move. Japan seeks to dismiss oriental developments as a British cry of "Wolf, wolf, when there is a wolf." Vichy notifies Tokyo her territorial demands on Indo-China in behalf of Thailand are too steep. Germans report sinking Canadian vessel which flew U.S. colors in Indian Ocean. British and German pilots battle over English Channel as RAF raids French and Belgian coasts.

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TURKEY ISSUES WARNING ON FOREIGN ACTIVITIES IN HER 'SECURITY ZONE'

Would Not Remain 'Indifferent' To Violations, Says Saracoglu

His Statement Coincides With Word Nazi Troops Are Entering Bulgaria

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Monday, Feb. 24--The passport office of the British Legation here was robbed during the night, it was learned early today.

Code books which were declared to be of no great importance and the equivalent of \$100 in consular stamps were taken from the safe. The safe had been opened by a key and the burglar also apparently had a key to the office which is in a separate building adjoining the legation.

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Feb. 23--Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, declared tonight "Turkey would be unable to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

His statement apparently referred to the German army's expected occupation of Bulgaria.

Diplomatic quarters expressed the belief that the statement was prompted by the fact that Bulgaria has been interpreting the six-day-old Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression accord as meaning that Turkey was indifferent

to a Nazi march into Bulgaria so long as Turkey's frontiers were not violated.

Reported Filtering Into Bulgaria

The Saracoglu statement, which will be published in tomorrow's edition of the Government newspaper *Ulus*, coincided with reports reaching here that the German army had begun filtering into Bulgaria.

Turkey always has considered a neutral Bulgaria as part of her own security zone.

"Turkey will oppose with force any and all aggression which might be directed against her territorial integrity or her independence," Saracoglu said.

Interpretation Puzzles Diplomats

The exact interpretation of the statement that Turkey "would be unable to remain indifferent" puzzled diplomatic observers.

The majority opinion, however, was that the statement adds another mystery to the strange mystery of the Turkish-Bulgarian pact and its varying interpretations.

Bulgarian Police Begin Roundup Of Anti-Nazis

Sofia, Feb. 23 (AP)--Police halted all automobile traffic in the Sofia district early this afternoon and began a nation-wide hunt for Bulgarians spreading anti-German leaflets. These were among accumulating signs of impending Nazi military entrance into this country.

There was no explanation for the orders to clear the highways. Bulgarian military transports were reported on the move, but the necessity for a police permit for even a short trip outside the Sofia city limits prevented first-hand investigation.

Nazis Keep Moving Into Rumania

Reports from Hungary said German troops still were continuing the movement begun last December 27 across that country into Rumania, just across the Danube river from Bulgaria. These reports said forty-five German pursuit planes were based on Hungarian air-

ports near the railway lines, presumably to protect the movement which is reported to have maintained an average of about forty military trains a day.

The Turkish press, apparently reflecting an official viewpoint that Bulgaria already is firmly within Germany's grasp, devoted its attention to reported British plans to aid Greece

when and if the Nazis march through Bulgaria toward eastern Thrace.

The Istanbul newspaper *Ikdam*, with close official connections, said Britain "seems to favor a plan of attacking in the Mediterranean even before Germany does" and that it is possible, therefore, for a strong British army "soon to go to Salonika or attempt an invasion of Sicily."

Seven top leaders of the Farmers' Peasant party, including Stanchio Trifanoff, former assistant police chief of Sofia, were arrested in the capital as the police began their roundup of Bulgarians issuing leaflets against Germany and calling on the peasants to resist any Nazi occupation.

The capital was ordered to be ready for a blackout at a moment's notice, beginning Tuesday.

Border regions, including the area along the Danube facing the Rumanian shore where Nazi troops are massed, were forbidden to foreigners.

Significantly, German diplomats staged a movie showing in Sofia's largest theater of the Nazi triumph on the Western Front--the same type of film whose showing in Norway, Holland and Belgium preceded the entry of German troops by only a few days.

Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff and many members of his Cabinet attended.

Orders Troops To Be Vigilant
Moscow, Feb. 23 (AP)--Marshal Semion K. Timoshenko, Commissar for

Defense, today proclaimed that the Red army had "grown into a mighty power" and called upon his troops to be "vigilant" in an order of the day issued in connection with the twenty-

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third anniversary of the creation of the Soviet armed forces.

Formation of a military flotilla on the Danube river frontier with Rumania, gained when Bessarabia was incorporated last June, also was revealed.

"In the strained international situation pregnant with surprises," he said, "each Red army man must be vigilant and tenaciously master his military specialty. Always remember Joseph Stalin's instructions: 'We must keep

our entire people and state mobilized in preparedness to face the danger of military attack.'"

A similar order was addressed to the Red fleet.

in singing it.

Hisses and boos came from other diners, and the saber-scarred German officer jumped to his feet and demanded that the song be stopped. The frightened manager complied. The orchestra swung into a German waltz.

This brought hisses and boos from those favoring "Tipperary."

Then the bottle-throwing began. The barrage lifted from all corners of the restaurant.

Women shrieked and men cursed. The women dived under the tables. Others fled to the kitchen.

One bottle flying through the air

today in news of a cafe altercation between George H. Earle, Minister to Bulgaria, and a man identified as a German in civilian clothes, but said they had not yet received a report through diplomatic channels.

Mrs. Earle and their two younger sons returned to this country last summer at about the time the United States Government was urging its nationals to leave the Balkans "while means of egress still are available."

Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania and at one time Minister to Aus-

tria, was appointed by President Roosevelt to his Bulgarian post a year ago.

Last January Earle underwent an operation at Sofia for treatment resulting from a throat infection. Earle, 50 years old, was a commander of a submarine chaser during the World War. Previously he was in the infantry, on duty on the Mexican border.

Resigned Vienna Post

Earle resigned as Minister to Austria after serving in that post about a year to run as the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee in Pennsylvania in 1934. He was Governor from 1935 to 1939, receiving his appointment to the Bulgarian mission a few months after his defeat in the election for the United States Senate.

At her home in Haverford, Pa., Mrs. Earle said she had received no word from her husband.

"I naturally felt anxious whether Mr. Earle was injured in the incident," she said, "and I cabled him immediately. I have received no reply as yet."

"Just Like My Old Man," Says Son
She last heard from her husband ten days ago, Mrs. Earle added.

Mr. Earle's son, George 4th, who served as his secretary in Sofia for a time and once tried to enlist in the Royal Air Force, commented "Just like my old man."

George, who came here for the week end from Floyd Bennett Field, New York, where he is a navy flying cadet, said "Tipperary" is one of his father's favorite tunes.

Nazi Hurls Bottle At Earle In Cafe Row Over "Tipperary"

American Envoy To Sofia Damages German Major's "Features" In Retaliation For Arm Injury

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Feb. 23 — George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, said tonight that a German army major "threw a champagne bottle which just missed my head" in a cafe skirmish last night when the Nazi officer objected to the orchestra striking up his requested number—"Tipperary," a British World War marching song.

"The trouble began," Mr. Earle said at a special press conference, while exhibiting arm injuries suffered in the scuffle, "when the German cornered me in a washroom and demanded to know why I had given the orchestra ten bucks to play 'Tipperary.'"

Bottle Just Missed His Head
"I told him that was my business, and that Bulgaria was a neutral country. He then followed me outside and threw a champagne bottle which just missed my head."

The incident occurred in a restaurant just around the corner from the American legation.

In relating the incident Earle, 220-pound former Pennsylvania Governor and World War commander of a sub-

struck Earle on the arm, cutting him.

Nazi Major Knocked Out

Another was seen to strike the German major full on the forehead. He fell to the floor, unconscious.

Ten men in heavy boots rushed

across the floor toward Earle's table. A man described as a Bulgarian shoemaker and a group of male dancers intervened, as did restaurant attendants.

Finally Bulgarian army officers and a police emergency squad stormed into the restaurant, took the wounded German officer to a hospital and shooed all customers out into the dawn.

"Regrettable, But"— Says Earle
Earle said later of the bottle which cut him on the arm:

"I warned that one off and retaliated by injuring his (the thrower's) features."

"The incident was regrettable, but I saw no other course."

After his arm was dressed at the American Legation, Earle told the local press:

"It was hot while it lasted and I still think 'Tipperary' is a swell tune."

Washington Awaits Earle's Formal Report

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—State Department officials expressed interest

marine chaser, said that after leaving the washroom he returned to his table.

Hisses And Boos Exchanged

The orchestra still was playing "Tipperary" and he joined with others

MOSCOW—FIRST ADD TIMOSHENKO XXX RED FLEET.

ADMIRAL I. ISAKOFF PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE HERE IN WHICH HE SAID SOVIET FLEETS WERE NOW CONSTRUCTED COMPLETELY WITH RUSSIAN PLANS, MATERIAL AND LABOR AND WERE INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN AID.

"THUS THE FLEET HAS COME BACK TO LIFE, THE CASPIAN, AMUR AND PINSK MILITARY FLOTILLAS HAVE GROWN AND THE YOUNGEST MILITARY FLOTILLA ON THE DANUBE STARTED."

THE PRESS ALSO PUBLISHED A LETTER WHICH STALIN WROTE TO LENIN IN 1919 IN WHICH HE REPORTED HE WAS SUPPRESSING A PLOT WHICH HE SAID WAS "FINANCED BY ENGLAND" AND WHEREBY WHITE SAILORS WERE TO SEIZE THE KRONSTADT FORTRESS OF THE RED FLEET.

VICE-COMMISSAR FOR DEFENSE GEN. GREGORY K. ZHUKOFF GAVE A RECEPTION FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES.

PROMOTIONS AND AWARDS WERE GIVEN 1,884 PERSONS FOR "SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF FIGHTING TASKS, OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBAT AND POLITICAL TRAINING." PROMOTIONS INCLUDED THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO NEW ARMY GENERALS, M. R. APANASENKO AND D. G. PAVLOFF, AND FOUR NEW COLONEL-GENERALS.

BZ1157PES

CHUNGKING, FEB. 23 (AP)—DR. SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF THE

LEGISLATIVE YUAN, SENT A TELEGRAM TODAY TO JOSEPH STALIN IN WHICH

HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT SOVIET RUSSIA AND HER "GREAT ARMED FORCE

BUILT FOR MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE WOULD JOIN HANDS WITH THE CHINESE

PEOPLE PRESENTLY RESISTING JAPAN TO ERADICATE INTERNATIONAL ROBBERY
AND UPHOLD JUSTICE."

THE CHINESE LEADER WHO ALSO IS HEAD OF THE CHINESE-
SOVIET CULTURAL ASSOCIATION WIRED THE RUSSIAN LEADER ON THE 23RD
ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ATTENDED AN ANNIVERSARY
LUNCHEON AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY WHERE LEADING CHINESE MILITARY
AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS GATHERED.

410,000 MEN IN LIBYA ARMY, DUCE ADMITS

Mussolini Defends Cam-
paign In Surprise Ad-
dress To Nation

Pledges New Offensive
Against Greece, Scoffs
At U. S. Fears

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 23—Premier Mussolini, in an unheralded broadcast to the Italian people, defended today the Fascist regime's handling of the Libyan campaign; announced the arrival of German air and armored detachments in Sicily and Libya, and declared that "Italy, whatever happens, will march with Germany to the end."

He promised a new Italian offensive

against the Greeks, scoffed at United States fears of an Axis invasion of America and assailed what he called the small minority of Italian "weepers, grumblers and snakes" left over from the Masonic lodges "whom we will smash when and as we wish."

Italian morale, he declared, cannot be broken.

Fascist Leaders Notified

Il Duce spoke for forty-five minutes to Rome Fascist leaders who had been notified only a few hours earlier to come to the Adriano Theater. The rest of the nation heard the speech from loudspeakers in public squares.

It was Mussolini's first address to the nation since November 18, nearly a month before the British offensive opened in North Africa.

In defending his regime against charges that there had been a lack of preparation for the Libyan campaign, Mussolini gave for the first time a sharp idea of the men and supplies sent to Libya for what the Italians had expected would be an advance on Egypt and seizure of the Nile and Suez.

410,358 In Libyan Army

He said 14,000 officers and 396,358 soldiers of two army corps—the Fifth and the Tenth—including ten divisions of Italians and Libyans, had made up the Italian forces. There were 1,924 cannon of all sizes, many of the most recent model; 15,386 machine guns,

11,000,000 rounds of shells, 1,344,287,275 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 127,877 tons of other materials, 779 tanks, some of them heavy, 9,584 trucks and 4,809 motorcycles.

"These figures show that an effort which may be called imposing was dedicated to the defense of Libya," Mussolini shouted. "The same thing may be said about the preparations for resistance in East Africa, notwithstanding the distances and the total isolation which exalts the will and courage of our soldiers."

[In a Rome report, December 23, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Africa, blamed Italian reverses on the lack of tanks and armored cars, which he said failed to reach him from Italy. After the fall of Bengasi the British estimated 122,000 Italians had been captured, including nineteen generals and one admiral. British sources estimated the original Italian force in Africa consisted of 250,000 men.]

2,000,000 Now Under Arms

At present, Mussolini said, Italy has about 2,000,000 men under arms, but could have 4,000,000 this year.

He explained the Italian defeat in Africa by saying the British jumped "five to ten days" before the Italians expected to start their own offensive, and offered a similar explanation for Italy's delayed entrance into the war last June 10. Italy, he declared, would have been in the war from the beginning had she been ready.

But the largest section of his address was devoted to the power of Nazi

Germany. This power, he asserted, did not diminish during the winter, but rather increased by "gigantic" proportions.

Nazi Loss "A Minimum"

Germany's human losses were held to "a minimum" in proportion to the effort and losses in material were "insignificant," he declared.

"May it be said for foreigners who are always ready for wicked slander that the behavior of German soldiers in Sicily and Libya is perfect in every way," he added.

Italy's losses in the Greek campaign, he assured his listeners, were limited to "a few thousands, mostly wounded," while the Greek losses have been "extremely high."

Italy was "forced" into the war with Greece, he said, because Greece would not renounce British guarantees.

As in Libya, he continued, men and arms have been sent to Albania "without reserve."

Soldiers "Fought Superbly"

"Let it be said once for all," he roared, "that our soldiers in Albania have fought superbly. The Alpini especially have written pages of glory which would honor any army."

Conceding that the Italians have been having "gray days" in Africa, Mussolini said that "happens in every war."

He told his listeners that two of the battleships damaged by British aerial torpedoes in the November 11 attack on the Taranto naval base have been repaired and are virtually ready to return to service.

Speaking of German aid to Italy, he said:

"The cooperation offered by the Führer of the German air and armored

detachments now in the Mediterranean Sea is only proof that all fronts are common (for the Axis) and that the efforts are common."

Cheered By Black Shirts

The assembled Black Shirts cheered him loudly.

Mussolini referred twice to the United States. The first time he said: "England is alone. This isolation

pushes her toward the United States from which she desperately and urgently invokes aid. The industrial power of the United States is certainly great, but for it to be felt supplies must reach England safely and must be in quantities not only to compensate for the destruction wrought and to be wrought on the industrial plants of Britain, but to give superiority over Germany, which is impossible because men, machines and raw materials of the entire European continent are now working with Germany."

Second Reference To U. S.

The second reference to the United States was this:

"Let me say that what is happening in the United States is one of the most colossal mystifications in the records of history. An illusion and a lie are at the base of American intervention, the illusion that the United States is still a democracy while in fact it is really a political, financial oligarchy dominated by Jewry through a form of extremely personal dictatorship."

"It is a lie that the Axis powers want to attack America after Britain. Neither in Rome nor Berlin are fantastic projects of that kind held. Such projects could only come from an insane inclination. . . . Let Americans rest at ease and not believe that as regards them is there a big bad wolf which wishes to devour them."

Brings Up Martian Scare

"In any case it is more likely that the United States would be invaded by the inhabitants of the now well known but very bellicose planet Mars, who will descend from the starry spaces upon an imaginable flying fortress than by Axis soldiers."

The words recalled to Mussolini's listeners the Orson Welles broadcast of an adaptation of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds" which caused mass hysteria in October, 1938, chiefly in New Jersey. The audience roared with laughter.

"The events of these months exasperate our will and contribute and heighten our cold, conscious, implacable hate against the enemy—a hatred radiating in every heart, diffused in every home and which is an indispensable element of victory," he said.

Italy's plan for a war on Greece was presented by the high command in Albania and was "unanimously approved without any reservations," he said.

Speaks Of German Aid

Speaking of Germany's aid, il Duce said the "Germans know Italy has a million soldiers on her back between the British and the Greeks, as well as 15,000 to 20,000 planes and a similar number of tanks, thousands of cannon and at least 500,000 tons of naval craft."

Mussolini said he would stick to the truth in speaking of Italian losses in Africa, and praised the Italians still fighting in East Africa.

"We have been at war since 1922 (the year of the Fascist march on Rome), since the day on which we raised against the Masonic, democratic and capitalistic world the flag of our revolution which then was defended by a handful of men," Mussolini said. The war, he said, would end when

Britain is defeated, unless, at the risk of their own independence, her dominions overseas carried on.

Allies Immobilized

He declared the war on the European Continent had ended with the aid of Italy, whose non-belligerency in the early months of the conflict had immobilized greater forces of British and French.

The No. 1 enemy, he said, is Britain, "against whom we will fight to the last drop of blood."

Again there were wild cheers.

Speaking of Italy's entrance into the war on June 10 last, he said:

"Some think now we were too soon who then thought we were too late."

Referring to Italy's fight on various fronts, Mussolini said "in four months we inflicted heavy losses on the British on land, in the air and on the sea."

"Worked Miracles"

As for North Africa, he said, Italian technicians since 1935 had "worked miracles" in Libya, "one of the most delicate points."

He described the British offensive in North Africa as starting from five to ten days before the Italian plans were ready.

"The figures show we made powerful provisions for the defense of Libya," he said.

He admitted the gravity of Italy's African setbacks.

Then he cited the "gigantic" preparations which were made to meet the situation there and said the Italians had lost "one entire army—the Tenth—which was almost entirely overwhelmed with its men and cannon" and that the "Fifth Air Squadron was literally sacrificed."

Denounces "Weepers"

Mussolini declared the Italian people should not be confused with the small minority of "weepers," grumblers and "snakes" left over from the Masonic lodges "whom we will smash when and as we wish."

"Italy, whatever happens, will march with Germany to the end,"

the Duce shouted. "All those who might be tempted to suppose anything else forget the Italo-German alliance is not only between the armies but between two peoples and two revolutions and will set the pace of the century."

Without specifically linking Nazi help to the Italians on the Albanian front, Mussolini emphasized that all Axis fronts were common fronts and all forces common forces.

England, he said, was being increasingly blockaded to the point of "ca-

tastrophe.

Axis Morale Praised

Axis morale, he continued, was "infinitely better than English morale," because their peoples fight "with the certainty of victory" whereas, he said, Lord Halifax, now British Ambassador to the United States, said the English were fighting "because they have no other choice."

Referring to the bombardment of Genoa by British warships February 9, il Duce said he could understand the attack as an assault on military objectives, but as an attempt to break Italian morale it was useless and "shows that he (Prime Minister Churchill) does not know the Genoise."

This observation brought a new wave of cheers and laughter from those in the theater.

Continuing, Mussolini said Britain stands alone in throwing herself into the arms of the United States and said that with the exception of Portugal, Switzerland and Greece, which exceptions will stand "for a short time," England had not a friend on the Continent.

War Made On Italy

Mussolini said the "world of liberalism, democracy and plutocracy" had made war on Fascist Italy since the beginning of his regime with "a press campaign, the spreading of slander, financial sabotage and attacks even when we were intent on that work of internal reconstruction which will remain for centuries an indestructible monument of our creative will."

Italian soldiers, he continued, began fighting when they marched into Ethiopia in 1935 and the war for them was continued to aid Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain.

After the speech Mussolini made half a dozen appearances on his balcony of his palace overlooking the Piazza Venezia, where thousands of Romans were gathered. He did not speak to them, however.

What British Had To Fight

Rome, Feb. 23 (P)—Premier Mussolini said in an address today that the following men and equipment had been assembled in North Africa for a planned advance into Egypt which the British thwarted by springing to the offensive from "five to ten days" ahead of the Italians:

Officers	14,000
Soldiers	396,358
Cannon	1,924
Machine guns	15,386
Tanks	779
Trucks	9,584
Motorcycles	4,809
Artillery shells	11,000,000
Small arms ammunition (rounds) ..	1,344,287,275
Other material (tons)	151,877

Speech Mediterranean Turning Point, Nazis Say

Berlin, Feb. 23 (P)—Premier Mussolini's speech today may be recognized in time as the turning point in the Mediterranean, spelling catastrophe for Britain, Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, the *Essener National Zeitung*, said in an article to be published tomorrow.

The first public utterance by Mussolini following events in Greece and Africa, the newspaper said, "is of the greatest importance in the history of the Mediterranean theater of war." It said it showed an "unshakable certainty of victory."

A statement appearing in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* today saying the Greek war may be "blown away by spring storms" was called to the attention of newspapermen by the news service, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, usually credited with knowing the line of official thought.

It also called attention to the "es-

pecial, revealing" statement in the same newspaper that spring may "bring even high waves of attacks" on production centers from the air as well as on merchant ships from the sea and air.

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)—BRITISH POLITICAL SOURCES CALLED PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH TODAY A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS AND UNFULFILLED BOASTS.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, POINTED TO IL DUCE'S COMPARISONS OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY CONTRASTED WITH HIS EARLIER UTTERANCES IN WHICH "ITALY WAS SUPPOSED TO REGARD HERSELF NOT MERELY AS AN EQUAL OF GREAT BRITAIN BUT AS MASTER OVER BRITISH FORCES IN THE ENTIRE MEDITERRANEAN."

"THERE NO LONGER WAS THE SAME BOASTFUL, BOMBASTIC CLAIM THAT MUSSOLINI'S FORCES WILL BE ABLE TO THROWBACK THE BRITISH BEYOND THE SUEZ CANAL AND THUS ADD NEW TROPHIES TO THE ITALIAN EMPIRE," THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED.

"THE NOTE STRUCK NOW IS THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE COMFORT FROM THE FACT THAT GERMAN STRENGTH IS SO GREAT THE NAZIS MIGHT BE ABLE TO PULL ITALIAN CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE."

FD523PES

LONDON, FEB. 23-(AP)—THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ISSUED TWO PAGES OF EXCERPTS FROM PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH TODAY. THE ONLY COMMENT APPENDED WAS "MUSSOLINI FINISHED HIS SPEECH AT 4:52 P.M."

FD220PES

ROME, FEB 23-(AP)-EXCERPTS FROM THE TEXT OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S ADDRESS TODAY FOLLOWS:

HAVE YOU NEVER WONDERED IN THE HOUR OF MEDITATION WHICH EACH OF US MIGHT FIND IN HIS DAY, HAVE YOU NEVER WONDERED HOW LONG WE HAVE BEEN IN THE WAR? NOT FOR EIGHT MONTHS AS SUPERFICIAL REPORTS OF THE NEWS MAY LEAD SOME TO BELIEVE. NOT SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN THROUGH THE PLAY OF GUARANTEES TO POLAND, GREAT BRITAIN UNLEASHED THE CONFLAGRATION WITH CRIMINALLY-PREMEDITATED WILL. WE HAVE BEEN AT WAR SIX YEARS AND PRECISELY SINCE FEBRUARY, 1935...

THE WAR IN ETHIOPIA HAD HARDLY FINISHED WHEN FROM THE OTHER SHORE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAME THE APPEAL OF FRANCO (GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAIN) WHO HAD BEGUN HIS NATIONAL REVOLUTION.

COULD WE FASCISTS LEAVE THIS CRY WITHOUT REPLY AND SAY WE WERE INDIFFERENT BEFORE THE PERPETUATION OF THE BLOODY IGNOMINY OF THE SO-CALLED POPULAR FRONTS? NO!...

IN REALITY WE HAVE BEEN AT WAR SINCE 1922, NAMELY FROM THE DAY IN WHICH WE RAISED AGAINST THE MASONIC, DEMOCRATIC AND CAPITALISTIC WORLD THE FLAG OF OUR REVOLUTION WHICH THEN WAS DEFENDED BY A HANDFUL OF MEN,

FROM THAT DAY THE WORLD OF LIBERALISM, DEMOCRACY AND PLUTOCRACY DECLARED AND MADE WAR AGAINST US WITH A PRESS CAMPAIGN, SPREADING OF SLANDERS, FINANCIAL SABOTAGE AND ATTACKS EVEN WHEN WE WERE INTENT ON THAT WORK OF INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION WHICH WILL REMAIN FOR CENTURIES THE INDESTRUCTIBLE DOCUMENT OF OUR CREATIVE WILL.

THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, FOUND US AT THE CLOSE OF TWO WARS WHICH HAD IMPOSED RELATIVELY MODEST SACRIFICES OF

HUMAN LIFE BUT HAD FORCED US TO MAKE FINANCIAL EFFORTS SIMPLY ENORMOUS.

(MORE)..KA731PES

ROME--FIRST ADD MUSSOLINI TEXT EXCERPTS XXX SIMPLY ENORMOUS.

NOT TO BORE YOU WITH TOO MANY FIGURES, ALL THAT WILL BE DOCUMENTED SO FAR AS OUR INTERVENTION IN THE FALANGISTA REVOLUTION IS CONCERNED XXX.

TO THE ALREADY ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENTS OF HISTORY ONE CANNOT SAY, AS TO THE FLEETING MOMENT, HALT! HISTORY TAKES ONE BY THE THROAT AND DECISIONS ARE NECESSARY.

IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. IF WE HAD BEEN READY 100 PER CENT WE WOULD HAVE ENTERED THE FIELD IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, NOT IN JUNE, 1940. DURING THIS LAPSE OF TIME WE MADE READY AND OVERCAME EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTIES. THE LIGHTNING SMASHING VICTORY OF GERMANY IN THE WEST ELIMINATED THE EVENTUALITY OF A LONG CONTINENTAL WAR.

FROM THAT TIME A LAND WAR ON THE CONTINENT WAS FINISHED. IT CANNOT BE REVIEWED AND HAS ENDED WITH A VICTORY OF GERMANY FACILITATED BY THE NON-BELLIGERENCY OF ITALY WHICH IMMOBILIZED ENORMOUS NAVAL, AIR AND LAND FORCES OF THE FRENCH-ENGLISH BLOC.

SOME WHO TODAY AFFECT TO THINK ITALY'S INTERVENTION WAS PREMATURE PROBABLY ARE THE SAME WHO THEN CONSIDERED IT TARDY. IN REALITY THE MOMENT WAS OPPORTUNE BECAUSE IF IT WAS TRUE THAT ONE ENEMY WAS ON THE WAY TOWARD LIQUIDATION THERE REMAINED THE OTHER, THE GREATER, THE MORE POWERFUL, THE NUMBER ONE AGAINST WHOM WE HAVE

30.24-7695

30.24-7695

UNDERTAKEN AND WILL CONDUCT A FIGHT TO THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD.

WITH THE ARMIES OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT FINALLY LIQUIDATED THE WAR WOULD ASSUME ONLY A NAVAL AND AIR CHARACTER AND FOR US ALSO A COLONIAL ONE. IT IS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC ORDER OF THINGS THAT FOR ITALY WERE RESERVED THEATER OF WAR MORE DISTANT AND DIFFICULT, WAR OVERSEAS AND WAR IN THE DESERT. OUR FRONTS EXTEND THOUSANDS OF KILOMETERS AND ARE A THOUSAND KILOMETERS AWAY.

SOME IGNORANT FOREIGN COMMENTATORS SHOULD HAVE TAKEN ACCOUNT OF THAT. EVERYWHERE IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF WAR WE WERE IN A POSITION TO INFLICT SERIOUS NAVAL, AIR AND LAND BLOWS ON THE FORCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SINCE 1935 THE ATTENTION OF OUR GENERAL STAFFS WAS DIRECTED AT LIBYA.....WITH THE WORSENING OF THE EUROPEAN TENSION AND AFTER THE EVENTS OF 1935 AND 1936 LIBYA, RECONQUERED BY FASCISM, WAS ONE OF THE MOST DELICATE POINTS OF OUR GENERAL STRATEGIC SYSTEM INsofar AS IT COULD BE ATTACKED ON TWO FRONTS. EFFORTS MADE TO STRENGTHEN LIBYA MILITARILY IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

ROME--SECOND ADD MUSSOLINI TEXT EXCERPTS

XXX THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

IN THE PERIOD FROM OCT. 10, 1937, TO JAN. 31, 1941, THERE HAD BEEN SENT TO LIBYA 14,000 OFFICERS, 396,353 SOLDIERS, AND TWO ARMIES--THE FIFTH AND TENTH--WERE FORMED. THIS AMOUNTED TO TEN DIVISIONS OF ITALIANS AND LIBYANS.

IN THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME THERE WERE SENT 1,924 GUNS OF ALL CALIBERS, MANY OF THESE OF RECENT MODELS AND CONSTRUCTION, 15,386

MACHINEGUNS, 11,000,000 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, 1,344,287,275 ROUNDS FOR SMALL ARMS, 127,877 TONS OF ENGINEERING MATERIAL, 24,000 TONS OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT, 779 TANKS WITH A CERTAIN NUMBER OF HEAVY TANKS, 9,584 MOTOR TRUCKS OF VARIOUS KINDS AND 4,809 MOTORCYCLES.

THESE FIGURES SHOW THE EFFORT WHICH MAY BE CALLED IMPOSING DEDICATED TO THE PREPARATION OF LIBYA'S DEFENSE.

AS MUCH CAN BE SAID AS REGARDS EAST AFRICA WHICH WE PREPARED FOR RESISTANCE DESPITE THE DISTANCE AND TOTAL ISOLATION WHICH EXALTS THE WILL AND COURAGE OF OUR SOLDIERS....

IT WAS BETWEEN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER THAT GREAT BRITAIN ASSEMBLED AND LINED UP AGAINST US THE TOTAL OF ITS IMPERIAL FORCES RECRUITED ON THREE CONTINENTS AND ARMED BY A FOURTH. IT CONCENTRATED IN EGYPT 15 DIVISIONS AND A CONSIDERABLE MASS OF ARMORED EQUIPMENT AND HURLED THEM AGAINST OUR LINES IN THE MARMORICA DESERT WHICH HAD IN THE FRONT LINE LIBYAN DIVISIONS, GALLANT AND FAITHFUL BUT NOT VERY SUITABLE TO SUSTAIN THE SHOCK OF THE ENEMY'S MACHINES.

THUS DEC. 9 BEGAN THE BATTLE FIVE OR TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THAT PREPARED BY US AND AFTER ABOUT TWO MONTHS IT LED TO THE FALL OF BENGASI.

NOW WE ARE NOT LIKE THE ENGLISH. WE BOAST OF NOT BEING SO. WE HAVE NOT MADE A LYING ART OF GOVERNMENT OR A NARCOTIC FOR THE PEOPLE AS LONDON'S MEN OF GOVERNMENT HAVE DONE. WE CALL BREAD BREAD AND WINE WINE AND WHEN THE ENEMY WINS A BATTLE IT'S USELESS AND RIDICULOUS TO THINK TO DENY IT OR MINIMIZE IT AS THE ENGLISH DO IN THEIR INCOMMENSURATE HYPOCRISY.

AN ENTIRE ARMY--THE TENTH--WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED IN MEN AND GUNS. THE FIFTH AIR SQUADRON WAS ALMOST LITERALLY SACRIFICED.

WHERE IT WAS POSSIBLE THEY RESISTED WITH FIERCENESS AND SOMETIMES WITH FURY. SINCE WE ARE MAKING THESE ADMISSIONS IT IS USELESS FOR THE ENEMY TO SWELL THE FIGURES IN HIS BULLETINS. IT IS BECAUSE WE FEEL SAFE ABOUT THE DEGREE OF NATIONAL MATURITY REACHED BY THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS OF EVENTS THAT WE CONTINUE TO PRACTICE THE CULT OF TRUTH AND REJECT ANY FALSIFICATION.

(MORE)..KA1033PES

ROME--THIRD ADD MUSSOLINI TEXT EXCERPTS

XXX ANY FALSIFICATION.

THE EVENTS EXPERIENCED IN RECENT MONTHS EXASPERATE OUR WILL AND ARE CONTRIBUTING TO AND ACCENTUATING AGAINST THE ENEMY THAT COLD, CONSCIOUS, IMPLACABLE HATRED ROOTED IN EVERY HEART AND SPREAD THROUGH EVERY HOUSEHOLD THAT IS THE INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT OF VICTORY.

THE LAST PROP OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE CONTINENT WAS GREECE, THE ONLY NATION WHICH DID NOT WANT TO RENOUNCE THE BRITISH GUARANTEE. IT WAS NECESSARY TO FACE HER AND ON THIS POINT ALL RESPONSIBLE MILITARY FACTORS WERE IN ABSOLUTE AGREEMENT. I ADD THAT EVEN THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS PRESENTED BY THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES IN ALBANIA WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED WITHOUT RESERVATION AND ONLY A DELAY OF TWO DAYS WAS REQUESTED IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN DECISION AND THE BEGINNING OF ACTION.

LET IT BE SAID ONCE AND FOR ALL THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN ALBANIA HAVE FOUGHT SUPERBLY. LET IT BE SAID PARTICULARLY THAT THE ALPINI

HAVE WRITTEN PAGES OF BLOOD AND GLORY WHICH WOULD HONOR ANY ARMY. WHEN THE MARCH OF THE JULIA DIVISION CAN BE TOLD IN ALL ITS HAPPENINGS IT WILL APPEAR LEGENDARY. THE NEUTRALS OF EVERY CONTINENT WHO WERE SPECTATORS AT THE BLOODY SHOCK OF THE ARMED MASSES SHOULD HAVE THE MODEST TO KEEP STILL AND NOT VENTURE FOOLHARDY JUDGMENTS.

ITALIAN PRISONERS WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF GREEKS ARE A FEW THOUSAND, MOSTLY WOUNDED. GREEK SUCCESSES ARE NOT MAKING EXORBITANT DEMANDS IN THE TACTICAL FIELD AND ONLY RHETORICAL LEVANTINE MEGALOMANIA HAS MADE HYPERBOLES OF THEM.

GREEK LOSSES ARE VERY HIGH WHILE SOON IT WILL BE SPRING AND DEPENDING ON THE SEASON OUR TIME WILL COME. I TELL YOU OUR TIME WILL COME AND WILL COME IN ALL FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

(MORE)..KA1131PES

ROME--FOURTH ADD MUSSOLINI TEXT EXCERPTS

XXX CARDINAL POINTS.

NO LESS HEAVY THAN OUR LOSSES WE INFLICTED ON THE ENGLISH. TO SAY AS THEY DID THAT THEIR LOSSES IN 60 DAYS OF BATTLE IN CIRENAICA DID NOT EXCEED 2,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED IS TO ADD A GROTESQUE NOTE TO THE DRAMA AND EXCEED THEMSELVES IN SHAMELESS LYING, WHICH WOULD APPEAR DIFFICULT FOR THE ENGLISH. THEY SHOULD ADD AT LEAST ONE ZERO TO THE FIGURES OF THEIR COMMUNIQUE.

SINCE NOV. 11, WHEN ENGLISH TORPEDO-LAUNCHING PLANES WHICH LEFT NOT FROM GREEK BASES BUT FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS STRUCK A BLOW WHICH WE FELT AT TARANTO, THE WAR'S HAPPENINGS HAVE BEEN ADVERSE FOR US. IT MUST BE ADMITTED. WE HAVE HAD GREY DAYS. IT HAPPENS IN ALL

30.24-7697

30.24-7697

WARS AT ALL TIMES XXX.

OUR CAPACITY FOR RECOVERY IN MORAL AND MATERIAL FIELDS IS SIMPLY FORMIDABLE AND CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE PECULIARITIES CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR RACE. ESPECIALLY IN THIS WAR, WHICH HAS THE WORLD FOR A THEATER AND DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BRINGS TOGETHER CONTINENTS OF OCEANS, LAND AND SKY, IT IS THE LAST BATTLE WHICH COUNTS. THAT THERE WILL BE HARD FIGHTING IS CERTAIN. THAT THE FIGHTING WILL BE LONG IS ALSO VERY PROBABLE BUT THE FINAL RESULT IS AN AXIS VICTORY.

BRITAIN CANNOT WIN THE WAR. I WILL DEMONSTRATE THIS TO YOU XXX. THIS DEMONSTRATION BEGINS WITH A DOGMATIC PREMISE AND THAT IS THAT ITALY, WHATEVER HAPPENS, WILL MARCH TO THE END SIDE BY SIDE WITH GERMANY.

ALL THOSE WHO MIGHT BE TEMPTED TO SUPPOSE ANYTHING ELSE FORGET THAT THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY IS NOT ONLY BETWEEN TWO STATES OR TWO ARMIES OR TWO DIPLOMACIES BUT BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE, TWO REVOLUTIONS DESTINED TO SET THE PACE FOR THIS CENTURY.

COOPERATION OFFERED BY THE FUEHRER, AIR AND ARMORED DETACHMENTS ACTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, IS ANOTHER PROOF THAT ALL FRONTS ARE COMMON FRONTS AND THE EFFORT IS A COMMON ONE. THE GERMANS KNOW ITALY HAS A MILLION SOLDIERS ON HER BACK BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE GREEKS AS WELL AS 15 TO 20,000 PLANES, A SIMILAR NUMBER OF TANKS, THOUSANDS OF CANNON AND AT LEAST 500,000 TONS OF NAVAL CRAFT.

(MORE)..KA107AES

ROME--FIFTH ADD MUSSOLINI TEXT EXCERPTS

XXX NAVAL CRAFT.

FOLLOW ME NOW A LITTLE MORE:

FIRST, GERMANY'S WARLIKE POWER NOT ONLY HAS NOT DIMINISHED AFTER 17 MONTHS OF WAR BUT INCREASED BY GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS XXX. UNITY OF THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMAND IN THE FIRM HANDS OF THE FUEHRER, OF HIM WHO WAS ONCE A SIMPLE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER--HITLER--GIVES THE OPERATIONS AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND IRRESISTIBLE REVOLUTIONARY RHYTHM, THAT IS, THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST RHYTHM WHICH MOBILIZES EVERYONE FROM THE HIGH GENERALS TO THE LOWEST SOLDIER. BRITAIN WILL BE AWARE OF THAT ONCE MORE SHORTLY.

SECOND, GERMAN ARMS ARE INFINITELY BETTER IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY NOW THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. GERMANY HAS NOT YET USED THE LIMIT OF HER MEN AS ITALY HAS NOT XXX.

THIRD, WHILE IN THE WORLD WAR GERMANY WAS ISOLATED FROM EUROPE AND THE WORLD, TODAY THE AXIS IS THE ARBITER OF THE CONTINENT. IT IS ALLIED WITH JAPAN. THE SCANDINAVIAN WORLD--FINLAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK--IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN THE GERMAN ORBIT. THE DANUBIAN AND BALKAN WORLD CANNOT IGNORE THE AXIS. HUNGARY AND RUMANIA HAVE ADHERED TO THE TRI-PARTITE PACT. WITH FRANCE, OCCUPIED BELGIUM, HOLLAND, LUXEMBOURG ARE, LIKE THE SCANDINAVIAN AND DANUBIAN WORLDS, IN GERMANY'S ORBIT. IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ITALY IS ALLIED WITH FRIENDLY SPAIN. ONLY RUSSIA REMAINS. BUT HER FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS COUNSEL HER TO FOLLOW IN THE FUTURE ALSO A GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY TOWARD GERMANY. THEREFORE EUROPE, EXCEPTING PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, AND, FOR A LITTLE WHILE LONGER, GREECE, IS ALL OUTSIDE

OF BRITAIN AND AGAINST BRITAIN.

FOURTH, WITH THIS SITUATION THERE HAS BEEN A DISTINCT TURNING OF THE TABLES FROM WHAT HAPPENED IN 1914-1918. THEN THE BLOCKADE WAS A TERRIBLE ARM IN THE HANDS OF BRITAIN, TODAY IT IS A BLUNTED ARM SINCE FROM A BLOCKADER, BRITAIN HAS BECOME BLOCKADED BY THE AIR AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE AXIS AND WILL EVER BE BLOCKADED UNTIL THE FINAL CATASTROPHE.

FIFTH, THE MORALE OF THE AXIS PEOPLES IS INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO THE MORALE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. XXX

TO SPEAK OF A SEPARATE PEACE IS A THING FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT. CHURCHILL HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST IDEA OF THE SPIRITUAL FORCE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND WHAT FASCISM CAN DO. THAT CHURCHILL SHOULD ORDER THE BOMBARDMENT OF GENOA'S INDUSTRIAL PLANTS TO INTERRUPT WORK IS UNDERSTOOD, BUT TO BOMBARD THE CITY TO SHAKE MORALE IS PUERILE ILLUSION. IT MEANS NOT TO KNOW EVEN VAGUELY THE STOCK, TEMPERAMENT AND CUSTOMS OF THE LIGURIANS IN GENERAL AND THE GENOESE IN PARTICULAR.

IT MEANS TO BE IGNORANT OF THE CIVIC VIRTUES AND THE EXTREMELY LOYAL PATRIOTISM OF PEOPLE WHO IN THE ARCH OF THEIR SEA HAVE GIVEN THE COUNTRY COLUMBUS, GARIBALDI AND MAZZINI.

SIXTH, ENGLAND IS ALONE. THIS ISOLATION PUSHES HER TOWARD THE UNITED STATES FROM WHICH SHE DESPERATELY AND URGENTLY INVOKES AID. THE INDUSTRIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES IS CERTAINLY GREAT BUT FOR IT TO BE FELT SUPPLIES MUST REACH ENGLAND SAFELY AND THEY MUST BE IN QUANTITIES NOT ONLY TO COMPENSATE FOR DESTRUCTION WROUGHT AND TO BE WROUGHT ON THE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF BRITAIN BUT TO GIVE SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANY, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE MEN,

MACHINES AND RAW MATERIAL OF THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN CONTINENT ARE NOW WORKING WITH GERMANY.

(MORE)...KA159PES

ALFONSO LISTENS TO MUSSOLINI TALK

Ex-King Of Spain, Propped
Up In Chair, Hears Entire
Speech

Physicians Afraid To Move
Him Because Of His Heart
Condition

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 23—Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain, who had been given little chance to see the dawn, still was propped up in an arm chair tonight in his hotel room, where he listened to the broadcast speech by Premier Mussolini.

His weakness and the condition of his heart were such that his physicians still did not dare move him to his bed, but Alfonso chided those who had despaired of his life.

"I Am Still Up"

To a Spanish nun who gave the alarm last night when the last sacraments of the Church were administered, Alfonso jokingly said:

"You wanted me to die last night, but, as you see, I am still up."

To Count de Los Andes Moreno, chief of the royal house and former Finance Minister when Alfonso was on the Spanish throne, he said:

"As soon as I feel better I will settle with you for your setup last night."

The ex-monarch referred to the summoning of his sons, Prince Juan, designated heir, and Prince Jaime, and his daughter, Princess Beatrice. They entered the sickroom weeping in front of their father.

Hears Full Speech

The three children and their mother Victoria, again were with Alfonso tonight. Another daughter, Cristina, still had not arrived in Rome from Turin.

Alfonso, upon learning that Premier Mussolini was going to make a speech

"Why can't I listen? Turn on the radio."

He listened to the entire speech. Among the visitors today were the

Prince of Piedmont, Duke of Bergamo, Duke of Pistoia, and Cardinal Maglioni, Vatican Secretary of State.

Heart Trouble

A physician said the former monarch was slightly improved this afternoon after he had eaten chicken and other light food for the first time in several days during which his nourishment had been chiefly milk.

Although his condition still was grave, apparently he was believed to be in no immediate danger, for his Queen and the Princess Beatrice, who have been with him most of the time, left the hotel for a short time in the early afternoon.

Extreme Unction

Last night those close to his sick chamber in a Rome hotel had given him only minutes to live and a priest had administered extreme unction at Alfonso's own request.

Alfonso's heart then was so weak he could not be moved from a chair to his bed, but an injection enabled him to relax slightly and he was able to take a little milk during the night.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy announced today that former King Alfonso of Spain had died in Rome but later canceled its statement and declined to make any further statement. The cancellation was made after the announcement had been distributed to local newspapers.

SENEGALESE JOINS BRITISH IN ERITREA

French Colonials From Chad
Rush 1,500 Miles By Truck
And Ship

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Feb. 23—British Imperial sol-

diers and travel-stained Senegalese troops who rushed at least 1,500 miles by truck to join the British column pushing into northern Eritrea made "satisfactory" progress today in the Allied drive on the key railway town of Cheren, it was reported tonight.

A British communique gave the first official information that a Senegalese battalion had joined the British in the northern wing of a huge pincer movement on Cheren and southern Eritrea.

Taken By Sea To Eritrea

The battalion went from the French Equatorial African province of Chad to a Sudanese port and there was taken by ship to the Eritrean coast. It was believed the Senegalese were the first Allied soldiers to land on the Eritrean shore.

The official British report also said British and Ethiopian native soldiers captured the town of Shoghai, on the Blue Nile in Ethiopia, and that operations in Italian Somaliland were developing "to our advantage" after the capture of Jumbo, a town near the mouth of the Juba river. One hundred and fifty Italians were reported killed in the Ethiopian fight to "slight losses" for the British.

French Colonel In Charge

A colonel said to have been attached to the French general staff at Vichy as late as last November commanded the Senegalese battalion.

British units which fought their way into Eritrea from its western frontier are besieging Cheren, the principal Italian defense standing between the British and Asmara, capital of Eritrea.

[Apparently the troops going down from the north intend to make northern Eritrea secure for the British while reinforcing their fellows before Cheren.]

Of the operations in Eritrea, the British communique said:

"Our column moving down the Red Sea littoral from the north, reinforced

by Free French forces from French Equatorial Africa, is again making satisfactory headway, while our forces above Cheren continue their preparations for the reduction of the Italian positions covering the town."

Prisoners, Supplies Taken

The troops capturing Jumbo in Italian Somaliland also took prisoners

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together with quantities of war material, the communique said.

British planes were active on virtually all fronts, extending even to the Greek-Italian lines in Albania.

The R.A.F. reported bombing and machine-gun attacks on Fascist troop concentrations in the region southwest of Brava, Italian Somaliland, and an attack on the Massaua (Eritrea) air-drome which left fires among the forts and buildings.

Lost "Strongest Defense"

The Ministry of Information in London said the Italians, in allowing British troops to cross the Juba river, lost the "strongest natural defense" they possessed in South Somaliland.

The Ministry said the latest key point of the fighting is Gelib, about sixty miles northeast of Chisimaio, Indian Ocean port captured by the British. Gelib is menaced, the Ministry said, "by the fall of Bullo Erillo some days ago to the north and the crossing (of the Juba river) the South Africans effected by occupying Jumbo."

"From Gelib the roads run north along the Juba and northeast toward Mogadiscio and it is difficult to envisage any new rallying point for the enemy before Mogadiscio itself."

ROME REPORTS FOE CHECKED

British Push in Northern Eritrea Said to Have Been Halted

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—A British column cutting in from the north behind Cheren, important railway town in Italian Eritrea, was reported today by the Italian High Command to have been checked in the Cam Ceua zone.

A communiqué also declared that a British motorized column that tried to approach Italian positions at Tarba, Italian Somaliland, had been counter-attacked by an Amhara battalion and "forced to fall back with heavy losses."

On the Libyan land front there was nothing of importance to report, the communiqué said. It noted, however, that German dive-bombers had attacked ships in "one Cyrenaican port." One ship was hit, the communiqué said.

Hit on Warship Claimed

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Today's High Command communiqué reported that German bombers had hit a small warship, a large merchant vessel and harbor facilities at Bengazi, Libya, and said that British airports and a troop concentration had been attacked by Nazi fliers south of Agedabia.

Informed sources here identified the warship at Bengazi as a monitor and set the merchant ship's tonnage at 10,000.

KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, FEB. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A

BATTALION OF SENEGALESE FROM THE FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICAN PROVINCE OF CHAD, SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST ALLIED TROOPS TO EFFECT A LANDING ON THE COAST OF ITALIAN ERITREA, HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE ON THE BATTLE FRONT AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

THE SENEGALESE, COMMANDED BY A COLONEL WHO FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF AT VICHY, MADE AN ADVENTUROUS AND ARDUOUS JOURNEY ACROSS AFRICA. THEY WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE ERITREAN COAST FROM A SUDANESE PORT.

FD208PES

GREEKS CLAIM 1,272 PRISONERS IN WEEK

Summary Of Operations Reports Repulses Of 16 Counter-Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Monday, Feb. 24—The Greek army fighting in Albania captured 1,272 Italians during the last week and repulsed 16 counter-attacks, a Greek Government spokesman said early today.

Thirty officers were among the prisoners and considerable quantities of Fascist armament, mostly mortars and machine guns, also were taken, he said.

Taking the offensive in the central sector, the Greeks were said to have made strategic gains, but flooded streams and icy conditions still hampered all fighting.

Six Planes Shot Down

Greek airmen shot down six Italian aircraft without losing a single machine themselves, he declared.

Greek artillery planted on heights overlooking the Italian lines in central Albania shelled the Fascist positions

heavily yesterday while the Italians attempted to reorganize their lines, other Greek sources declared.

It was reported that in recent operations, the Greeks destroyed or captured seven Italian tanks.

Positions Improved

On the northern and coastal sectors the Greeks were said to have improved their positions slightly.

British airmen in Greece said their bombs did "considerable damage" Saturday to Italian storage dumps and concentrations of motor transport columns in the Buzi area near Tepeleni.

The British also reported their patrols shot down three Italian planes.

NEW YORK, FEB. 23-(AP)-A ROME RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID

TONIGHT THAT THE ITALIAN AIRFORCE HAD SHOT DOWN 22 BRITISH

PLANES ON THE GREEK WARFRONT IN THE PAST TWO DAYS.

USE OF POWERFUL NEW ITALIAN AIRPLANES HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND "THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ITALIAN AIRFORCE IS TO BE CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED."

FD544PES

GREAT FIRES DECLARED SET ALONG DOCKS

Spitfire Shot Down In Activity Over England, Nazis Claim

Long-Range Attack On Shipping Off Scotland Also Cited

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 23—The English seaport of Hull was pounded by German bombers last night, the high command reported today, and DNB, amplifying the report, said great fires were started along the seven miles of docks which line the Humber river, twenty-two miles inland from the North Sea.

The agency pointed out that these docks are well known to be the unloading points of large shipments of oil-bearing seeds.

One British Spitfire fighter was shot down today in the course of minor air activity over Britain, the Berlin news agency said. German planes scouted far over England but only one engaged a British plane and

there were no Nazi losses, the agency reported.

Airport Attacked

Light battle planes also attacked an airport in east England, a communiqué said, and destroyed a hangar and four planes on the ground yesterday, while other planes of "armed reconnaissance groups" bombed a factory in north Scotland, a troop encampment, numerous freight trains and motor columns in south England.

The communiqué also reported that in a long-range bomber attack on British ships northwest of Scotland last Wednesday "two additional large merchant vessels were so seriously damaged that loss may be assumed."

7,000-Ton Ship Sunk

On the following day, the high command said, a 7,000-ton ship was sunk and two other large merchant vessels "extensively damaged."

The communiqué also reported these results of attacks in the Mediterranean region: Medium-caliber bombs hit a small warship and a large merchant vessel and harbor facilities at Bengasi, Libya, and two airports and a troop concentration were attacked with bombs and guns in planes south of Agedabia, Libya.

"Numerous" Planes Felled

It declared that thirty-two British planes were shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft fire between February 15 and February 22 and numerous planes destroyed on the ground. German losses in the same period were fifteen planes, the communiqué said.

"Neither February 22 nor the night preceding February 23 did the enemy fly into the Reich's territory," it declared.

Informed sources had identified the warship at Bengasi as a monitor and set the merchant ship's tonnage at 10,000.

30.24-7699

Himmler Sees Reich Needing More Babies

Opens Drive for 'Victory of Children' in New Era; Wants 4-6 in Each Family

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP).—A German "victory of weapons" must be followed by "a victory of children," according to a new magazine which appeared today under the patronage of Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police organizations.

The magazine, "Victory of Arms—Victory of Children," declared that the new German family for which National Socialism (Nazism) was preparing a new era should have from four to six children.

Germany, it said, needs an ever-increasing number of babies to meet the needs for hands to perform the tasks "which time and destiny are thrusting at the Reich."

In a foreword addressed to the Blackshirt elite guard and the police, Himmler said: "Two weapons are available to every people fighting for its existence: its power to defend itself and its natural fertility."

"Don't forget," he wrote, "that the strength of arms alone cannot assure a people existence into the distant future, but that an inexhaustible fountain of fertility is also necessary. Read this magazine which I give you and conduct yourselves accordingly so that the victory of German arms may be followed by a victory of German children."

The magazine opened a campaign to preserve and increase "Germanic Nordic blood," to which, it was insisted, the future belongs.

Many photographs were presented of the Nordic idea of what the new German era mother should look like. There were also pictures of "undesirable" types, with the explanation that both may guide a young man in the selection of a wife and that he should do it right away.

The charms of German women are natural, the magazine said, and don't have to be enhanced by "the idiocies of fashion."

To preserve the purity of the race, the Nuremberg laws (which include prohibitions against Jewish and non-Jewish marriages) are to be preserved, while the best eugenic practices will eliminate "silly anti-social elements."

"We want not only to be grand children of a great people, but ancestors of generations which will carry on to eternity the stream of German life," the publication declared.

NAZI RAIDERS FAN OUT OVER ENGLAND

Widespread Attacks Viewed As Start Of Luftwaffe's Spring Offensive

[By the Associated Press] London, Monday, Feb. 24—After a day of inactivity, German long-range guns on the coast of France began firing across the Strait of Dover early today. The strait was calm and the weather clear.

[By the Associated Press] London, Feb. 23—Strong squadrons of German fighters and bombers roared across Dover Strait today in what the Press Association viewed as the start of the Nazi Luftwaffe's spring offensive.

Most of the Germans were turned back by British Spitfire and anti-aircraft fire but the Luftwaffe persisted tonight. The raiders fanned out over Britain for widespread raids and carried out a light attack against London.

Battle Over Northeast Coast
Raiders crossed the northeast coast dropping high explosives and incendiaries and causing some casualties and damage.

At one point in the northeast coastal area a spectacular three-hour battle between raiding planes and anti-aircraft batteries was fought.

Two persons were reported killed and others were missing. A working-class district was damaged seriously.

Witnesses said that at one time the sky glared red and then there was "a terrific bang," whereupon fragments of metal fell to earth. They believed a bomber was blown apart.

Lone Raider Over Southeast
A lone raider was reported to have dropped bombs in a southeastern district, but he was chased to the sea by a night fighter plane. The bombs fell in a field.

It was believed the Royal Air Force also was busy with raids on the "invasion coast" following its busy day

on the east coast. Fog restricted visibility but watchers on the southeast coast reported anti-aircraft fire in the

Bologne and Calais districts.

Two London Night Alarms
Air sirens sounded twice in London after nightfall. The second alert was just before midnight. Searchlights swept the skies and anti-aircraft batteries barked in some sections of the capital.

The second all-clear sounded less than a hour after the alarm.

The Air Ministry, however, described the daylight activity as "slight," and said it centered chiefly in the regions of the east and southeast coasts.

"Few enemy aircraft have crossed the coast and there is no report of any bombs having been dropped," he said.

Beaverbrook Talks To Canadians
It was the second successive day of mass display of aerial might but Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, told Canadians in a transatlantic broadcast that Nazi warplanes have lost their terror.

Factory damage has been repaired, the Minister declared, and "now it may be said that industrial plants are no longer in the same danger."

He urged the Dominion's workers to send food and weapons and exhorted them to "seek the world over for ships."

"Gather together every kind of transport which will enable us to continue defense of this island," he told them.

Weather Favors Raiders
The weather was favorable for air attack. After a bright morning sun, low clouds hid the early afternoon raiders which droned inland on a northerly course.

An hour later, a group of twenty Messerschmitts flying in the usual four-abreast raiding formation roared over the mist-shrouded sea and were seen plainly through gaps in the clouds. They wheeled to the right as they approached the English shore and continued north.

Several smaller formations arrived at intervals, crossing paths with earlier, homebound raiders.

Spitfire patrols were active over the strait throughout the morning and British bombers also were seen flying out to sea. The Air Ministry announced that a small R. A. F. force had raided the naval base in the Nazi-occupied French port of Brest overnight.

No planes were missing from this raid, it said, but one coastal command plane failed to return from a daylight patrol yesterday.

J.B. Priestley Bids Britain Reveal Defense Devices

Would Tell 'Unpleasant Things Prepared for Hitler's Louts'

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—A demand for more publicity concerning Great Britain's anti-invasion devices was made tonight by J. B. Priestley, author, in a broadcast, declaring: "It's about time we had a few articles hinting at the strange, unpleasant things we have prepared for Hitler's dejected, moon-calf louts, scattered between the Arctic Sea and the Pyrenees, if they should attempt conquest of this island."

Priestley, who has probably a larger radio audience in Britain than any one else except Prime Minister Winston Churchill and King George VI, said some newspaper articles almost presented the Nazis as "mysterious, powerful wizards conjuring up new spells of doom." This idea of Nazi power, he said, "which their propaganda has encouraged, has done them more good so far than all their dive-bombers and armored divisions."

The Nazi trick, he said, "is to take away at least 50 per cent of your power of resistance" by propaganda and "then wade into you with everything they've got, which is never as much as they say they've got, making a terrific noise."

BRITISH TRAWLER IS SUNK

Admiralty Issues Communique Reporting Loss Of Ormonde

London, Monday, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British Admiralty issued the following communique today:

"The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. Trawler Ormonde (Acting Skipper W. T. Coull, R. N. R.) has been sunk."

The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 7 SHIPS ON MARE NOSTRUM

Latest Model Undersea Craft Sent Into New Sea Siege Of Italy

London Hoping Mediterranean Will Become 'Cunningham's Pond'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 23—The Admiralty said today that seven Italian supply ships had been blasted to the bottom of the Mediterranean in recent submarine operations and disclosed indirectly that Britain has sent some of her latest model undersea craft into the sea siege of the Fascist empire.

This announcement came in the wake of the Admiralty's proclamation yesterday of a vast danger zone in the Mediterranean in which naval circles said "anything could happen."

"Cunningham's Pond"

It also led Britons to hope that the Mediterranean had become "Cunningham's pond"—for Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander of the British Mediterranean fleet—instead of Mare Nostrum (our sea)—as the Italians call it.

Whatever effect the British "danger zone" in the Mediterranean might have on Hitler's drive into the Balkans, it will be another obstacle the Italians must hurdle to get supplies to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and his Fascist legions, now isolated in Tripoli by the British army and navy.

New Subs Indicated

The Admiralty's announcement that British submarines are continuing to sink Italian supply ships listed two submarines—the Upholder and the Utmost—which are not found in the latest naval reference books, thus indicating they are among Britain's newest submersibles.

It has been announced that other new British war craft are operating in the Mediterranean, where the navy is likely to play as big a role in any major offensive in that area as it is expected to do in the long-threatened invasion of Britain.

Job Up To Navy

If Britain decides to take any kind of a land initiative in the Balkans, it will be the navy that will have to carry troops there and land them.

The Admiralty reported these sinkings:

The Upholder—Two supply ships.
The Rover—An oil tanker.
The Regent—A supply ship.
The Truant—The largest ship in a

Fascist convoy.

The Triton—Two supply ships.

The Utmost hit a supply ship which was "seen to be in a sinking condition," but the Admiralty did not claim her as being sunk.

Hospital Ship Bombed

The Admiralty said the British hospital ship Dorsetshire had been attacked twice recently in the Mediterranean by German aircraft but escaped unhit.

"The Dorsetshire is clearly marked as a hospital ship," the Admiralty statement said, "and her identity as such had been made known to the enemy in accordance with international law."

Lezoe

Bhank



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BELFAST, FEB 23-(AP)-NORTHERN IRELAND GOVERNMENT FORCES HAVE RAID-
ED "CATHOLIC HOMES" ON AN "ALMOST INCREDIBLE SCALE" SINCE WAR BEGAN,
THE RT.REV.DANIEL MAGEEAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR,
CHARGED TODAY.

IN A LENTEN PASTORAL LETTER THE BISHOP DECLARED THE RAIDS CONTINUED
REGULARLY WITH ULSTER FORCES WHO OPPOSE UNION WITH PREDOMINATELY
CATHOLIC EIRE TO THE SOUTH) BATTERING IN THE DOORS OF HOMES WITH RIFLE
BUTTS AND BRANDISHING REVOLVERS DURING QUESTIONING OF CATHOLIC FAMIL-
IES.

JJ545PES

SOMEWHERE ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, FEB. 23-(AP)--A
SPECTACULAR THREE-HOUR BATTLE BETWEEN RAIDING PLANES AND ANTI-AIR-
CRAFT BATTERIES WAS FOUGHT HERE TODAY. THE RAIDERS GAVE THIS PLACE
ITS HEAVIEST ATTACK OF THE WAR.

TWO PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND OTHERS WERE MISSING.
A WORKING CLASS DISTRICT WAS DAMAGED SERIOUSLY.

WITNESS SAID THAT AT ONE TIME THE SKY GLARED RED AND THEN THERE
WAS "A TERRIFIC BANG" WHEREUPON FRAGMENTS OF METAL FELL TO EARTH.
THEY BELIEVED A BOMBER WAS BLOWN APART.

FD343PES

LONDON, FEB 24-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR FORCE BOMBED THE
SO-CALLED "INVASION PORTS" OF CALAIS AND BOULOGNE DURING THE NIGHT,
IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

SN150AES

FRENCH INDO-CHINA WARSHIPS ON MOVE

Cruiser And Two Destroyers
Leave Possible Trap In
Saigon River

Armistice With Thailand, To
Terminate Tomorrow, At
Stalemate, Is Report

[By the Associated Press]
Saigon, French Indo-China, Feb. 23-

With military and civil authori-
ties of French Indo-China fearing
grave developments, three French
warships headed by the 7,000-ton
cruiser Lamotte-Picquet quietly
slipped from their Saigon river an-
chorage today and sailed for an un-
announced destination.

The cruiser and her accompanying
two destroyers—composing the fight-
ing punch of the French Asiatic naval
unit—left smaller but unimportant
French gunboats at Saigon.

Could Be Trapped

The reason for the sailings was not
given, but informed circles pointed out
that ships in Saigon could be trapped
easily by blocking the narrow river
entrance.

Regarding the Thai-Indo-China
peace negotiations, for which Japan
is acting as mediator, informed sources
said serious obstacles had prevented
an agreement, with the viewpoints of
the three nations differing widely.

The Thai-Indo-China armistice is
scheduled to terminate Tuesday.

Sees France Ready To Fight

Statements by officials and informed
sources in Vichy gave the impression
that France, awaiting Japan's reply to
her refusal to accept a proposed ces-
sion of Indo-China territory to Thai-
land, was ready to resume hostilities,
if necessary, to defend her empire.

Japan's mediation, said the news-
paper Figaro, "does not appear to have
encountered favorable ground for de-
velopment."

Terms France rejected Saturday
were reported reliably to include a
demand for one third of the western
provinces of Laos and Cambodia and

were considered too severe.

Sporadic border warfare between
Thailand and Indo-China virtually
ceased January 31 when the armistice
was arranged aboard a Japanese
cruiser.

The quarrel is wrapped up in the
larger question of Japan's imperial
ambitions in east Asia. The Thai de-
mands on France were considered in
Vichy to be connected with Japan's
aims at southward expansion.

Leaves Reported Canceled

A Domei (Japanese news agency)
dispatch from Saigon received in
Shanghai said the departure of the
French ships followed an extraor-
dinary war council of the Indo-China
military and naval authorities. It said
the army canceled all leaves and
ordered the men and officers to re-
turn to their regiments.

Domei connected the French prep-
aration with the expiration of the
armistice Tuesday.

Thai-French Truce

Extension Expected

Tokyo, Monday, Feb. 24 (AP)—The
truce between Thailand and French
Indo-China, already once prolonged
and scheduled to expire again tomor-
row, may be extended a second time,
it was reported reliably today.

The contending Asiatic neighbors,
brought together under Japan's media-
tion, seem still to be far from agree-
ment and settlement negotiations are
making little, if any, progress.

In the Japanese view, Indo-China is
trying to mark time, watching de-
velopments in the Orient, while Japan,
apparently anxious and resentful over
the inclination of some French col-
onial officials toward friendly rela-
tions with the United States and Great
Britain, is pressing for a quick agree-
ment.

Calls For Speedy Settlement

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi, in an
editorial on the peace negotiations, de-
clared that "for the sake of establish-
ing permanent peace in east Asia . . .
a speedy, amicable settlement . . . is
quite necessary."

Continuing in the vein that Japan
is "sincerely offering her mediation on
a basis of equality and justice," Asahi
said Thai demands on Indo-China
"must not be too heavy."

"The Vichy Government," it added,
"is aiming to secure its colonies as
one of the fundamentals to restore the
unity of France. It is rather silly for
Indo-China to cooperate with Anglo-
Americans for a repetition of her
(France's) defeat."

Portmann Quits Vichy Post

VICHY, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dr. Georges
Portmann, Secretary of Information
by appointment of former Foreign
Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin,
was reported today to have resigned
and to have been succeeded by
Henri Moysset.

Ohashi Clears Matsuoka
Of Offer to Settle War

Says Memorandum to Eden
Will Be Published Soon

TOKIO, Feb. 24 (Monday) (AP).—
Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Foreign Min-
ister, told questioners in the Jan-
anese Diet (Parliament) today that
Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka
did not discuss in advance with
Berlin his recent memorandum to
British Foreign Secretary Anthony
Eden.

Ohashi appeared before the Diet
in place of Matsuoka, who has de-
clared that his memorandum re-
plied to a British inquiry concerning
Japanese mediation between French
Indo-China and Thailand, and
added some personal views on world
peace. Matsuoka has said the mem-
orandum was not an offer to me-
diate in the European war.

Ohashi told the House Budget
Committee the memorandum "has
no effect on the Axis powers' rela-
tionships." He disclosed that the
text of the memorandum would be
made public at Tokio soon.

Ohashi reiterated Japanese gov-
ernment statements that, although
Great Britain "seems uneasy" about
Japanese activities in the Far East,
"Japan is thinking of nothing but
peace."

One questioner asked about Brit-
ish strengthening of the Singapore
defenses. Ohashi replied that if
Britain continued her present course
through a "misunderstanding" of
Japan's aims, Japan would be forced
to take "necessary measures." He
did not specify what these would be.

Burma Road Reported Cut

HONGKONG, Feb. 23 (AP).—A Jap-
anese communique declared today
that the Burma route to China
had been "completely cut" through
destruction of two "Kungkuo" bridges
spanning the Mekong River. An-
other bridge along the Burma road
also was said to have been bombed
yesterday.

HONGKONG, FEB 24-(MONDAY)-(AP)-A CHINESE REPORT FROM HAINAN ISLAND-- UNCONFIRMED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCES-- SAID TODAY JAPANESE FORCES THERE HAD COMPLETED PREPARATIONS FOR A SOUTHWARD DRIVE AND WERE EXPECTED TO START TOWARD SINGAPORE SOON.

THIS REPORT SAID MORE THAN 100,000 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE ISLAND, THE JAPANESE EIGHTH ARMY DIVISION WAS READY TO LEAVE TOKYO FOR HAINAN, VAST STORES WERE READY AT SIX NAVAL STATIONS ALONG THE HAINAN COAST, AND 50 TO 60 JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE SCATTERED BETWEEN THE ISLAND AND HAIPHONG, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE SAME SOURCE SAID THREE JAPANESE DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS, ACCOMPANIED BY AXIS MILITARY ADVISORS, LEFT HAINAN TO VISIT SPRATLY AND PARACEL ISLANDS IN THE CHINA SEA.

DR. F. G. BANTING MISSING IN PLANE

Search Is Pushed For The
Codiscoverer Of
Insulin

Sir Frederick Was A Nobel
Prize Winner In
1923

[By the Associated Press]
Montreal, Feb. 23—Dr. Sir Frederick G. Banting, Nobel Prize winner for his share in the discovery of insulin, was missing tonight with three other persons in a military airplane being delivered by a civilian organization. An announcement said the plane disappeared Friday morning while flying in favorable weather conditions. It was feared the plane might have come down in the sea off the east coast or on land remote from means of communication. Just where the plane had taken off or where it was going, was not an-

nounced. The announcement said "an intensive and widespread search was commenced immediately and is still in progress." It gave no other details.

Shared Prize
Sir Frederick enlisted at the start of the war as a captain in the Fifteenth General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was professor of medical research in the University of Toronto at that time.

He also served in the World War as a private in the field ambulance service and later became a lieutenant in the medical corps. He was wounded at Cambrai, where he won the Military Cross.

The late King George V made him a knight commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1934.

Dr. Banting gave credit as co-discoverer of insulin in 1922 to Dr. Charles Herbert Best, of the University of Toronto. When he was awarded the \$5,600 Nobel prize in 1923, Dr. Banting shared it with Dr. Best.

Leader In Experiments
Dr. Banting was credited with being the leader in his experiments with Dr. J. R. MacLeod and Dr. Best that led to discovery of the insulin treatment. The findings that use of a pancreatic

normone helped diabetes sufferers were greeted at first with considerable doubt by medical authorities. The Canadian Government granted Sir Frederick an annuity of \$7,500 to enable him to pursue a program of research, as medical men the world over hailed his discovery as the greatest since those of Pasteur. Through it all Sir Frederick remained loyal to his fellow-workers.

"Really Great Man"
In 1938 Sir Frederick received recognition for work on cancer. Late that year, Dr. William Ewart Gye, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, acclaimed the findings of Dr. Banting as "substantial contributions to the problem."

Dr. Gye added that "Dr. Banting is one of the world's really great men," an opinion shared by medical workers from Sydney to Victoria in Canada.

Born in 1891, Dr. Banting served in the World War as a private in the field ambulance service and later became a lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He was wounded at Cambrai, where he won the Military Cross. He enlisted at the start of the present war as a captain in the 15th General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was professor of medical research at the University of Toronto at that time.

Berlin Bomb Damage Slight, War Writer Says On Return

People Made Jittery, However, By R. A. F., Shanke
Reports—Effects Of Most Raids Kept Secret

Edwin Shanke and Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press war correspondents back home from Germany, bring a first-hand picture of conditions in Germany as they saw them. Shanke here discusses bomb damage in Berlin. Heinzerling's contributions will follow.

By EDWIN SHANKE

New York, Feb. 23—British air-raid damage in Berlin seems very slight, compared with the mass destruction shown in London photographs.

The real importance of the attacks on the German capital appears to lie in their nuisance value, in disturbing the population and in affecting the efficiency of workers. Any observer wandering through Berlin sees little physical evidence of night bombing assaults.

But Berlin alone can't be taken as the measuring rod for the effectiveness of the British air arm over Germany as a whole. The extent of damage is a military secret.

No Devastation Seen
You may travel in and around Berlin, but you find no scenes of utter devastation, of areas say the size of a city block, which have been leveled. Here and there a shattered building meets the eye. It might easily be mistaken for a building being demolished under Hitler's grandiose scheme for reconstructing Berlin—a program which is making but slow headway now.

You may have to detour because of a gaping hole in a street or because a dud hasn't been removed.

I remember walking home early one morning after a British raid, because the power lines for the street cars in one section of the city had been disrupted. That same day workers coming into the city from a suburb were late at their offices and workshops because an elevated trestle had been hit. Such damage is just of passing importance.

Damage Scattered
The scattered damage in Berlin shows that the British, when they do call at Berlin, come in limited numbers and with only light bombs, because of the flying distance and the problem of breaking through severe

defense girdles.

News of the effects of a night's bombardment spreads through Berlin like wildfire. It would be difficult for authorities to conceal any important damage, even though the heaviest penalties are attached to spreading of such news.

Frau Braun may have a brother-in-law who works in a gun factory, but suppose that on the day after a raid he is sent home from work for a "holiday." It wouldn't take a mind-reader to figure out that something happened at the plant which halted production.

Nazi Efficiency Cited
That's why it became common talk that the small motor department of a large electrical plant in the Berlin area burned out and that a chemical plant was hard hit. But even in such cases, German efficiency apparently makes a quick switchover, with work squads putting everything in order again. When I left Berlin, none of the important rail centers there had been damaged or railway traffic disrupted

through air bombings. Bombs sometimes came close, however, to doing serious damage.

Psychologically the British scored a major point when they began their first extended raids on Berlin last August. Until that point Berliners generally believed the British never would be able to touch the capital. The Nazis had told them so. The attacks reminded Berliners that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering told armaments workers early in the war that his name would be "Schulz" if a single British plane broke through the Berlin defenses.

Spy Scare Spread
At the same time a spy scare spread

through Berlin and many residents eager to get a better view of what was happening during the air attacks took to the roofs. They were believed by many suspicious Nazis to be English agents signaling to enemy flyers. A warning was issued and several were put to severe questioning.

Aside from the Channel "invasion" ports in occupied territory, the industrial Ruhr Valley, the vital North Sea harbors and navy bases of Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Hamburg and Kiel, western Germany's railway crossroads at Hannover and the artificial gasoline production centers throughout the county have been the targets of British air power.

Results Kept Secret
How effective these attacks have been is a military secret. It is difficult to pierce official limitations and the veil of generalities in high command communiques that "there were British attacks on cities in western Germany but no military objectives were hit," or "military damage was very limited," or "a fire was started in a factory but extinguished before doing serious damage." To attempt to "see for yourself" might be spying to the army. There have been conducted tours of areas which the British said they had hit hard.

Plant Still Operating
Newspapermen who toured the Krupp works, gigantic armaments center of Germany, reported their examination disclosed no serious impairment of the plant's operation through bombing, though there were signs that it had been slightly damaged from time to time. On a trip through Hamburg, which the British have singled out repeatedly for raids, newspapermen saw little damage, but they did not see all of that great harbor.

On an auto-bus tour through western Germany, arranged by the Propaganda Ministry, correspondents reported seeing no important damage.

Whether damage in Germany is considerable or not, the German people, like the English, have been put to a "test of nerves." Sitting in cellars night after night doesn't improve efficiency at the work bench the next day.

Germany Blamed For Shortage Of Food In Conquered Nations

British Blockade Absolved In Government Report, Which Charges Countries Have Been Drained

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 23—Germany and not the British blockade was blamed in an official report today for critical food shortages in the Nazi-conquered nations of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France.

An Agriculture Department report said that in an effort to make up for food deficiencies at home the Germans had drained the subjugated countries of supplies which would have provided "somewhat better than minimum food requirements."

The report was prepared by Dr. Frederick Strauss, Agriculture Department economist, for study of defense

officials. It is to be submitted to the White House early this week.

"Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France would actually be able," it said, "to feed their people, despite the British blockade, if Germany were not adjusting their agricultural economies to her own food needs and their industrial machinery and transport systems to her war effort."

"There are those who argue that we must send food to the conquered nations because their peacetime food imports were great and these have been cut off by the blockade. But

these peacetime imports were needed largely to produce food surpluses (meat, dairy products, eggs) for export."

The report asserted that the conclusion that the conquered nations could solve their food problems if left alone "is inescapable if one pieces together such information as is available from official American sources, from statements of various European Government spokesmen and particularly from the scant rations known to prevail in most of these countries."

Prospects Of Shortages

Prospects of critical shortages at home are leading Germany, the report declared, to "extract from the conquered area all the food she needs for the maintenance of her war effort, disregarding the food needs of the population in these countries."

The report said also that the Ger-

man armies of occupation were consuming substantial amounts of the subjugated countries' supplies.

In Norway alone, it said, the German troops consume enough to keep a fourth of the Norwegian population from malnutrition.

Distribution Disrupted

Maintaining farm production was said to be a problem because the Nazis are "drafting Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French, as well as Czech and Polish prisoners and civilians in an attempt to overcome the shortage of farm labor in Germany."

"The confiscation of rolling stock and the utilization of rail water and truck transportation in the conquered nations," the report added, "interrupt both the flow of products which these countries need in farm production and the distribution of farm products to their own people."

Famine Reported Near

Food shortages on the European continent are reaching the critical stage, especially in German-occupied countries, according to a broadcast yesterday by the British Broadcasting Corporation, as heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company.

The situation in Belgium is worse than at any time during the World War, the British announcer said, and there have been several cases of civilians breaking into food depots. In Norway, conditions were said to be approaching famine, and much of the populace were said to have been reduced to eating seagulls, crows, magpies or anything else edible they could find.

Declare Belligerents Are Observing Accord

Two Welfare Officials Say Prisoners Are Receiving Full Benefits Provided

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—Two welfare authorities, who left on the Dixie Clipper today en route to Geneva Switzerland, said that prisoners of

Europe's war were receiving the full benefits and protection provided by international agreement.

Tracy Strong, general secretary of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, said that Germany was cooperating and that workers were permitted to enter Nazi military prison camps to ascertain needs. He estimated that Germany still held 2,000,000 French prisoners.

Col. Edouard Chapuisat, Swiss member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that his Geneva office received an average of 60,000 letters a day seeking information on prisoners.

The clipper carried twenty-eight passengers for Bermuda and seven for Lisbon.

German Radio To Give "Fan Cable" Results

American Views On English Programs To Be Broadcast, Berlin Declares

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced tonight that it would broadcast a survey of the results of its invitation to American listeners to cable collect radio program suggestions to Germany.

The National Broadcasting Company reported picking up a shortwave broadcast in which the German radio said messages still were pouring in and that as soon as they had been read the summary would be given in the station's English news service.

The Berlin radio estimated yesterday that up to 5 A. M. 4,500 messages had been received at a cost of \$8,000. Collect messages were accepted until Saturday midnight.

Bomber Which Flew Across U. S. Non-Stop Delivered In Canada

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—An American crew today flew to Canada a twenty-ton, B-24 Consolidated bomber, which arrived here last week following a non-stop flight from San Diego, California.

The plane is scheduled to be flown to England. Before its departure at dawn, there were reports at LaGuardia Field that it would be taken to Canada to be fitted with guns.

George J. Newman, Consolidated Aircraft test pilot who was in com-

mand, returned by transport in mid-afternoon from Montreal and reported he had delivered the plane at an undisclosed town in Canada. A crew of four other Americans made the trip.

The bomber is a four-engined, high-winged monoplane, one of twenty-six ordered by the British Government.

British Flying Boats To Resume U. S. Service

Operations To Begin Again About May 1 And Will Be "Irregular," Representative Says

New York, Feb. 23 (AP)—British flying boat service between the United States and England will be resumed about May 1.

Paul Bewshea, representing Airways Atlantic, Ltd., said that operations would be "irregular"—as during 1940—and that the big air boats would carry occasional passengers but principally mail.

During winter months the only passenger air route from the United States to Europe has been via the Pan-American clippers, which have Lisbon, Portugal, as their terminal.

COLLECTION GIVEN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Roosevelt Presides At Meeting Of St. James' Vestry Which Votes Aid

King George VI And Queen Worshipped In Edifice During U. S. Visit

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, Feb. 23—President Roosevelt and the parishioners of St. James' Episcopal Church, the only American church in which rulers of Britain have worshiped, offered their bit of financial assistance today to the Church of England.

The President, who as senior warden holds the highest lay office in the

parish, presided at a meeting of the vestry, which voted to give today's loose collection to the Church of England.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is trying to raise \$300,000 to send to the "mother" church, which has suffered from the ravages of war along with other British institutions.

King George VI, head of the Church

of England, and his Queen attended divine services at St. James' on June 11, 1939, sitting beside the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

In the course of the morning announcements, the rector, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, said that a special offering would be taken up this Sunday and next to help the Church of England.

"The church in England is scattered," he said. "It is like a fold without sheep. The men are in arms, the women in factories, and the children have been transplanted."

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

Our submarines in the Mediterranean continue to operate against Italy's communications with her overseas armies and several successes have recently been achieved.

H. M. S. Upholder (Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Wanklyn, R. N.) has sunk two enemy supply ships. One was a vessel of about 8,000 tons and the other was 5,000 tons.

H. M. S. Rover (Lieut. Comdr. Hal Marsham, R. N.) has sunk an Italian oil tanker.

H. M. S. Regent (Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Browne, R. N.) has sunk an Italian supply ship which was almost certainly the 2,472-ton Citta di Messina.

H. M. S. Utmost (Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Caylay, R. N.) attacked an escorted convoy and hit a supply ship of about 8,000 tons with a torpedo. This ship was later seen to be in a sinking condition with her stern awash, and she had been deserted by the convoy.

H. M. S. Truant (Lieut. Comdr. H. A. V. Haggard, R. N.) attacked an enemy convoy by gunfire and obtained shell hits on one of the enemy supply ships. In

another attack H. M. S. Tigrant sank the largest ship of the convoy—a vessel of about 3,500 tons—by torpedo.

It now has been established that H. M. S. Triton (Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Watkins), the loss of which was announced on Jan. 28, had previously accounted for two Italian supply ships, one of which was a vessel of about 8,000 tons.

A joint communiqué of the British Air and Home Security Ministries today said:

At dusk yesterday enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a coast town in northeast Scotland and little damage was done and there were no casualties.

There was very little enemy activity during the night and bombs dropped soon after dark at several places in Eastern England. Some damage was done but the casualties were few, although they included a small number of people killed.

Later reports show that yesterday afternoon a small number of people was killed when bombs

dropped in a town in Southwest England.

Tonight's communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries follows:

There has been some slight enemy activity, mainly off the east and southeast coasts, during daylight today. Few enemy aircraft have crossed the coast and there is no report of any bombs having been dropped.

A British Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Last night a small force of bombers of the R. A. F. attacked the enemy naval base at Brest. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation. An aircraft of the Coastal Command is miss-

ing from patrol during daylight yesterday.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. trawler Ormonde (Acting Skipper W. T. Coull, R. N. R.) has been sunk.

The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 23 (AP)—The British Military Headquarters in Cairo today issued this communiqué:

Libya—No change in the situation.

Eritrea—Our column moving down the Red Sea littoral from the north, reinforced by Free French forces from French Equatorial Africa, is again making satisfactory headway, while our forces above Cheren continue their preparations for the reduction of the Italian positions covering the town.

Ethiopia—A combined force of our troops and patriots (native Ethiopians) has occupied Shogahi on the Blue Nile. An enemy counter-attack was repulsed, leaving over 150 dead on the field. Our losses were slight.

Italian Somaliland—Our troops have occupied Jumbo near the mouth of the River Juba, capturing prisoners together with quantities of war material. Operations east of the river continue to develop to our advantage.

The R. A. F. Middle East communiqué, issued at Cairo today, follows:

In the course of a successful raid by R. A. F. bombers considerable damage was done to enemy storage dumps and motor-transport columns in the Buzi area near Tepeleni yesterday.

In the Preveza area one of our fighter patrols shot down three enemy aircraft, a three-engined seaplane, which crashed into the sea, and two three-engined bombers.

In the region southwest of Brava (in Italian Somaliland) bombers of the S. A. A. F. (South African Air Force) made a heavy bombing and machine-gun attack from a low height on enemy troop concentrations. A camp in the Mega-Moyale region also was bombed.

As a result of the attack by South African fighters on the Massawa airdrome, announced yesterday, fires were started among the forts and buildings. At Burye, R. A. F. bombers machine-gunned troop positions east of the town.

Now it is learned that, as a result of the encounter near Brega, south of Benghazi, on Feb. 19, between fighters of Australian squadrons and a number of Ju-87's and Me-110's, one Junkers and one Messerschmitt were destroyed.

From all the above operations one of our fighters is missing.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué follows:

In an engagement northwest of

the Hebrides Feb. 19, which was reported Feb. 20, two additional large merchant vessels were so seriously damaged that loss may be assumed. On Feb. 20 in the same region a sea steamer of 7,000 gross tonnage was sunk by bombs and two additional large merchant vessels extensively damaged.

Light battle planes attacked an airport of East England, destroyed one hangar and four planes on the ground. Planes of armed reconnaissance groups bombed a factory of North Scotland and bombed a troop encampment, numerous freight trains and motor columns in South England.

Last night, despite unfavorable weather, battle planes made an effective attack with heavy bombs on harbor facilities and military objectives at Hull.

In the Mediterranean region battle planes with bombs of medium caliber hit a smaller warship and a large merchant vessel and harbor facilities at Benghazi. In the region south of Agebadia two airports and a troop assembly were attacked with bombs and guns in planes with success.

Neither on Feb. 22 nor in the night of Feb. 22-23 did the enemy fly into Reich territory. From Feb. 15 to Feb. 22, thirty-two enemy planes were shot down in air battles, by anti-aircraft artillery and marine artillery, while numerous enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. In the same period German losses were fifteen planes.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Nothing important occurred on the Greek front.

Our bombers repeatedly and effectively attacked an enemy naval base. One plane failed to return.

There was nothing outstanding to note on the North African land front.

German Air Corps planes dive-bombed ships riding in one Cyrenaican port. One ship was hit with medium and heavy caliber bombs. On Feb. 21 German planes bombed an enemy air base and port intensely. Troop columns also were effectively machine-gunned.

In East Africa in the Cam Cua zone of Eritrea enemy action was repulsed. A motorized column which tried to approach our positions at Tarba, Transiuba [in Ital-

ian Somaliland] was counter-attacked by one of our Amhara battalions and forced to fall back with heavy losses.

Enemy planes bombed the locality of Goffam [in Ethiopia] without causing much damage. One enemy plane was shot down by anti-aircraft defense.

During the Massawa [in Eritrea] air raid mentioned in yesterday's bulletin two English planes were downed by anti-aircraft defense.

A submarine commanded by Captain Riccardo Boris torpedoed and sank a 6,500-ton enemy tanker in the Atlantic.

PEIPING, CHINA, FEB. 23 (AP)--- THE AMERICAN BOARD

OF MISSIONS WITH HEADQUARTERS ON BEACON STREET, BOSTON, ANNOUNCED

MISSIONARIES AND MEMBERS
TODAY THAT 36 MEMBERS AND MEMBERS OF

MISSIONARY FAMILIES, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE LEAVING

THE ORIENT IN RESPONSE TO STATE DEPARTMENT ADVICE. MOST OF THE

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL, HOWEVER, IS REMAINING IN ITS POSTS.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY FEB. 24)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT A RESOLUTION, ADOPTED BY ITS EXECUTIVE BOARD, WHICH CONDEMNED THE DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS RECENTLY INSTITUTED AGAINST HARRY BRIDGES, WEST COAST CIO LEADER.

THE RESOLUTION SAID "OPPONENTS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT ATTEMPT FROM TIME TO TIME TO THWART THE DEVELOPMENT THEREOF BY PERSECUTING ITS LEADERS" AND ADDED THAT THE ACTION AGAINST BRIDGES WAS "AN INSTANCE OF THIS TENDENCY."

THE BOARD ALSO WENT ON RECORD IN OPPOSITION TO PENDING LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES.

IN A STATEMENT OF POLICY, IT URGED "INAUGURATION OF AN UNSWERVING POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN EVERY PHASE OF PUBLIC LIFE," AND "A MORE DEMOCRATIC TAX PROGRAM WHICH WILL STOP THE AMASSING OF HUGE WAR PROFITS RESULTING IN AN INCREASED COST OF LIVING."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY FEB. 24)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY FEB. 24)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, FEB. 23-(AP)-THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT THE NATION'S CONSUMERS "MUST BE PREPARED FOR AN INCREASING MEASURE OF SACRIFICES IN ORDER THAT DEFENSE MAY HAVE THE FIRST CLAIM ON THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES."

IN AN ANALYSIS OF DEFENSE ECONOMY, THE PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION SAID THAT WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORDERS CONTINUING TO ACCUMULATE AND PRODUCTION IN MANY INDUSTRIES ATTAINING CAPACITY, "DEFINITE ACTION TO ENFORCE PRIOR PERFORMANCE OF DEFENSE ORDERS HAS BECOME IMPERATIVE."

THE REPORT SAID THAT "DISAPPOINTING FIGURES ON CURRENT PRODUCTION SHOULD NOT OBSCURE THE FACT THAT VERY REAL PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VAST MUNITIONS INDUSTRY."

"EVEN HITLER, WITH ALL THE POWER AT HIS COMMAND, TOOK FIVE YEARS TO EQUIP HIS ARMY AND AIR FORCE," THE REPORT CONTINUED. "THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO ATTAIN THIS GOAL WITHIN SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY FEB. 24)

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NEW YORK, FEB 23-(AP)-GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE OF LUXEMBOURG SAID TODAY SHE WAS DIRECTING HER EFFORTS WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS "THE RESTORATION OF THE LUXEMBOURG STATE AS A COMPLETE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

THE RULER OF THE TINY COUNTRY, OVERRUN BY THE NAZI ARMY LAST MAY, SPOKE AT A RECEPTION FOR NATIVES OF HER COUNTRY SHORTLY AFTER SHE AND HER HUSBAND, PRINCE CONSORT FELIX, H D ATTENDED

SOLEMN HIGH MASS IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AT WHICH ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN PRESIDED.

OF HER RECENT VISIT WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE, SHE SAID, "WE FOUND MUCH CONSOLATION." SHE ADDED:

"THE WELCOME WE HAVE RECEIVED IN THE NEW WORLD, THE SPIRIT AND FAITH OF AMERICA, TEACHING TO ALL WHO WISH TO LEARN ITS NOBLE LESSON OF JUSTICE, ENCOURAGES US TO PERSEVERE IN THE WAY THAT DUTY SHOWS US."

HIGH LUXEMBOURG OFFICIALS COMPOSED THE ROYAL PARTY AT CHURCH AND THE RECEPTION.

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HITLER THREATENS FIERCE U-BOAT WAR; READY TO 'MOBILIZE HALF OF EUROPE'

STATES 215,000 TONS WERE SUNK IN 2 DAYS

Asserts United Axis Will Strike in Next Two Months and Attributes Delay to Time Needed to Train Crews.

Munich, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler warned his enemies today that a joint German-Italian submarine campaign would be loosed on them next month and almost in the same breath he announced that an already expanded U-boat campaign had sunk 215,000 tons of enemy shipping within the last two days.

including 90,000 tons of warships.

"Just a few hours ago," he said, "I received a notice from our High Command that our naval forces had just sunk 215,000 tons of enemy shipping. It was a convoy and 90,000 tons of the total tonnage were escort vessels while the remainder were transports. It will be much more from the first of April, and they will understand then that we haven't slept."

The new underwater thrust will employ new types of submarines, he declared, adding: "One thing is sure: where British ships will appear, and where Britain will fight us, we will fight them and destroy them."

"It's all the same to us whether German Stukas sink British ships in the North Sea or the Mediterranean," he continued, asserting that the enemy had shifted his offensive.

The "strongest co-operation" bound Germany and Italy, he said—a combination that should not be ridiculed by the enemy.

"They will know shortly, when our new types of submarines are going to be brought into the expanded warfare," he said. "They will find out in March and April what German-Italian submarine co-operation will mean to them."

"Our battles at sea can only begin now. The reason was that we wanted to school the new U-boat crews for the battle to come."

"There was a time when Italy tied up very strong forces for us. Numerous British ships had been locked up and numerous British planes had been confined in British North African colonies and similarly numerous land forces. That was very good for us. Our struggle at sea now can begin."

Feels Spring in the Air.

Giving thanks that he was hale and hearty and able to lead the fight, Hitler remarked that he felt "that spring is in the air."

Beginning at 10:14 A. M. New York time, he spoke for nearly an hour and a half, progressing from a recital of achievements of the National Socialist Party on its twenty-first anniversary to an oratorical outburst capitalizing future war plans.

It was the first time that Ger-

many had heard Der Fuehrer's voice since January 30, when in the Berlin Sportpalast he warned the world that every ship approaching the British Isles would be sunk in a tightening of the counter-blockade. He failed, however, to repeat his assurance of victory in 1941, but said it would be a year of great

decisions. He failed also to mention the previously herald invasion of England, explaining that he would not set definite dates for major operations, because "date setting is the business of journalists."

Every nation—including the United States—must realize that Germany is an immensely powerful factor in world economics, he said in a warning that Germany must be reckoned with.

"We are going to do business solely on the basis of German advantage," he asserted. "If it's good for Germany, we shall trade and no American or British interests are going to put a stop to our way of doing business."

"We must be reckoned with and whether we deal on an exchange basis or not, that is no business of any international, New York or London bankers."

Traces Rise of Party.

Bit by bit Hitler traced the rise of the party he helped to found and shouted to his partisans a recapitulation of the hardships he said the party had endured in freeing Germany from the shackles of the Versailles treaty.

Then he told how political leaders were forced to convert the post-war German Government from one for special interests into one for all the people of the Reich. In this respect, Hitler said, the Jews had the "greatest responsibility for the maintenance of that ill-fated system."

Hitler touched on American participation in post-war developments when he said that "even the high sounding promises of former President Wilson turned out to be so much talk."

"Promises made to us by other nations were utterly futile and 'hallow,'" he said.

"Twenty-one years ago we started on a program which was designed no longer to represent the special interests of any spe-

cial groups within the population," he said. "We determined to act as the representatives, not of special religious or economic groups but solely as the representatives of the large masses of the people."

Aim of Former Enemies.

"Following the conclusion of the world war, it was of course the aim of Germany's former enemies to keep her small and ineffective. But how could Germany, as it was constructed at that time, effectively oppose these aims?"

"When I spoke in this hall for the first time, twenty-one years ago, I faced a lot of unknown people. They sized me up, laughed at me, and scoffed at me. But soon I fashioned for myself the only effective counter means—that is, the Elite Guard and the Schutzstaffel troops. My enemies naturally still kept predicting my early demise. Many of my followers got 'cold feet,' they were afraid, they hesitated and didn't know what to do."

"But in spite of all this, our movement grew."

"The outside world still fails to see the aims, the power and the purpose of our movement, just as it always has failed to see the identity existing between the Italian movement and the German one."

Stands United With Italy.

"Our enemies cannot understand that once I look a man in the eye and call him my friend there is nothing in the world that can come between us. We are united with Italy, in bonds that are so strong that no power on earth can sever."

"There is the strongest co-operation between us, and when our enemies ridicule the latest German-Italian co-operation in the submarine warfare, they don't know what is in store for them. But they will know what has been going on. They will know shortly, when our new types of submarine are going to be brought into the expanded warfare."

"They will find out in March and April what German-Italian submarine co-operation will mean to them."

"Of course, our enemies keep predicting our downfall. But, then, they have always done that."

"In the spring of 1941, they say, England is going to take the initiative. Well, we are waiting."

"Where is that initiative?"

"Thirteen years ago, we finally

came into power. We did not ask anything of the world. We went about our business, and always said that we do not want anything that the others do not have."

For Maintenance of Gold Bags.

"I was ready to disarm, if the others were ready. But there were certain things of which Germany stood in dire need. Those things were vital to her national interests. Their aims and ours are radically different. They are fighting for the maintenance of their gold bags. But we are not fighting for things like that. I am not going to buy money bags for the German people. I am going to buy good for them. It is a simple fact that nations today can no longer be built and exist on the capitalistic basis."

"As soon as I found that our present-day enemies were unwilling to come to peaceful agreement, I began to prepare our national defense mechanism."

"I anticipate the final onslaught with the utmost confidence. And this confidence is based on the realization that we possess the greatest military machine of all times. And behind this military machine we have the entire German nation, unified and determined."

"No power on earth can ever again break up this unity. It is a unity such as would be undreamed of in any democracy. Their greatest hope is the hope of future revolution within Germany."

Fortunately Behind Bars.

"I don't know what kind of revolution they are expecting. They were talking of the hardships of winter in Germany. Then they talked of hunger. Then they talked of disillusionment. None of all this has ever come to pass."

"There may be a few insane people still left in Germany, people who might believe in the possibility of such a revolution. But they are fortunately behind bars."

"There is one thing I am able to tell my Democratic opponents:

"Germany's enemies are today facing a Germany that is stronger than it ever has been and better guided than it has ever been. And above all, I thank the gods that I am young and hale and hearty enough to assume the leadership in this final struggle. And particularly now I feel better than ever. I feel that

spring is in the air."

There are also the armed forces we must think of at this time when we consider the chances for

success. Millions of German soldiers, marines and others are ready at the fields of battle."

"Let us tell these soldiers something today. Let us tell them that all our hearts, the hearts of all National Socialists, are with them today. They are today the proudest military force in the history of the world. For years during the world war they fought for attainments of goals—goals which they unfortunately never achieved. But today they already have accomplished so much. And now we are facing the new year. We know that this new year is going to bring us the greatest decision, the greatest tasks and also the greatest accomplishments."

Is Assured of Destiny.

"We have worked, we have labored, and we have sacrificed, and the Lord cannot possibly acquiesce in the destruction of a people so courageous, so willing and so fortuitous."

"All we had to do was to rebuild the entire German nation. We had to become honorable, dependable and reliable. But we felt certain that destiny could not abandon a nation that struggles as Germany has struggled ever since the inception of National Socialism."

"On the other side, the side of the democracies, there is nothing but greed, lust and selfishness. Destiny cannot bless the arms of such nations. Twenty-one years ago I was an unknown, but today I stand facing a nation that is unified, honest and strong."

"Thus with fanatical assurance I look into the future. Victory will follow the marching feet of our soldiers."

No Surprise to London.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The threat of unprecedented sea warfare in Adolf Hitler's speech today came as no surprise to the British and failed to stir any immediate reaction.

[Neutral naval sources in London predicted that Germany would unleash a great undersea offensive this spring with 600 submarines, either to prepare the way for invasion of England or to provide a temporary substitute for Hitler's promised assault.]

It has been reported that Germany was building small sub-

marines which, directed to approaching convoys by air scouts, could dash out from bases, release their torpedoes and scurry back.

Hitler Warns Of Sea War by New U-Boats

Boasts His Raiders Sank 215,000 Tons of Ships in the Last Two Days

Calls It Beginning Of a Vast Offensive

At Munich Anniversary He Schedules Full Blow for March and April

By The Associated Press

MUNICH, Feb. 24.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler asserted in a speech here today that German sea raiders had sunk 215,000 tons of shipping in the last two days, and proclaimed that this was only the beginning of a sweeping naval offensive which would go into full swing in the next two months.

The occasion for the address was the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Nazi party.

The "strongest co-operation" bound Germany and Italy, Hitler said, a combination that should not be ridiculed by the enemy.

"They will know shortly, when our new types of submarines are going to be brought into the expanded warfare," he said. "They will find out in March and April what German-Italian submarine co-operation will mean to them."

He said Germany's undersea warfare had been restricted until recently to the operations of "so few submarines" while new crews were being trained to go to sea in force. New U-boats now are ready for these crews, he said, "and there should be no doubt about that." The announcement of sinkings by surface and undersea raiders in the last two days gave grim point to

Der Fuehrer's threat of a grand offensive.

Gives Credit to Italy

Hitler credited Italy with tying up large British sea forces, as well as land forces and planes, in the Mediterranean area while Germany prepared for her naval onslaught.

"Our struggle at sea only now can begin," he said. "The reason for this lies in the fact that, to begin with, we wanted to train new crews for U-boats which are now ready."

"There should be no doubt about that. Just two hours ago I received information from the navy high command that just now reports on the last two days had come in, during which high-seas forces and U-boats sank 215,000 tons, of which U-boats alone sank 190,000 tons, among them one convoy of 125,000 tons which was destroyed yesterday."

D. N. B., official German news agency, later reported that a British convoy, presumably the same as that mentioned by Hitler, had been scattered by German war vessels after a series of bitter fights and that 125,000 tons of ships, including an auxiliary cruiser, in this convoy had been sunk. D. N. B. set the total sinkings for two days' action at 217,300 tons.

"Those gentlemen (the British), however, must be prepared for still bigger events in March and April," Hitler went on. "Then they will find out whether we slept through the winter or who made use of time."

"In these long months, during which we fought with so few submarines, Italy tied up large forces for us. It does not make any difference to us whether our Stukas (dive bombers) pick off English ships in the North Sea or the Mediterranean. It is always the same. One thing is certain, however—wherever British ships cruise we shall set against them our submarines until the hour of decision."

Hitler Covers Wide Range

The major part of his hour and a half speech Hitler devoted to a wide range of subjects—his inevitable denunciation of Jews and the Versailles treaty, Germany's social and economic aspirations and his contempt for the gold standard.

Hitler made no mention of the long-heralded invasion of England, and did not reiterate the forecast of victory in 1941 which marked his last previous speech on Jan. 30 at the Berlin Sportpalast. He ex-

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plained today he would not set definite dates for major operations.

"Date setting is the business of journalists," he said.

He ended his address on this note: "I look to the future with fanatical confidence."

His voice rang, and he was in fine fettle. The cheers of his uniformed followers interrupted his delivery time and again.

The meeting in the Hofbrau House, Munich's most celebrated beer hall and the birthplace of the Nazi party, was a typical Hitler demonstration, with the whole nation keyed up to greatest expectancy as to what he would say.

Hitler entered the building after 10 a. m. as the band played the "Badenweiler March."

Adolf Wagner, Bavarian district leader, introducing Hitler, said: "You have not wanted the war, and since you have not wanted it you are going to be victorious, because right as well as might is on our side."

locked up, and numerous British planes had been confined in the British North African colonies, and, similarly, numerous land forces. That was very good for us.

"Sea War Can Now Begin"

Our struggle at sea only now can begin. The reason for this lies in the fact that, to begin with, we wanted to train new crews for U-boats which are now ready. There should be no doubt about that.

Just two hours ago I received information from the navy high command that reports on the last two days had come in, during which the high seas forces and U-boats sank 215,000 tons, of which U-boats alone sank 190,000 tons, among them one convoy of 125,000 tons which was destroyed yesterday.

Those gentlemen (the British), however, must be prepared for still bigger events in March and

National Socialists are doomed."

They do the same things in war. They are the same people, the same prophets and political powers who now are employed by the English Propaganda Ministry and the English Foreign Office.

Says He Awaits Foe's Drive

I need recall only one well known utterance of one great British statesman, who, just a few days before April 9, 1940, declared, "Thank God, they have missed the bus," or the utterance of the English supreme commander that "A few months ago I was afraid, but now they have lost time, and besides they have nothing but young generals—that's their mistake." A few weeks ago this general resigned. Presumably he, too, was still too young.

Now they fix the dates again. In the autumn, they said: "If there is no invasion, everything will be all right. In the spring of 1941 Eng-

banker about their trade policy. They will conduct the trade policy they see fit.

We can safely say that Germany is a tremendous trade factor, not only as a producer but also as a consumer. We have a large market, but are also a large buyer.

We have never had anything against the other world. I have never demanded that America or England or any one else make us a gift of gold. We don't need it; they may keep it. However, we determine our economic policy not after the wishes of bankers in New York or London, but exclusively according to the interests of the German people. This is where I am a fanatic socialist who always envisages the interest of the whole of his people.

I have continually made new proposals to England and France, but they were always laughed at and rejected with scorn and derision.

As soon as I noticed that a certain clique in England, led by Jewry, conscientiously and determinedly incited war, I, for my part, made all preparations to arm the German nation. I have done it thoroughly. And if others now say we do this or that, then I can only say I have done it already. But please don't tell me any fairy tales; I am an expert specialist in the armament field.

I have put the German people to work in good time. Similarly, I can put all Europe to work, and I am doing it. I view calmly the settling of scores.

Italy Sees More Aid at Hand

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP).—Axis circles in Rome tonight interpreted Adolf Hitler's speech as indicating increased German military aid for Italy on land and sea, as well as in the air, for a spring offensive in the Mediterranean. These quarters called attention to the "parallels" between Der Fuehrer's address and that of Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday, indicating that both intended to pave the way for a new policy of a common strategy on the same fronts.

Excerpts From Hitler's Speech on Sea War

MUNICH, Feb. 24 (AP).—A partial text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech here today follows:

The tremendous revolution which we started in Germany was slept over by the rest of the world. Even today, those outside do not conceive that two nations in Europe have created something new and vast.

Parallel with us, the Fascist revolution led to the same result. Between the two revolutions exists not only an identity of aims but also of ways, means and absolute friendship, which is more than mere purposeful going side by side.

They do not grasp that if I recognize a man as a friend, then I stand by this man, and that then I make no capital out of him, because I am no democrat and therefore, no jobber. I am no profiteer, but a man who wishes that justice will be accorded him after death and that his entire struggle in life serve only one single ideal.

I do not want to show weakness in this field. Therefore there is no doubt that the union which binds the two revolutions and the two men together is indissoluble and that, if one of the two meets hard luck, the other will stand by him.

Besides, it is a mutual enemy whom we shall defeat. There was a time when Italy tied up very strong enemy forces for us. Numerous British ships had been

April. Then they will find out whether we slept through the winter or who made use of this time.

In these long months during which we fought with so few submarines Italy tied up large forces for us. It doesn't make any difference to us whether our Stukas pick off English ships in the North Sea or the Mediterranean; it is always the same. One thing is certain, however—wherever British ships cruise, we shall set against them our submarines until the hour of decision.

If my foes believe gradually to frighten me, I have learned to

wait, but during the period of waiting I have never been idle.

We never had the idea that on March 1 or June 15 or Sept. 17 this or that must be done. Such things are known only to journalists of our opponents. They have always known that.

In 1932 they said: "Now National Socialism is dead; Der Fuehrer has been rejected (to become a member of the government); he's afraid of responsibility."

That is what these judicious geniuses said who today sit in England. They are no longer here. They had to fix new deadlines every time, and finally came the day of ascent to power. They then said: "Now they have made a mistake; in six weeks, or, at most, within three months, the

land will carry the offensive to the Continent."

I keep on waiting for this British offensive. They have shifted it elsewhere. We must run after them where we find them. But we shall find them wherever they might go, and we shall strike at them there where the blow will be most destructive for them.

We are pursuing an economic policy which fits the German nation. If they want to sit on bags of gold, they may do so, but if one says, "You do it too," I shall take good care not to buy dead gold for German labor and power. However, we have placed behind our economic policy the orderly strength and discipline of our nation.

Our economic struggle has ceased. A general social basis, however, was necessary. Today one can no longer build up states on a capitalist basis. In the long run, people start moving and if any one should believe that the awakening of peoples could be prevented through wars—on the contrary, that will speed up the awakening.

Those states will sink into financial catastrophes which will destroy the bases of their own financial power. The gold standard will not emerge as the victor in this war, but, instead, national economies will emerge victorious.

They will do the necessary mutual business.

In the future, peoples will not accept regulations from any

ROMS-FEB-24
AXIS QUARTERS LAID EMPHASIS ON HITLER'S DECLARATION THAT IN THE SPRING GERMANY WOULD CARRY U-BOAT WARFARE WHEREVER BRITISH SHIPPING IS ACTIVE. SINCE BRITISH CONVOYS MOVE THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN, THIS WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT THE GERMAN UNDERSEA ARM WOULD REINFORCE ITALY'S SUBMARINE FLEET, WHICH NUMBERED 120 VESSELS BEFORE THE WAR.

A NEW SEA POLICY WAS BELIEVED BY FOREIGN CIRCLES TO HAVE BEEN DETERMINED AT LAST WEEK'S CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVAL CHIEFS, ADMIRALS RAEDER AND RICCARDI.

THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, IN AN EDITORIAL PUBLISHED AS THE GERMAN FUEHRER WAS SPEAKING, PREDICTED THAT THE WAR WAS APPROACHING "A BETTER AND PERHAPS DECISIVE PHASE BOTH IN SPIRIT AND OFFENSIVE EQUIPMENT."

ITALIANS ACCEPTED THIS AS ASSURANCE THAT A SPEEDY END TO THE STRUGGLE BOTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTHERN SECTORS NOW WAS IN SIGHT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, STEFANI, SAID THAT HITLER'S SPEECH PRESAGED NOT ONLY MILITARY AND POLITICAL

VICTORY BUT ALSO ANOTHER "MORE REMOTE (VICTORY) OF A SOCIAL AND ETHICAL KIND DESIGNED TO RENEW AND TRANSFORM THINGS WHEREVER NECESSARY AND DESTROY ALL INJUSTICES AND EXPLOITATION."

THE STATEMENT SAID BOTH IL DUCE AND HITLER HAVE HAILED THE SPRING AS THE SEASON FOR "INAUGURATION OF WAR OPERATIONS WHICH IN THE MILITARY FIELD WILL GIVE A NEW AND STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF THE RIGHTS WHICH THE AXIS PEOPLE HAVE ACQUIRED."

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LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION ASSERTED TONIGHT THE HITLER CLAIM THAT 215,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING HAVE BEEN SUNK IN TWO DAYS "IS AS FAR REMOVED FROM THE TRUTH AS GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENTS USUALLY PROVE TO BE."

REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, CALLED THE HITLER SPEECH "TEDIOUS."

THE DAILY MAIL TOOK THE OCCASION TO CALL FOR A VIGOROUS SHIPPING POLICY, DECLARING, "A STRONG, COMPETENT MINISTER OF SHIPPING WITH A PLACE IN THE WAR CABINET SHOULD BE APPOINTED AT ONCE."

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LONDON, FEB 24-(P)-THE THREAT OF UNPRECEDENTED SEA WARFARE IN ADOLF HITLER'S MUNICH SPEECH TODAY CAME AS NO SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH AND FAILED TO STIR ANY IMMEDIATE REACTION.

INFORMED BRITISH SOURCES HAVE BEEN PREDICTING AN INTENSIFIED SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN BY THE NAZIS THIS SPRING. GERMANY HAS BEEN REPORTED BUILDING SMALL SUBMARINES WHICH, DIRECTED TO APPROACHING CONVOYS BY AIR SCOUTS, COULD DASH OUT FROM BASES, RELEASE THEIR TORPEDOES AND SCURRY BACK.

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UNDATED NAZI--WITH HITLER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NAZI PARTY WAS ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS AGO BY ADOLF HITLER AND SIX COMRADES AT MUNICH.

THE NAME IS THE POPULAR ABBREVIATION OF NATIONALSOZIALISTISCH DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI WHICH MEANS NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKINGMEN'S PARTY AND IS SOMETIMES DESIGNATED WITH THE INITIALS NSDAP.

THE FIRST TWO SYLLABLES OF THE LONGER NAME ARE PRONOUNCED IN GERMAN "NAHT-ZI." THAT'S HOW ~~NAHT~~ THE POPULAR NAME WAS BORN.

THE ORIGINAL PARTY PROGRAM WAS DRAWN UP BY GOTTFRIED FEDE AND CONSISTED OF 25 POINTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN REALIZED IN GERMANY--SUCH AS ABOLITION OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY RESTRICTIONS, EXCLUSION OF JEWS FROM GERMAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE, ABOLITION OF THE OLD PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM, ESTABLISHMENT OF A PEOPLE'S ARMY INSTEAD OF A PROFESSIONAL FORCE, REGIMENTATION OF THE PRESS, ART AND LITERATURE.

TODAY THE NAZIS DRAW THEIR GUIDANCE MORE FROM THE WRITINGS, SPEECHES AND DECREES OF ADOLF HITLER THAN FROM THE ~~NAZI~~ ORIGINAL PROGRAM. HIS BOOK, MEIN KAMPE, OR MY STRUGGLE, IS THEIR PRINCIPAL GUIDE.

Berlin Reports British Sea Loss Of 217,300 Tons

Cruiser Listed as Victim in Attacks on Shipping During Week-End Period

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—A total of 217,300 tons of shipping has been sunk in the latest burst of warfare against Great Britain's sea-borne commerce, D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported tonight.

In one British convoy alone, the news agency said, 125,000 tons of ships, including an auxiliary cruiser, were sent to the bottom in a series of engagements.

It was assumed the tonnage reported sunk in this convoy was the same as that referred to by Adolf Hitler in his speech today at Munich. Der Fuehrer said 215,000 tons of ships were sunk in the last two days, of which he asserted 190,000 tons were sunk by submarines.

Authorized Nazis reported further that a British convoy was scattered today off Dover by German long-range guns firing from the French shore. It was not stated whether any ships were sunk in this action.

In its report on the "cleaning up" of the last few days, D. N. B. said

it had been informed by military sources that all attempts by single British planes to attack German units in the North Sea had been frustrated.

On Friday, it said, a single British plane was downed near Helgoland, and a second on Saturday near Norderny by naval artillery. It added that the crew of an American-made Lockheed bomber attempted to attack a German steamship off the Norwegian coast, near Egersund, but that, through quick action by her captain, the vessel avoided the missiles.

The high command announced that in the week-end bag of British vessel was a 10,000-ton merchantman, attacked in the Mediterranean by Nazi combat planes near the Libyan port of Derna.

Luftwaffe units pounding at Britain proper were said by the high command to have effectively bombed targets in Hull for the second successive night. Other raids were reported on an airplane plant in southern England and docks and armament works in London. It added that a small number of persons were killed and injured in scattered British night raids on occupied regions.

The high command announced that a submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr Moehle had sunk four armed enemy merchantmen totaling 33,100 tons, thus boosting his record for the war to nineteen merchantmen of 111,943 tons.

D. N. B. reported that the names of two steamships said to have been

sunk in the Suez Canal by German bombers early this month were the ~~Ayos Theos~~ and the 5,000-ton ~~And~~. ("Lloyd's Register of Shipping" does not list any vessels with those names.)

MAY EXCHANGE INTERNED

Reich and Netherlands Indies Carrying on Discussion

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—The German and Netherlands Indies Governments were reported by informed sources today to be exchanging views on the possibility of exchanging their interned nationals.

Germany was said to favor the exchange provided German men and women interned in the Netherlands West and East Indies were permitted to return to their homeland.

Three hundred men of the Netherlands remain in internment camps in Germany. The women were freed recently.

Nazi Ban on Dancing Hints at Battle Plans

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—An informed German source, reminded of reports that dancing would be forbidden again in Germany, March 1, warned today:

"Do not take that as an indication that an offensive will begin on that date, although it is customary to abstain from dancing during major operations."

Duce Says Nazi Aid Has Come

He Promises Italians Victory With the Help of Their Powerful Partner.

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Disclosing officially that German air and armored units have arrived in Sicily and Libya, Premier Mussolini told the Italian people in an unheralded Sunday broadcast that, although the war against Britain might be long, the final outcome surely would be an Axis victory.

"That there will be hard fighting is certain," he declared. "That the fighting will be long is also very probable. But the final result is an Axis victory. Britain cannot win the war. . . . Italy, what ever happens, will march to the end side by side with Germany."

Il Duce scoffed at American fears of an Axis invasion, arousing his listeners to gales of laughter by identifying these fears with the possibility of an invasion by "inhabitants of the not well-known but very bellicose planet Mars."

He defended the handling of the Libyan campaign, promised a spring offensive against the Greeks, and assailed the "negligible minority of weepers, grumblers and reptiles" left from Masonic lodges which we will smash without trouble when and as we wish.

"The morale of the Axis peo-

ples is infinitely superior to the morale of the English people," he asserted, and ridiculed talk of a separate peace, calling it "a thing for the mentally deficient."

First Speech Since Nov. 18 — The 45-minute address, de-

livered before party leaders in Rome and broadcast to the nation, was Mussolini's first since Nov. 18, when he gave the Italian story of Britain's damaging raid against the Taranto naval base on November 11. Since that day, Mussolini acknowledged, "the war's happenings have been adverse to use," he added, however, that two of the big ships wounded at Taranto "are already nearly completely healed."

He explained the Italian defeat in Libya by saying that the Brit-

States aid to Britain, he declared that what is happening in the United States is one of the most colossal mystifications history records.

Says United States Is Oligarchy.

"An illusion and a lie are at the base of American intervention, an illusion that the United States is still a democracy, while in fact it really is a political and financial oligarchy dominated by Jewry through the form of extremely personal dictatorship. It is a lie that the Axis Powers want to attack America after Britain."

He praised the "superb" fighting of Italian soldiers in Albania and added that "Greek losses are

very high, while soon it will be spring and, depending on the season, our time will come." Italian losses in Albania, he added, were small, mostly wounded.

Mussolini said Italy now has about 2,000,000 men under arms and could have 4,000,000 this year.

ish troops jumped five to ten days before the Italians intended to start their drive. He said fifteen British divisions faced 14,000 officers and 396,358 Italian sol-

diers of the army corps at the start of the drive.

"An entire army corps—the Tenth—was almost completely overwhelmed in men and guns," Mussolini said. "The Fifth Air Squadron was almost literally sacrificed."

Great Praise for Hitler.

Much of his address was devoted to the prowess of Germany and to praise for Adolf Hitler.

"Germany's wartime power," he declared, "not only has not diminished after seventeen months of war but increased by gigantic proportions."

"Co-operation offered by the Fuehrer, air and armored detachments operating in the Mediterranean is another proof that all fronts are common fronts and the effort is a common one," he asserted. "The behavior of German soldiers in Sicily and Libya is perfect in every way."

Speaking scornfully of United

Rome Claims Nazi Air Victory Over Large English Warship

Italy Again Credits Luftwaffe With Hitting And Probably Sinking British Craft In Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 24—German warplanes, attacking a British naval force in the eastern Mediterranean, probably sank a large British warship, the Italian high command reported today.

The ship was not identified. The daily war bulletin merely said that a German air detachment "attacked a naval formation moving in the eastern Mediterranean, rather seriously hitting a big warship of unidentified type which probably sank."

Another Luftwaffe force was credited with having set several heavy trucks afire and with destroying a grounded plane in attacks on British bases in Libya.

Stresses Air Activity

Except for claims of two successful engagements by Italian troops with British ground forces in Africa, the communique stressed air activity.

In North Africa, it said, "violent enemy attacks" against the Libyan oasis town of Giarabub "were smashed once more against tenacious resistance of our heroic troops."

Two Italian companies, attacking west of Zilmami, in East Africa, were said to have forced "preponderant enemy forces" to withdraw "with heavy losses in men and equipment."

Five Drowned In Greece

On the Greek front, where it said there was only patrol and artillery fighting aground, the communique re-

ported five Glosters, British fighters, shot down by Italian fighter planes yesterday.

Italian planes also "effectively

bombed military works, bridges and enemy rear rail lines" behind the Greek front, it said, and the Aegean Island of Mytilene, east of Greece, which Stefani described as a refueling

The squadron's losses were given as 130 men killed in combat, 200 wounded, 180 missing and fifteen taken prisoner. Ninety-five of its planes were shot down in air battles, while seventy-six were destroyed on the ground, the former commander said.

BERLIN, FEB 24-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES DECLARED TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH IN ROME YESTERDAY WAS ONE "SUCH AS NEVER IS HEARD IN A DEMOCRACY" AND "WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS A MILESTONE TO VICTORY."

ONE SPOKESMAN, ECHOING THE DUCE'S POINT THAT THE AXIS IS WORKING AND FIGHTING TOGETHER, WOULD NOT, HOWEVER, GIVE ANY HINT OF HOW FAR MILITARY COOPERATION MIGHT BE EXPANDED, IF AT ALL.

DUCE'S WAR CLAIMS DISPUTED BY GREEKS

Athens, Feb. 24—The Greek army lost 20,000 prisoners since start of conflict

Declares Fight Will Go On Until Foe Is Driven Out Of Albania

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Feb. 24—The Greek army in almost four months of war has captured 20,000 Italians and "will not cease fighting until the Italians are out of Albania," a Government spokesman said tonight.

The statement was a detailed reply to the speech Sunday by Premier Mussolini, who represented Greek losses as heavy and minimized Italy's casualties.

In view of German hopes of forcing Greece to sue for peace with Italy, observers expressed interest in the statement that the Greeks will not rest until they drive the Italians out of Albania.

Mussolini's Claim

Premier Mussolini said Sunday that Italy's losses in the Greek campaign were "a few thousands, mostly wounded."

To this the Greek spokesman said: "Of the 20,000 prisoners, including 551 officers, only 28 officers and 497 men are under treatment in our hospitals, either for wounds or illness."

Regarding the accusation that the Greeks have been making far-fetched claims of success, he declared: "Our communiques always are very simple and laconic, and there have been complaints that they do not give details."

"We Do Not Hate"

"Mussolini gives as the reason for his aggression against Greece that this country alone did not renounce the British guarantee. Mussolini also said the Greeks were inspired by a spirit of hatred for the Italians."

"We do not hate. What we do is to defend ourselves and we will not cease fighting until the Italians are out of Albania. We wish to remain free."

"Mussolini maintains that Greek

victories are only of a tactical nature. One must admit the Italians had prepared this attack for a long time when Greece was a neutral country, anxious to avoid being involved in war.

Italian Plans Wrecked

"Of course, we had called up a small number of men.

"Despite the unequal situation between Greece and Italy and the Italian superiority in armament, etc., we have been able to wreck Italian plans to assume and maintain the initiative of operations.

"It is a mistake to assert our successes in the Pindus, Morosk and Kamia were of a tactical order. On the contrary, these successes were of a considerably strategic importance.

"Mussolini claims the Greeks suffered very heavy losses to obtain these successes. Our losses have not been

serious but rather slight if one takes into consideration the way we've been forced to fight on these mountains.

"On the other hand the Italians sustained terrific losses during counter-attacks. The battlefield each time was littered with Italian dead and wounded."

Weather Slows War

Meanwhile rain and mist in Albania hampered operations along the Italian-Greek front, and only restricted artillery and patrol activity were reported in Greek dispatches.

A British Royal Air Force communique told of an R. A. F. bombing raid yesterday on Dukaj "in support of Greek army operations." It said hits were made on buildings, enemy positions and anti-aircraft batteries.

A three-motored Italian plane reported shot down yesterday in the Preveza area was destroyed, the R. A. F. communique said, when British found it could not be captured after it alighted on the sea.

Earlier the R. A. F. claimed destruction of three Italian planes yesterday and the Greeks said they also shot down three Fascist craft.

Rock Slides Trap Fascist Troops

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—At dusk tonight, in a driving rainstorm, I entered No Man's Land between the Greek and Italian lines and found that two great slides of rock and earth have blocked the only road along the Drinos River, eliminating any chance that Italian tank columns might relieve their hard-pressed infantry companies.

On the front the Greek artillery [ten words censored here] is blasting at the entrenched Italians. The Greeks have outshelled the Italians by a ratio of 10 to 1.

Battered handfuls of Fascist

troops, estimated by Greek officers to number fewer than 100, still clung tonight to machine-gun posts near a village below a crest which the Greeks have occupied.

The Greeks said the capture or death of these men now appeared a certainty, and attributed their dogged defense to death-sentence decrees for Fascisti who retreat.

Northward from Tepeleni, the Greek offensive is progressing slowly despite a continual snowstorm. Numbers of men are operating there, though new snow one to three feet deep blocks the upper mountain trails.

GREEKS CAPTURE 1272 PRISONERS

Athens Reports Success in Repulsing 16 Attacks.

Athens, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—Greek soldiers repulsed sixteen Italian counter-attacks in Albania last week, a Greek Army spokesman asserted today, and captured 1,272 Italians in the process. In addition, he said, considerable quantities of Fascist armament—mostly mortars and machine-guns—were taken and, although weather conditions still hampered all fighting, the Greeks made strategic gains.

The Greek High Command reported today that Greek flyers shot down two Italian planes and possibly two more, while anti-aircraft batteries shot down one plane. One Greek plane was reported missing. The spokesman said six Italian planes were shot down last week without the loss of a single Greek machine.

The British said their patrols shot down three planes yesterday and bombed Italian storage dumps and motor transport columns near Tepeleni.

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—Italian fighter planes shot down five British-type warplanes in the Greek-Italian war yesterday but the Italian Air Force lost three bombers, the Italian High Command said today. Italian flyers, the communique said, "effectively bombed military works, roads, bridges and enemy rear rail lines." On land, it said, there was patrol and artillery activity. The Italians also reported their

planes "effectively bombed enemy military works on the island of Mytilene (Lesbos)" in the Aegean. Mytilene, east of Greece, has been bombed three times by Italian planes and Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said it had been learned the island was a strategic point for refueling small steamers and a station for dispatching freight.

GREEKS STAND BOMBING WELL

Italians Discover Few War Objectives.

By J. WES GALLAGHER.

Salonika, Feb. 1 (Cable Correspondence of the Associated Press).—After nearly four months of Italian bombings, which the Greeks report have destroyed less than 1 per cent of this nation's military objectives, the civilian population is standing up to the aerial pounding with the courage if not the nonchalance which observers attribute to British city dwellers.

To four-fifths of the country's civilians, the appearance of an airplane over their village before the war was an event of such importance that every one flocked from the houses to watch. "Air raid shelter" was a foreign phrase to them—and even now, except in one of two larger cities, the shelters are merely trenches or partly sandbagged cellars.

Learned the Hard Way.

Greek villagers learned about air raids the hard way. At first they persisted in running into the streets to watch the big Italian bombers release their burdens of death. Thus nearly 400 persons died in Salonika in the first three days of bombings.

In the mountain villages of Macedonia, the death percentages were even higher, for a 200-pound bomb could demolish a dozen of the little peasant houses.

After these first raids, however, the Greeks dug in as best they could. Now the wail of sirens brings a race for the cel-

lars or sheltering trenches.

If bombs fall nearby or, as sometimes happens, the house collapses over their heads, the people simply crouch and cross themselves while the babies cry.

Like most Mediterranean peoples, the Greeks are emotional, but as one tattered, time-ravaged old man expressed it: "We'll never get used to this as they say some people do, but we can and will endure it as long as necessary."

Monetary Loss Is Small.

Actual monetary loss is rarely very high, for Greece is not a wealthy country and its houses are largely of clay and stone. This, in a measure, accounts for the announced lack of Italian success in the matter of military objectives. There are few industrial sections to be bombed, and no large oil depots or munitions factories.

Greece, with a sea tradition, has many ports, and none has been reported seriously damaged as yet.

Communication lines ashore are the principal military objectives. Early in the war, the Italians tried to destroy bridges with 200-pound bombs, but in the last few weeks they have been using 1,100 pounders, such as the Germans are using against England. Since the middle of January the Italian aim has shown decided improvement, reportedly because of German tutoring and to an improved bomb sight copied from a United States model.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, FEB 24)

(ADVANCE)—SALONIKA-FIRST ADD CIVILIANS UNDER BOMBING XXX INADEQUATE

SHELTERS.

MORE THAN 700 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON THIS CITY OF ABOUT 236,000 POPULATION. PERSONS CRIPPLED IN THE EARLIER RAIDS ARE TO BE SEEN ON THE STREETS WITH CRUTCHES, CANES OR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

THEY POINT WITH PRIDE TO SAINT SOPHIA, THE 1,400-YEAR-OLD BYZANTINE CHURCH, AND SAY IT IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE GREEK SPIRIT, BECAUSE A 500-POUND BOMB HIT ITS DOME AND GLANCED OFF, DISLODGING ONLY A FEW BRICKS. A 500-POUNDER THAT HIT A MODERN ADDITION TO THE CHURCH REDUCED THAT WING TO RUBBLE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MON FEB 24—MOVED FEB 21).

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DAYLIGHT RAIDERS HARASS BRITAIN

Germans Open Fire With Big Guns at Dover.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—Hostile warplanes appeared over East Anglia in the first daylight activity in the air war today.

German offensive operations had begun before dawn when long range guns fired across the Strait of Dover from the coast of France. The strait was misty with visibility of only a few miles.

Overnight bomber raids on Eastern England dwindled away before the big gun bombardment.

A communique said the night attacks were "not heavy and soon ceased" and caused "little damage and few casualties." The principal targets were the London area, the east coast, and a city on the northeast coast.

British bombers hit again overnight at familiar targets along the Nazi-held invasion coast, raiding Boulogne for the seventy-fourth time and Calais for the sixty-first. British officials said the attacks were on a moderate scale but were quite successful despite unfavorable weather.

During the night anti-aircraft fire on the French coast could be seen and heard across the Strait of Dover but fog limited visibility.

One coastal command plane was listed as missing from daylight patrol activities yesterday.

Germans Raid Hull

Berlin, Feb. 24 (A. P.)—Units of the German Air Force last night effectively bombed war-essential objectives at Hull for the second successive night, the High Command said, and also struck at an airplane factory in southern England as well as docks and armament factories in London.

"During scattered night raids in the occupied region a small number of persons was killed and wounded besides immaterial property damage," the communique said, adding that there were no raids on Germany either during the night or day.

NIGHT LONDON RAIDS RESUMED BY LUFTWAFFE

Capital's Sirens Sound After Day Of Scattered Attacks Elsewhere

R. A. F. Despite 'Capricious' Weather, Blasts Invasion Bases

[By the Associated Press]
London, Feb. 24—German raiders swept through starlit skies over the becalmed English Channel tonight shortly after blackout time, but hours later the "all clear" sounded in London without any invading planes having been seen or heard.
Nazi aircraft were reported over towns in East Anglia, but there apparently was very little activity. Anti-aircraft batteries in London remained silent.

Raids Scattered

The alarm sounded tonight after a day of scattered raids over East Anglia and north Scotland, where the Government said there were neither casualties nor damage.
High-explosive bombs demolished houses and shops in a town in the East Midlands and on the Merseyside, but no casualties were reported. A single raider bombed a southwest coastal town, wrecking one house and killing a man.
The R.A.F. itself hampered by unfavorable weather, last night managed to get in its seventy-fourth anti-invasion attack against Boulogne and the sixty-first on Calais. Brest, another frequent target, likewise was attacked.

Large Fires Started

At Boulogne and Calais, the Air Ministry said, "large fires were set and many bursts were observed on the dock areas." It added that a moored ship was struck and set afire at Calais.
Describing last night's weather as "capricious," the Air Ministry added that "in intervals of good weather our pilots were able to observe good

results from the bombing. Fires were quickly started at Boulogne, and aircraft arriving soon after the beginning of the raid found them a useful guide."
Opposition Fierce
"The importance the Germans attach to this invasion base is shown by the fierce opposition the majority of our aircraft encountered."
Heavy anti-aircraft fire from Boulogne could be heard across the Strait of Dover, but fog hid the aerial action. One R.A.F. bomber failed to return, the Ministry said.
As the Nazi night raids over England dwindled just before dawn today, the German long-range guns on the

French coast began lobbing shells across the Strait of Dover.
Planes Over England
Shortly after daylight German planes were again reported over eastern England.
The overnight raids were described by the British communique as "not heavy" and causing "little damage and few casualties."
London, east coast towns and a city on the northeast coast were the principal targets. (The northeast coast city was not named, but it may have been the port of Hull, which the Luftwaffe reported bombing heavily the night before, setting many dock fires.)

LONDON, FEB 25—(TUESDAY)—(AP)—THE RAF MADE A "HEAVY ATTACK" LAST NIGHT ON DOCKS AT BREST, FRANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.
THE AIR AND HOME SECURITY MINISTRIES ALSO ANNOUNCED SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED AND BUILDINGS DAMAGED IN SCATTERED GERMAN RAIDS ON AN EAST ANGLIAN TOWN OVERNIGHT.

LONDON HAD AN ALARM EARLY IN THE NIGHT, BUT NO PLANES WERE SIGHTED OR HEARD.
THE ALARM SOUNDED LAST NIGHT XXX THIRD GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD TO CONFORM.

M156AES
was happening.
Back Comes the Dog.
"High explosives hit first," the speaker said, "then this gas is dropped. Many injured are in the buildings, some trapped."
den, "there's a gas attack going on."
"I don't care, I'm late to work," she cried.
Whipping on a gas mask, she pushed through, neatly stepping over the spots in the street where the gas had been dropped. The gas was diluted but sev-

Stray Dog and a Woman Late for Work Make London's Gas Demonstration Gay

2DDY-GILMORE
London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Officials tried today to show London how a gas attack works but Londoners didn't pay much attention, except for a laugh or two.
Gas was sprayed in a bombed street area while 200 citizens looked on.
"Gas," yelled a warden and gas masks popped out everywhere.
A stray dog, unmindful of the importance of the occasion, appeared on the scene. The procedure was halted while wardens dashed about crying: "Who owns the dog?" The owner was not found and a bobby chased the dog away as spectators laughed.
A loud speaker explained what

Two helmeted and gas-masked figures in oilskins with strange curtains around their necks—rushed from the house carrying three girls and two tailors' dummies. A stretcher gang arrived. So did the stray dog again. A bobby in gas clothes made after the dog.
"A food shop also has been contaminated," came the shout over the loud speaker.
Here a yellow-helmeted gang arrived and quickly inspected the food, trying to salvage some of it.
"Stand back, please," warned a warden, "this gas may be unpleasant as the wind has shifted."
The spectators paid no attention. Some moved up. An old lady came by and tried to get through the gassed area.
"Halt, madam," warned a war-

eral got a whiff, burned their eyes and suffered mild headaches although they were seventy-five yards away.
Gassed victims were quickly removed to a washing station. The food was taken somewhere else. "Bombed" victims were taken to still another station. The gassed spots were covered with some special mixture.
The crowd, which by now included three children in tiny masks, moved away, most of them laughing and joking.
A bobby returned leading dog on a rope. The bobby, looking pleased, said the dog was sad but apparently ungassed.

Menzies to Attend Cabinet Talks

LONDON, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia will attend meetings of the British War Cabinet during his stay in England, the government announced today.

Weygand Reported In French West Africa

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Reuters, British news agency, said today the arrival in Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, of Gen. Maxime Weygand after an extensive tour of inspection of French African possessions, was reported by the Morocco radio.

Women Urged to Help Clean Up Messy World

LONDON, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—J. B. Priestley, the author, told the Association of British Women Journalists today that "in reconstruction after the war it is up to the women to assert themselves a little more in public and a little less in private."
"If you leave the world to the men," he warned them, "we'll soon get it back in the same old mess, Nazism and Fascism are the best examples of the male going crazy by himself. The male delights in destruction and in making destructive gadgets. Those twin delights must be tempered by feminine influence in the future."

British-U. S. Supremacy In Arms Output Forecast

Citrine Says Nazis Will Be Excelled by September

LONDON, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, told a press conference today that American and British production of planes and war materials would surpass Germany's output by September.
Sir Walter, who recently returned after a tour of the United States, said, however, that the peak of American production would not be reached until the middle or end of 1942.
He said he believed that Americans failed "to approach the problem of training workers in the right way," and explained that there was "no real national effort of training in the same sense as ours."
American defense production had been hampered, he asserted, by rivalry between the C. I. O. and A. F. L.

PARIS SEEN NEAR 'REVOLT'

People Ready 'if They Had the Means,' de Gaulle Says

LONDON, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Count Jacques de Sleyes, United States representative of General Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces, said today letters reaching him from Paris convinced him that the French people "are not only starving but absolutely ready for revolt—if they had the means to carry it out."
Count de Sleyes, newly arrived from New York for a month's visit, told General de Gaulle that Americans were volunteering for service in the "Free French" forces at a rate of four or five daily.
He said he had to refuse them, but indicated that many were finding their way across the seas into the expanding "Free French" army.
"Eighty Minnesota miners wrote me they were anxious to fight for France, but, of course, I couldn't recruit them," he said. "But I've still got their addresses."

PLEDGE TO INDIA RENEWED

Amery Says Britain's Purpose
Is to End Dissension

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, declared in a radio broadcast tonight that the Nationalist India Congress campaign of protest and speeches was "deliberately calculated to interfere with India's war effort."

Nevertheless, he said, this does not affect "the settled purpose" of the British Government to "help India overcome internal differences, which are the real obstacle to her progress toward the goal of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth."

BERLIN, FEB 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A NAZI SUBMARINE COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MOEHLE HAD SUNK FOUR ARMED "ENEMY" MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 33,100 TONS, THUS BOOSTING HIS RECORD FOR THE WAR TO 19 MERCHANTMEN OF 111,943 TONS.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE, THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE SAID, REPORTED SINKING TWO ARMED MERCHANTMEN TOTALING 7,000 TONS.

"IN THE MEDITERRANEAN," THE COMMUNIQUE CONTINUED, "GERMAN COMBAT PLANES SANK A 10,000-TON ENEMY MERCHANTMAN NORTH OF DERNA.

"IN THE REGION SOUTH OF IRELAND A MERCHANTMAN WAS BADLY DAMAGED AND SHE STOPPED WITH A LIST," IT SAID.

INFORMED SOURCES IN BERLIN EARLIER SAID A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS BELIEVED SUNK IN THIS AREA.

UNITS OF THE LUFTWAFFE LAST NIGHT EFFECTIVELY BOMBED WAR ESSENTIAL OBJECTIVES AT HULL FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, AND ALSO STRUCK AT AN AIRPLANE FACTORY IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND AS WELL AS DOCKS AND ARMAMENT FACTORIES IN LONDON.

"DURING SCATTERED NIGHT RAIDS IN THE OCCUPIED REGION A SMALL NUMBER OF PERSONS WAS KILLED AND WOUNDED BESIDES IMMATERIAL PROPERTY DAMAGE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT THERE WERE NO RAIDS ON GERMANY EITHER DURING THE NIGHT OR DAY.

(NO PICKUP)

BERLIN, FEB 25-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-ATTACKS BY INDIVIDUAL GERMAN WARPLANES WERE DIRECTED AGAINST "WAR VITAL TARGETS" IN SOUTHEAST ENGLAND LAST NIGHT, CAUSING A NUMBER OF FIRES, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

NO BRITISH PLANES APPEARED OVER GERMANY, OR GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, IT WAS SAID.

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LONDON, FEB 24-(AP)-DISCLOSURE THAT BRITAIN HAS THROWN NEWLY-COMPLETED NAVAL UNITS INCLUDING NEW-TYPE SUBMARINES INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN BLOCKADE OF ITALY WAS MADE IN A SUNDAY STATEMENT BY THE ADMIRALTY THAT SIX ITALIAN SUPPLY SHIPS AND AN OIL TANKER HAVE BEEN SUNK THERE RECENTLY.

AN EIGHTH SHIP WAS REPORTED BADLY DAMAGED AND POSSIBLY LOST IN THE STEPPED UP SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.

THE ADMIRALTY'S LISTING OF THE SHIPS SUNK CREDITED SOME OF THE ATTACKS TO THE SUBMARINES UPHOLDER AND UTMOST, WHICH ARE NOT FOUND IN THE LATEST NAVAL REFERENCE BOOKS, INDICATING THEY ARE AMONG BRITAIN'S NEWEST SUBMERSIBLES. IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT OTHER NEW WAR CRAFT ARE OPERATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHERE THE ADMIRALTY WARNED LAST SATURDAY OF A VAST DANGER ZONE TO SHIPPING IN WHICH NAVAL CIRCLES SAID "ANYTHING COULD HAPPEN."

BZ805AES

ADDIS ABABA BASES HAMMERED BY R. A. F.

Extensive Damage To Italian Airdromes In Ethiopian Capital Reported

British Troops Capture Two More Posts, Squeezing Pincers Around Cheren

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 24.—Royal Air Force bombers smashed at Italian airdromes in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, while reinforced British land columns seized two additional posts on the Juba river front in Somaliland, and are within forty miles of closing a pincer movement against besieged Cheren in Eritrea, the British announced today.

Extensive damage on the Italian air base buildings in Addis Ababa was reported in an R. A. F. communique issued tonight at Aden.

Transport Lines Blasted

The British raiders also bombed and machine-gunned Italian transport lines in the Dessie-Alomata area, damaging trucks and inflicting casualties, the communique said, adding, "our aircraft met with opposition but all got back safely."

The Middle East command credited South African forces, aided by Free French Senegalese warriors, with the capture of Gelib and Margherita on the Juba front, where the Italians have been putting up the stiffest resistance of the entire African campaign.

Posts North Of Chisimaio

These posts are fifty and twenty miles, respectively, north of Chisimaio. Juba river port on the Indian Ocean which the British occupied February

14. Jumbo, a fourth Somaliland strong point just north of Chisimaio, fell to the British Saturday.

In Eritrea, units of the Army of the Nile thrusting south from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were reported to have made a sixty-mile advance to Cubcub, forty miles northeast of Cheren and thirty-five miles from the Red Sea coast.

Expects To Join Forces

This column expects to join forces with British troops who reached

Cheren two weeks ago from the west and have since been laying siege to that important rail center forty-two miles northwest of Asmara, capital of Eritrea.

The Italians, who have been aided by favorable topography at Cheren, were said to have massed some 25,000 soldiers in an effort to hold that key point on the road to Asmara.

On both the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts the British announced the capture of many Italian prisoners and quantities of war materials and added that the two advances were continuing "successfully."

Amanit Reached

In still another advance, forward elements of British units moving into northwestern Ethiopia along the Gondar road, near Lake Tana, were said to have reached the town of Amanit.

The R. A. F. command announced that machine-gunning raids yesterday on Malake Airdrome in Eritrea resulted in destruction of eight Italian planes on the ground and another in a dogfight. A tenth Fascist craft was reported downed Saturday over Massaua, Eritrea's biggest port.

The British acknowledged the loss of two planes—one bomber and one fighter—in week-end operations.

Nazis Attack Bengasi

The only direct contact between British and German military forces in Africa and the Near East has been in the air, sources here reported.

Repeated German bomb attacks on Bengasi, apparently undertaken to prevent the British from using that Libyan port, were said to have cost the Nazis at least six Junkers and Messerschmitt planes, of which, the British said, four were shot down by British and Australian flyers and two by ground fire.

Warship Reported Hit by Nazis

Rome Says Planes Attacked in Mediterranean—Britain Tells of Gains in Africa.

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that German bombing planes had attacked a formation of British warships in the eastern Mediterranean, hitting a large ship, "which probably sank."

German troops were said to have attacked several British bases in Libya, setting fire to several heavy motor trucks and destroying a plane on the ground. The communique said that "violent enemy attacks" again

the Italian garrison in the Giarabub oasis in Libya "were smashed once more against the tenacious resistance of our heroic troops."

"Our planes effectively dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy troops and motor vehicles in the Cufra zone," the war bulletin added.

In East Africa, the communique went on, two companies of Italian soldiers "attacked preponderant enemy forces west of Zillmami, in the Sudan, forcing them to withdraw after fierce resistance and with heavy losses in men and equipment."

The High Command reported fighting continuing in the lower Juba zone of Italian Somaliland, where Italian planes were said to have bombed British works and troops. One British fighter plane was said to have been shot down.

Convoy Attack Repulsed

With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—British warships beat off attempts by German bombers to smash a group of convoyed ships and brought the vessels safely through to a central Mediterranean port today.

German low-level raiders attacked the fleet units three times. Withering anti-aircraft barages, aided by navy fighter planes, accounted for five of the Nazi attackers.

The Germans attacked the British warships while the convoyed vessels were nearing their destination. None of the British ships was hit. The fleet units later made a broad sweep on the

carrier *Illustrious* on January 10. Naval authorities declared that not a single Nazi plane attempted to dive-bomb the fleet in this latest operation.

The reported destruction of 90 German dive-bombers in attacks on Malta and in British counter-raids on their Sicilian bases was said also to have given the Germans respect for British ships and navy planes.

Furthermore, the reported sinking of eight Italian supply ships bound for Libya in recent assaults by British submarines was declared to have dashed Premier Mussolini's hopes of re-enforcing Tripolitania, westernmost part of Libya.

British Claim Margherita.

Cairo, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—British headquarters said today that the British advance in the whole area east of the Juba River in Italian Somaliland was "developing successfully."

The British announced the capture of Margherita and the important Italian port of Gelib, both north of the occupied port of Chisimaio on the Juba River. Many prisoners and quantities of war material were said to have been taken.

In the north, in Eritrea, the war bulletin said that British forces advancing from the north had dispersed Italian troops holding positions about Cubcub. Here, too, many prisoners were reported captured and the southward thrust was described as progressing.

Advance elements of British forces moving into Ethiopia from the northwest in the region of Lake Tanahave reached the town of Amanit, the bulletin announced.

Senegalese Aid British.

In these steady drives into the three colonies that make up Italy's East African empire, the British were being aided by Senegalese reinforcements who

traveled half-way across the continent by truck to get into the fight.

The Senegalese, a battalion of Free French forces, crossed the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Chad in French Equatorial Africa, then were transported by ship to the northern Red Sea coast of Eritrea. They joined the upper claw of a British pincer being closed on the railroad town of Cheren,

where the Italians have held out determinedly.

A statement from the R. A. F. East headquarters today said British bombers escorted by fighter planes were making continuous raids on Gura, Cheren and Asmara, capital of Eritrea, and added:

"The tempo of air attack on Italian positions in Eritrea is increasing daily."

Shore Guns Scatter Convoy.

Berlin, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans reported today that Nazi shore batteries on the French coast had dispersed a British convoy off Dover.

The German High Command announced today that a Nazi submarine commanded by Lieutenant Commander Moehle had sunk four armed enemy merchantmen totaling 33,100 tons, thus boosting his record for the war to nineteen merchantmen of 111,943 tons.

Another submarine, the com-

muniqué said, reported sinking two armed merchantmen totaling 7,000 tons.

In the Mediterranean, the communique continued, German combat planes sank a 10,000-ton enemy merchantman north of Derna. In the region south of Ireland a merchantman was badly damaged and she stopped with a list, it added. Informed persons in Berlin earlier said a 4,000-ton freighter was believed sunk in this area.

Britain Using New Ships.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Disclosure that Britain has thrown newly-completed naval units including new-type submarines into the Mediterranean blockade of Italy was made in a Sunday statement by the Admiralty that six Italian supply ships and an oil tanker have been sunk there recently. An eighth ship was reported badly damaged and possibly lost in the stepped up submarine operations.

The Admiralty's listing of the ships sunk credited some of the attacks to the submarines Upholder and Utmost, which are not found in the latest naval reference book, indicating they are among Britain's newest.

British Admiral Talks With Spanish General

Algeciras, Spain, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Edward Collins of the British Mediterranean fleet today paid an official visit to Gen. Agustin Munoz, Spanish military commander of this zone near British Gibraltar. They conversed for half an hour.

Patriarch Blesses British Fleet

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Patriarch Cristophoros of the Greek Catholic Church in Alexandria blessed the British Mediterranean Fleet today and presented a gold cross to Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, its commander in chief. Sir Andrew expressed hope for "rapid attainment of peace throughout all the world."

Turks Hear of Visit by Eden

Reports Persist Britain's Foreign Secretary Will Fly From Egypt.

Istanbul, Turkey, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports said tonight that Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, would fly from Egypt in the next few days to Adana, southern Turkey, there to be greeted by a high Turkish official and then to go to Ankara for talks with Turkish leaders.

Official quarters said they had no knowledge regarding the persistent reports.

Churchill Sees Turkish Envoy.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain conferred today with the Turkish Ambassador as authoritative persons here welcomed Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu's statement that Turkey would find it impossible "to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

The latter said the statement "reaffirmed Turkey's firm resolve to carry out her existing treaty obligations" with Britain and

forecast that it would have an "excellent effect on other Balkan countries, where the German interpretation of the Bulgarian-Turkish pact has been widely publicized by the German propaganda machine."

The Greek Minister called on Mr. Churchill during the afternoon.

Turks in a Warning.

Ankara, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—In what was interpreted as a reference to the expected movement of German troops into Bulgaria, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu said in a statement published today that Turkey would find it impossible "to remain indifferent

to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

"Turkey will oppose with force

any and all aggression which might be directed against her territorial integrity or her independence," Foreign Minister Saracoglu added.

Turkey always has considered Bulgaria to be a part of her own security zone, but diplomatic observers were puzzled over the exact interpretation of the words that Turkey, a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain, would be unable to "remain indifferent."

They expressed belief, however, that the statement was prompted by Bulgaria's seeming inclination to interpret her week-old non-aggression pact with Turkey as an indication that Turkey would be indifferent to a Nazi march into Bulgaria so long as no violation of Turkish frontiers occurred.

Saracoglu's statement, pub-

lished in the Government newspaper *Ulus*, followed close upon reports reaching *Ankara* that German troops already had begun filtering into neighboring Bulgaria.

British Prepared to Leave.

Sofia, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Persons close to the British legation said today that British Minister George W. Rendel and his staff were planning to leave Bulgaria this week because of the expected entrance into this country of Nazi troops.

Three British directors of the British Institute, an educational adjunct of the legation, left Bulgaria today en route to Turkey.

The British Institute had closed yesterday. The exodus of British men, women and children from Bulgaria led the well-connected Istanbul newspaper *Ikdam* to comment that "this is an important sign of the times."

"The Axis," it said, "is going to try to occupy the whole Mediterranean. The first move of this maneuver is to occupy Greece. There are great preparations although no one knows how, when or where the real explosion is going to take place."

All automobile traffic in the Sofia district was halted by police today as they began a nationwide hunt for Bulgarians spreading anti-German leaflets, one of a number of signs interpreted by observers as indicating impending Nazi troop movements into and across the country.

Meanwhile reports from Hungary said still more German soldiers were moving across that country into Rumania, next door to Bulgaria, whose border regions, including the area along the Danube River facing the Rumanian shore where Nazi troops are massed, were forbidden to foreigners.

Sofia was ordered to be ready for a blackout at a moment's notice, beginning tomorrow.

German diplomats last night presented here a Nazi motion picture depicting Germany's triumph on the Western Front. Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philov and members of his Cabinet attended the showing of the film—which was similar to one concerning the drive into Poland shown in Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium just before the Germans marched into those countries.

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Feb. 24—British citizens were leaving Bulgaria today in anticipation of German occupation of this country, leading an officially-inspired Turkish newspaper to comment that the Axis powers are "going to try to occupy the whole Mediterranean."

Competent diplomatic sources reported that British Minister George W. Rendel and his staff plan to quit Bulgaria this week because of the expected Nazi invasion.

The British Institute, an educational annex of the British Legation, was closed yesterday and three of its directors left today for Istanbul.

Hunt Formers' Leader

Bulgarian police meanwhile carried on a nation-wide search for former Deputy George Dimitroff, leader of the Bulgarian Farmers' party which has called openly for opposition to entry of Nazi troops into this country. Dimitroff was arrested Saturday but later escaped from a concentration camp.

The well-connected Istanbul newspaper *Ikdam*, commenting editorially on the departure of British men, women and children from Bulgaria, said, "This is an important sign of the times."

"The Axis is going to try to occupy the whole Mediterranean," the Turkish paper continued. "The first move in this maneuver is to occupy Greece. There are great preparations although no one knows how, when or where the real explosion is going to take place."

Warning By Press

The Turkish press generally warned that their country must remain alert.

Rumors concerning the expected German invasion circulated throughout Sofia. One was that a number of German nurses had arrived in Sofia, but this could not be confirmed.

Watchers along the banks of the Danube, which separates the Bulgarian frontier from Rumania for many miles, reported that hundreds of Nazi warplanes flew in formation over the river, diving and maneuvering as though practicing for some imminent war operation.

Won't Comment on Bridges.

Berlin, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A Nazi spokesman, asked about reports that the Germans were building pontoon bridges across the Danube, replied today that no more information could be expected

from him than the denial already made by Bulgarian authorities.

There have been Belgrade reports that German engineers in Rumania had thrown pontoon bridges across the Danube to the Bulgarian bank in practice operations.

Soviet Supreme Council Summoned Into Service

To Hear Government Reports Following All-Union Conference Of Communist Party

Moscow, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Soviet Supreme Council has been summoned into session for tomorrow to hear Government reports following last week's all-union conference of the Communist party.

The deputies, many of whom already had attended the party conference, are to meet at the Kremlin, where the party adopted a 1941 plan to increase industrial production and ordered a new fifteen-year plan drafted.

The council agenda was not announced, but was expected to include ratification of decrees, appointments and treaties concluded since the session of last August. It is not known whether Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov is to speak tomorrow. He last made an address August 1.

SWISS-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Russia To Give Raw Materials For Industrial Products

Moscow, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia signed a trade agreement with Switzerland today. Details were not made public immediately, but it was understood that Switzerland offered industrial products in exchange for raw materials.

A Swiss delegation, which has conducted negotiations in Moscow for several weeks, left for home tonight via Berlin.

Bars Fascists From Parleys

New York, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The British radio, in a broadcast heard here tonight by CBS, reported receipt of a message from Sofia declaring that King Boris "agreed to receive a deputation from all the old political parties in Bulgaria with the exception of the Fascist groups."

The statement added that the political parties had "presented a petition for an audience, stating they wish to discuss the foreign position of the country."

Petain Devises New Set-Up of Five Ministers

Darlan at Head, Others Not Listed; Nazi Liaison Post Fits Laval, but Still Open

VICHY, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain revised drastically today the cabinet system handed down from the repudiated French Republic, and centralized power in five ministers, headed by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan. The other new ministers were not named, but they were expected to be four present Cabinet members—Finance Minister Yves Bouthillier, Defense Minister Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of Justice Joseph Barthelmy and Agriculture Minister Pierre Caziot.

Observers found significance in an official statement that the reorganization would centralize French-German negotiations under one delegate-general, in order to "translate into facts the desire for collaboration."

It was noted also that Petain remained as chief of the government as well as Chief of the State, although the administrative services of the presidency of the council have been turned over to Darlan, "to facilitate his direction and control of the ministers."

The new position of delegate-general for French-German negotiations appeared to be tailor-made for Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, whose restoration to power in the Vichy government has been said in well informed circles to have been demanded by the Germans as a necessary preliminary to amicable settlement of issues between the two countries.

Observers expressed doubt, however, that Laval would accept such a post. Reports have indicated he would return to the government only if given "full power." Petain presumably becoming a figurehead. Under the new system, the five

ministers will serve also as Secretaries of State, of whom fifteen will be named. Other secretaries are expected to include these present Cabinet ministers: Aviation Minister Gen. Jean-Marie Berget, Minister of Colonies Admiral Rene Platon, Labor Minister Rene Belin, Supply Minister Jean Achard and Communications Minister Jean Barthelot.

There was an expectation that Jacques Chevalier, new Minister of Education, would become Secretary

of Family and Health and that Jerome Carcopino, dean of the University of Paris, would be appointed Secretary of Education.

Two new Assistant General Secretaries attached to the vice-presidency of the council are expected to be Paul Marion, former aid of Jacques Dorel, onetime leader of the French Popular party, and Henry Moysset, who is already attached to Darlan's staff.

LEAHY SEES DARLAN

Term of Vichy's Envoy to U. S. Is Extended

VICHY, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan received United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy today for the American's first visit since Admiral Darlan became Foreign Minister on February 9. An embassy official said the visit was for exploratory conversations.

Henry-Haye to Stay

VICHY, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Gaston Henry-Haye's "temporary mission" as France's Ambassador to the United States was extended today for six months, from Jan. 30, by official decree.

Berlin's Mayor Reported in Paris

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Mayor Steag of Berlin and a party of municipal officials of the German capital were reported today to have arrived on an unexplained visit to Paris, where it was said they would remain several days.

BLAME BRITISH IN SINKING

French Sources Say Freighter Was Victim of Submarine

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Informed sources expressed the opinion today that a British submarine sank the 3,181-ton French freighter *Guilvenic* in the Bay of Biscay Feb. 19, but the French press was directed not to report the incident.

Twenty-two survivors of the torpedoed ship reached Bayonne today from Spain, where they were landed by a fishing boat. They said the ship was struck without warning and sank within ten minutes. Seventeen men were lost.

Today's official press release again criticized the British sea blockade, but the statement was free of the strongly critical language that has characterized previous releases on the subject.

Rothschild Race Horse Brings Only \$2200

Vichy, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Nineteen thoroughbreds from the confiscated stables of Maurice de Rothschild, well-known French sportsman, were sold at auction today.

Legendaire, one of the best in the stable, sold for 95,000 francs (about \$2,200), while the highly regarded Sandringham brought only 81,000 francs (about \$1,900).

M. de Rothschild was deprived of French citizenship and all his property on French soil last summer when the Vichy Government ruled that he had left the country without valid reasons.

Rumania Planning Farm Mobilization

Bucharest, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Ion Sichiitu, Minister of Agriculture, said in a speech today that decrees were being prepared to provide for permanent agriculture mobilization in Rumania. He said provision would be made for obligatory work in the fields and State operation of any land not utilized, with punishment for its owners.

Earle Describes Row With Nazi

U. S. Minister Says Argument Over Song Preceded Bottle Tossing in Sofia.

Sofia, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—United States Minister George H. Earle related today his version of a restaurant argument early yesterday over the British world war marching song "Tipperary" in which he suffered an arm bruise and said he struck back at a man he identified as a German.

Supplementing an earlier press conference account of the incident, Mr. Earle, who weighs 220 pounds and was formerly Governor of Pennsylvania and a world war commander of a submarine chaser, gave the Associated Press the following signed statement:

"While I was in a Sofia restaurant with two American newspaper men, I asked the orchestra to play 'Tipperary,' a song I always have liked very much. The orchestra did so. Many people joined in singing the song. "A German at a table not far from mine protested very furiously and in a very animated way to the restaurant proprietor.

"About that time I had to go to the washroom. As I passed this German's table he suddenly growled at me:

"What do you mean by ordering the orchestra to play that tune? Don't you realize it is against Germany?"

Knocks German Down.

"His face was livid with rage. I tried to hold my temper. I replied as courteously as I could that I liked the tune, that Bulgaria was a neutral country, that I intended to do and say what I pleased.

"His face became contorted with anger. Then he reached for an empty wine bottle on his table. I quickly stepped back and threw up my hands to protect myself. I was not afraid of being hit, but I have always, in polo accidents and plane crackups, had a fear of losing my eyesight.

"The bottle, which the German threw at close range, struck me on the forearm. A bruise which later appeared was more than six inches long.

"This sudden, vicious, unprovoked attack irritated me considerably. I also faced the necessity of defending myself against

further vicious attacks, so I smashed him in the face, knocking him down and causing his face to bleed.

Bulgarians Guard Him.

"My friends at this point suddenly grabbed me and pushed me into a small adjoining room. All Bulgarians present also rallied to my side and helped protect me. The German was joined by a great many other Germans in civilian clothes, who rushed to his side from various parts of the restaurant. They made many attempts to charge through the

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wall of Bulgarians standing in front of me, but each time without success.

"It was one hour later that order finally was re-established enough so we could leave the restaurant and go to the American legation."

No Trace of German.

The identity of the German and how seriously he was injured was

not established as no trace of him has been found.

Mr. Earle said he had been informed that the man was a German Army officer who was ordered by his superiors last night to return to the Bucharest headquarters of the German Balkan army.

No confirmation of this report could be obtained from German circles here, which are maintaining silence about the whole episode.

The other man was being taken from the restaurant with blood streaming from a long gash on his forehead the last he was seen.

Washington Gets Report.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The State Department made available without comment today a report from United States Minister George H. Earle on a bottle throwing incident in a

Sofia, Bulgaria, restaurant Saturday night.

The report from Mr. Earle was similar to a statement he issued immediately after the incident.

"Accompanied by American representatives of the Associated Press and the United Press," Mr. Earle reported, "I was in a restaurant in Sofia tonight. Resenting the playing of 'Tipperary' a German threw a bottle at me.

"I warded it off and retaliated by injuring his features. The incident was regrettable, but I saw no other course."

Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, declined at his press conference to comment on the affair. Neither would he say whether the State Department was asking for any further report from Mr. Earle or whether any disciplinary action was likely.

EARLE'S ASSAILANT IS REPORTED DYING

U. S. Minister in Sofia Unable to Learn Identity of Nazi He Hit in a Night Club

ENVOY 'REGRETS' INCIDENT

But 'Saw No Other Course' Than to Punch Man Who Struck Him With Bottle

SOBIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Officials of the United States Legation said tonight they were trying to track down repeated reports that a German injured by Minister George H. Earle was dying of a skull fracture.

A check of hotels and hospitals failed to disclose any trace of the man. Mr. Earle and the German engaged in an altercation at a restaurant near the legation Saturday night over the orchestra's playing of "Tipperary" at the American envoy's request.

A spokesman for the German Legation said it had been established that the man was not "a member of the legation staff or a German officer, and therefore he must have been a private citizen." He added that the German Legation was conducting its own investigation.

Mr. Earle said he had received one report that the man was dying of a skull fracture. He said the best information he had been able to obtain was that the man was a member of the German General Staff.

Refused to Identify Man

He said that "one of the officers who had recently filtered from Rumania into Bulgaria in civilian clothes" had been shipped by German officials back to Bucharest. Mr. Earle added that the German Legation had declined to disclose the man's name and was "maintaining strange secrecy."

The official German news agency, D. N. B., issued a version of the affair in which it said Mr. Earle was responsible for the fight and charged that this was Mr. Earle's "fourth barroom brawl" in the Balkans.

Some months ago Mr. Earle and a German engaged in a scuffle on the dance floor at Budapest's famed

Arizona night club, and the management telephoned officials of the United States Legation at the Hungarian capital.

Once before Mr. Earle tangled with a German at Sofia, at the Etoile night club. Mr. Earle said he had been informed by Bulgarian officials that police investigation disclosed "I was the victim of unwarranted aggression in which I was in no way to blame and that I had been exonerated from all responsibility."

The former Governor of Pennsylvania suffered a bruise on the forearm in Saturday's altercation. He confined himself to his office, in which he keeps a tame leopard, and to his home. He said he had taken no special steps to protect himself.

Nazis Regret Earle's "Bad Luck"

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Authorized sources said today the reasons for the incident in Sofia involving United States Minister George H. Earle and a man he identified as a German were not known in Berlin, but they added that it was "regrettable the American diplomat had such bad luck in a night club in that area."

Envoy Is Congratulated

EBENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24 (A. P.).—At a cost of more than \$10 the four Cambria County judges and nine other officials in the court house today radioed their commendations to United States Minister George H. Earle for his reported encounter with a German officer in Sofia.

"Congratulations on live spunk and dead aim," read the radiogram, signed by Judges John H. McCann, Charles C. Greer, I. J. McKenrick and A. A. Nelson.

LONDON HEARS OF WARNING BY BRITAIN, U. S.

Story Published As Nipponese Envoy Confers With Churchill

Truce Between Thailand And Indo-China Extended Ten More Days

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 24—The United States and Great Britain were reported today to have advised Japan to keep hands off Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

These reports were published in London as Prime Minister Churchill conferred with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador, but the reported warning was not believed to have been issued at their meeting.

Clarification Sought

The Japanese envoy, it was said, sought clarification of Britain's attitude in the Far East, particularly in view of her mining of the sea approaches to Singapore, her great Pacific base. Churchill was understood to have given written replies to inquiries by Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Japanese circles called the Churchill-Shigemitsu conversation "very fruitful" and said they felt the discussion "should contribute to removing misunderstandings between the two countries."

In the absence of Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, who is in the Near East, Churchill also saw the Turkish Ambassador and the Greek Minister today.

"Given Straight Warning"

The Evening News said that both Britain and the United States have "given Japan a straight warning about the consequences if she continues her drive southward toward Singapore and the Dutch East Indies."

"If the movement is not stopped or radically moderated," the newspaper declared, Britain has warned that "it must eventually bring Japan into collision with vital British interests in the Pacific."

And, it added, "America has said much the same thing."

U. S. Eyes Japan's Moves With Continued Concern

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Japanese moves in the South Pacific were watched with continued concern here today, but authoritative sources said the United States had given no new warning to Japan against aggressive action.

The American Government's attitude toward Japan's expansion policy was said to be well known to Japanese leaders and it was asserted there had been no recent diplomatic action to emphasize this stand again.

Conference Postponed

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, had arranged a conference last week with Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, but it was understood here that it was postponed. The proposed meeting, however, was said to have no unusual significance.

Meanwhile, informed sources indicated the United States had no intention of furnishing military planes or equipment to French Indo-China in event of hostilities between that Far-Eastern colony and Thailand (Siam) should be resumed.

Accord Reported Near In Indo-Chinese Trouble

Tokyo, Tuesday, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Information Bureau, announced today an agreement was "near at hand" in the Japanese mediation of the conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China.

He gave no details, but deplored newspaper reports from Saigon, Indo-China, to the effect that fighting might be resumed. In view of the continuing peace negotiations and yesterday's tendency extension of the armistice to March 7, these reports obviously exaggerated the situation, he said.

Extension of the truce, the second since it was signed January 31 aboard a Japanese cruiser off Saigon, was said to have been suggested by the Japanese because of "some points requiring further consultation."

U. S. AND BRITAIN WARN JAPAN ON PUSH TO SOUTH

Said to Caution Against Move on Singapore and East Indies.

TOKIO ENVOY SEES CHURCHILL

Thailand and Indo-China Extend Armistice—Americans Are Advised to Quit Siam.

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—British warnings to Japan against any aggressive move against Singapore, Britain's Far Eastern naval stronghold, or the Dutch East Indies were reported in various quarters today.

The reports coincided with a conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu. It was not believed, however, that the British warning was given in this meeting, in which the Japanese envoy was said to have sought clarification of Britain's attitude in the Orient, particularly in view of British mining of the sea approaches to Singapore.

Both Britain and the United States have "given Japan a straight warning about the consequences if she continues her drive southward toward Singapore and the Dutch East Indies," the Evening News said.

Collision Is Feared in East.

Britain, the newspaper reported, has "said that if the movement is not stopped or radically moderated it must eventually bring Japan into collision with vital British interests in the Pacific" and "America has said much the same thing."

[The official British radio in a broadcast recorded at Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave listening station here also reported that Britain and the United States have given Japan a warning about the dangers of any Japanese drive southward.]

The Prime Minister was understood to have given Shigemitsu written replies to inquiries by Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

Japanese sources called the Churchill-Shigemitsu conversation very fruitful and said they felt that the discussion should contribute to removing misunderstandings between the two countries.

Armistice Extended.

Tokio, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A second ~~ten-day~~ extension of the armistice between Thailand and French Indo-China, prolonging it to March 7, was announced today by the Cabinet Information Bureau.

Japanese mediators were said to have suggested the extension in individual talks yesterday with negotiators for Thailand and the French colony because of "some points requiring further consultation."

Another conference was held today, but no details were disclosed. Had its life not been lengthened again, the truce would have expired tomorrow and observers said the meeting was to discuss terms for a settlement. Another meeting is set for tomorrow.

Meanwhile Soviet Russian-Japanese trade negotiations are continuing in "an improved atmosphere," Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the House of Representatives Budget Committee today.

No Proposal in London.

The Far Eastern crisis came in for considerable discussion by the short-wave radio stations of the Powers involved.

A British radio broadcast heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System said "it was learned in London today that no proposals have been put forward by Great Britain about any proposed Japanese move to the south."

"Tokio has reported," the BBC announcer added, "that the assistant Foreign Minister of Japan had stated that Mr. Eden had made proposals about such a move which had been refused. There have been various contacts between the Japanese Ambassador in London and Mr. Eden and in Tokio between Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, the British Ambassador, and Japanese authoritative statesmen."

"At these conversations the British view of the dangers in any Japanese program to expand southward has always been made clear. But these statements of view can not in any sense be re-

garded as proposals."

Watches Foreign Interference.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, in a broadcast heard here said that Vice Foreign Minister Chulchi Ohashi assured the Diet today that Japan is keeping an eye on any foreign interference in her mediation of the Thailand-French Indo-China dispute and on her economic negotiations with the Dutch East Indies.

Arthur W. Fadden, acting Australian Prime Minister, and his cabinet held an all-night conference in which he revealed the latest developments in the Far East and other theaters of war, an Australian broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System said today. It described the Ministers as "impressed by the gravity of the situation."

Truce for Siam And Indo-China Renewed Again

10 Days Added to Assure Peace Until March 7, as Tokio Seeks an Accord

TOKIO, Feb. 24 (AP).—The armistice between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China was extended for another ten days today, to give the envoys here of the two countries and the Japanese mediators a further chance to work out a peace agreement.

The extension of the truce, the second since it was signed on Jan. 31 aboard a Japanese cruiser off Saigon, assured that hostilities on the frontier between Thailand and the French colony would remain halted until March 7. The new prolongation, announced by the Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau, was said to have been suggested by the Japanese mediators because of "some points requiring further consultation." The negotiators met again today to renew discussions, and another session was scheduled for tomorrow.

Say Accord Is Hopeless

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Despite today's new extension of the armistice with Thailand, official sources here expressed belief that a final agreement was "virtually hopeless" and that hostilities ultimately would be resumed. Both native Indo-Chinese and the French were said to regard the Thai demands as "exorbitant," and the Japanese counter-proposals,

which they said would make "Indo-China the heavy loser," as unreasonable.

Authoritative sources here said they expected Japan, as mediator, to exert a still stronger effort to achieve a settlement, since, they said, "failure would be an irretrievable loss of face for a country pretending to occupy a dominant position in the western Pacific."

Reports from Tokio, notwithstanding, a deal for Indo-China to sell Japan 700,000 tons of rice was said to have fallen through. Dispatches from Tokio quoted Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka as saying an agreement already had been put into effect. The stumbling block was said to have been Japan's desire to pay for the rice in yen, a plan which, although acceptable here, was rejected by the French government at Vichy.

French Ships Shifted

Saigon, Indo-China, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A French cruiser and two destroyers have been shifted from the Saigon River, it was revealed here today. Informed persons declared last night that serious obstacles still remained to the peace negotiations between Indo-China and Thailand despite mounting signs of pressure from Japan, as mediator.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of this French colony, left yesterday for Hanoi by airplane and other officials are following by train. There was no announcement of the destination of the 7,000-ton cruiser Lamotte-Picquet and the two destroyers which slipped from their anchorage here, leaving smaller gunboats to guard the river. It was said in informed circles that ships could be trapped easily in the Saigon River because of its narrow mouth.

Army Leaves Canceled

Shanghai, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch received here today from Saigon said French warships left the Saigon after an extraordinary war council of Indo-China military and naval authorities. The dispatch added that all leaves had been canceled by the Indo-Chinese army.

Meanwhile entirely unconfirmed Chinese reports reaching Hong-kong today said Japanese forces on Hainan Island, described as totaling 100,000 men and being re-enforced, had finished preparations for a southward drive and were expected to move soon toward Singapore. These reports

said naval stores were ready at six stations along the Hainan coast and that fifty to sixty

Japanese warships were in the Gulf of Tonkin between the island and French Indo-China.

Churchill Sees Shigemitsu

London, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill received the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, today. The purpose of the meeting was not immediately disclosed.

Authoritative diplomatic information revealed, however, that a British view that Japanese southward expansion enhanced dangers in the Far East has been made known to Japan. This informant said that no concrete proposals had been made to Japan, and denied a Tokio report that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had refused certain proposals made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Americans to Leave Thailand

BANKOK, Thailand, Feb. 24 (AP).—United States citizens without urgent reasons for remaining in Thailand have been advised to leave for home, United States Minister Hugh G. Grant announced today. There are about 200 Americans in this country.

The action followed by a week an order by the British consul for all women and children among its nationals to withdraw.

Similar advice has been given heretofore by the Washington government to Americans residing in Japan, China and French Indo-China.

Sees Japanese in Danger

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 24 (AP).—Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Navy Minister of the Chinese Government, said today that he believed a Japanese naval expedition southward to Singapore and the Netherlands Indies would hasten Japan's downfall.

The Chinese Government, he said, is confident that such a naval venture would bring immediate retaliation from the United States and British Navies.

He discounted Japanese naval strength at Formosa and Hainan, saying that it would be inviting disaster for the main strength of the navy to leave home waters, exposing the homeland to attack.

The admiral said that if the Japanese pushed southward their naval blockade of the China coast, which has never been complete, would be materially weakened.

The United States and Great Britain, he asserted, could bring speedy peace in the Pacific by cooperating with China.

"We face the future with optimism," he said.

Americans in Shanghai Invite Willkie to China

Urge Him to Study Conditions as He Did in Britain

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24 (AP).—Members of Shanghai's American community sent a message today to Wendell L. Willkie in Rushville, Ind., urging that he come to China on a mission similar to his British tour to study conditions. They invited him especially to visit Shanghai, where, they said, "the best cross-section of the oriental situation is visible."

The invitation was sent in the name of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, the local post of the American Legion and the American Association.

Australia Too Wants Him

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 24 (AP).—Acting Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden announced today that the Australian government had invited Wendell L. Willkie to visit the commonwealth.

SEES NO DANGER

Japanese Admiral Refers to U. S. Defenses at Guam.

TOKIO, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Vice Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Vice Navy Minister, was quoted today by Domei, the Japanese news agency, as telling the House of Representatives Bond Deficit Committee that the Japanese Navy "does not think it is menaced by American defense preparations in their present extent" but had prepared "counter measures."

Domei said Admiral Toyoda referred specifically to United States projects for improving the seaplane base and defense facilities at Guam and other measures. The admiral was quoted as adding that the Japanese Navy had "decided upon the proper counter measures, taking into consideration all prevailing circumstances."

TOKYO 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD ORIENTAL BJT XIX REMAINING.

CONTRADICTIONARY TO REPORTS FROM TOKYO, A DEAL FOR INDO-CHINA TO SELL 700,000 TONS OF RICE TO JAPAN WAS REPORTED IN SAIGON TO HAVE COLLAPSED. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY, IT WAS EXPLAINED, REJECTED JAPAN'S OFFER TO PAY IN YEN, ALTHOUGH IT WAS ACCEPTABLE TO COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

A DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) RADIO REPORT FROM TOKYO, HEARD IN NEW YORK, SAID FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA HAD TOLD THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE JAPANESE DIET THAT THE RICE DEAL HAD BEEN CONCLUDED AND ALREADY WAS IN EFFECT.

JL334PIS

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS, FEB. 24 (AP).—RESIDENTS OF THE FIJI ISLANDS HAVE SUBSCRIBED 66,000 POUNDS, FIJI CURRENCY (ABOUT \$242,424) FOR THE PURCHASE OF THREE BOMBERS. THIS AMOUNT IS IN ADDITION TO THE 5,000 POUNDS STERLING (ABOUT \$20,175) DONATED BY S.N. ELLIS FOR A SPITFIRE FIGHTER PLANE.

JW225PCS MM

MANILA, FEB. 24-(AP)—A COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF CIVILIANS

FROM THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY WAS ORGANIZED TODAY TO COOPERATE WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND WITH THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN MEETING BY EMERGENCY.

JW511PCS

ALFONSO GAINS A BIT

But Physician Still Reports Condition Grave.

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Dr. Giovanni Colazza, personal physician to former King Alfonso XIII of Spain, described the ex-monarch today as still gravely ill.

He added, however, that a general examination of the ex-king's condition disclosed that "some symptoms were relieved and his majesty passed a much quieter night, particularly the latter half."

Although the last sacraments of the church were administered Saturday night, Alfonso rallied sufficiently yesterday to hear Premier Mussolini's radio address.

Three of the ex-monarch's children, Prince Juan, heir to the throne; Prince Jaime, Princess Beatrice and their former Queen Mother Victoria Ena remained close to the hotel room in which Alfonso rested.

Crown Prince Umberto of Italy called at the hotel twice yesterday, but did not go to the ex-king's room. Luigi Cardinal Maglioni, Vatican Secretary of State, was also a caller yesterday.

Former King Alfonso's Condition Is Unchanged

Ex-Monarch Shows Continued Resistance To Serious Heart Affliction

Rome, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Physicians of former King Alfonso XIII of Spain described his condition tonight as unchanged after a day in which he showed continued resistance to a heart affliction that held him near death.

A few intimates were admitted to the hotel room where the former monarch was propped up in an overstuffed chair.

They expressed belief that he was "somewhat better." His breathing, however, still was said to be difficult.

His Queen, Victoria Eugenia, and their children remained close to the sickroom but took occasional recesses from the constant vigil of the last two nights when death appeared imminent.

MARINE HEADS AIR MISSION TO PERU

Col. Moore Helping Build Up Nation's Pilot Personnel For Defense

By DEVON FRANCIS

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Lima, Peru, Feb. 24.—A United States Marine Corps flyer, Col. James T. Moore, is helping Peru build up its pilot personnel for national air defense.

Colonel Moore, a native of Mississippi, is chief of the United States air mission contracted by the Peruvian Government and holds the title of inspector general of aviation. His field includes both civil and military flying.

Peruvians make crack pilots and are enthusiastic. Peru has allocated funds to train twenty-nine new army flying officers next year, and already it has 320 applicants.

In point of ability, Peruvians take second place to the pilots of no other nation, on the statement of the United States air mission here. In point of size, the air corps—in spite of Peru's limited population—ranks third among those of the South American family of nations.

Special Significance

Colonel Moore's job carries some special significance for the United States because the coming of the North American air mission marked the exit of an Italian air mission.

For a number of years Peruvian youth not only was trained by European officers, but it used European planes as well.

Gradually those planes are being

replaced by ones of United States manufacture. Nine Douglas-Northrop attack bombers, with a top speed of 200 miles an hour, now constitute the modern equipment of the air force. In prospect, when United States factories can turn them out for South American sale, are dive bombers.

Sent To Canal Zone

Whereas air cadet classes used to go to Italy to study for a year, student officers now are being sent from Peru to the Panama Canal Zone every month for training.

The Peruvian Air Force is not large as those of the big world powers go, but it is growing.

The army has about 170 flying officers and between fifteen and twenty flyers are detailed to cooperate with the fleet.

For the present, only the rudiments of advanced training are being given Peruvian students, pending the arrival of faster planes.

Other things are in prospect, such as the dispatch of Peruvian air students to the United States and reciprocation by the United States Army Air Corps and the fleet air arm.

Reich Envoy Back in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Baron Edmund von Thiermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, arrived here by plane today from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a prolonged visit to Berlin.

CHILE TO CURB REFUGEES

Seeks Data on Those Who Have Left Assigned Locations

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Interior instructed Provincial Governors today to report any Jewish refugees who abandon the zones or the professions to which they had been assigned as a condition of their provisional stay in Chile.

The ministry explained that it had learned that numbers of the refugees who were admitted on condition that they engage in such occu-

pations as agriculture and fishing had left their assigned localities and entered business. It said all who did this would be denied permanent residence.

MARINES REACH BERMUDA

Americans To Go On Duty At New U. S. Air And Sea Bases

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Twenty United States Marines under command of Major Frank Gilman arrived on the steamship Santa Rosa today for duty in the new United States air and naval base areas.

The marines are expected to be stationed on Tuckers and Morgan islands, where a seaplane base will be established.

Banting Killed Flying to Britain On War Mission

Wrecked Plane Sighted 140 Miles North of St. John's; U. S. Pilot Sole Survivor

By The Associated Press
OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Sir Frederick Grant Banting, one of the great benefactors of mankind as co-discoverer of insulin, was killed last Friday in a military plane crash in Newfoundland while en route on a secret war mission to Great Britain, it became known tonight.

The secrecy surrounding the flight was cleared only to a slight extent by a statement by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that Dr. Banting "was proceeding to Britain on a mission of high national and scientific importance." The cause of the crash was not determined.

Of the four men in the plane, which was reported missing yesterday, only the pilot, Capt. Joseph Creighton Mackey, of Kansas City,

was listed as a survivor. The wreckage was sighted from the air today, its tragedy etched in the snow in the form of a message for help traced in drifts near Musgrave Harbor, about 140 miles by air northwest of St. John's, Newfoundland. The dead, besides Dr. Banting, were William Bird, navigator, of Kidderminster, England, and William Snellham, of Bedford, N. S.

Information reaching here from the Royal Canadian Air Force in Newfoundland said two trappers had joined Capt. Mackey at the wrecked plane, that food and supplies had been dropped for him and that ski-equipped planes were en route to bring back Capt. Mackey and the bodies.

Defense Minister J. L. Raiston, who announced the tragedy in the House of Commons tonight, said the flight which ended in Dr. Banting's death had been necessitated by the research he was doing.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King added that Dr. Banting was working on medical problems associated with "the speed, height and low temperatures involved in the operation of modern aircraft."

Mackey's Rescue Reported
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The mother of Capt. Joseph C. Mackey, only survivor of a warplane

crash that killed Sir Frederick Grant Banting and two others in Newfoundland's wastes, said tonight that she had been informed by telephone from Montreal that her son had been rescued. She said the news had come from her son's wife, the former Frances Rudd, of Miami, Fla. Capt. Mackey was taken to an undisclosed airport, and his condition is not known, the mother added. She said the rescue was made late today. Capt. Mackey was born here thirty-three years ago.

A Discoverer of Insulin

The discovery that insulin could be extracted from the pancreas and that injections of the substance would check the ravages of diabetes was one of the greatest contributions ever made to medical science and brought alleviation from suffering to thousands of diabetics throughout the civilized world. Credit for the discovery, made in 1922, went jointly to Dr. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, who collaborated in the work at the University of Toronto.

The fact that the removal of the pancreas would result in diabetes in animals was known as early as 1889,

shortly before Dr. Banting's birth, but it was not until Dr. Banting and Dr. Best had killed ninety-one dogs in experimentation that they discovered, when the ninety-second dog lived, the treatment for the disease. Dr. Banting named the substance insulin, and the following year he and Dr. J. R. McLeod, under whose direction he had worked, were awarded the Nobel Prize. Dr. Banting immediately divided his share with his collaborator, Dr. Best, and sold the patent for insulin to the University of Toronto for \$1. He never received any remuneration from the subsequent commercialization of the "miracle" he helped perform.

Dr. Banting's work was recognized by the Canadian government, which granted him a \$7,500 annuity to continue his research, and diabetic patients from far and wide started an endowment to establish the Banting Research Foundation.

Was Knighted in 1934

In 1934 Dr. Banting was made a Knight of the British Empire by King George. He had turned to the study of cancer and silicosis when

the present war began in 1939. He then became a member of the committee which established Canadian "blood banks" for transfusions to war wounded, and was on active duty as a major in the Canadian Army, engaged in research in aviation medicine.

Dr. Banting was born Nov. 4, 1891, at Alliston, Ont., and was graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1917. He enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the World War, and won the Military Cross for attending wounded under fire at Cambrai, France, where he was wounded himself. After the war he took up medical practice in Toronto and London, Ont., and began his work with Dr. Best in 1921.

Dr. Banting married in 1924 the former Marion Robertson, of Elora, Ont., and was the father of a son. The couple were divorced in 1932, and in June, 1939, he married Miss Henrietta Ball, of Newcastle, N. B., who survives.

Only last month, Dr. Best, who is directing the "blood bank" work in Canada, praised his former colleague's work in the field of aviation medicine, declaring: "When the story of his work in this war is told, it will be one of the most marvelous stories of medical research."

PRESIDENT ASKS BILLIONS MORE FOR NEW ARMS

He Wants \$3,812,311,197 to Spend by July 1 on the Army.

ABOUT HALF FOR AIR CORPS

Right to Contract for Material Forms Major Part of Amount.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional \$3,812,311,197 for national defense purposes for the balance of the current fiscal year.

Of the total, \$1,716,225,000 would be a direct appropriation and \$2,096,086,197 would be in contractual authority.

There were these specific items:

To expedite production of equipment and supplies, including erection of new plants and acquisition of land, \$292,000,000, of which \$107,000,000 would be for payments under contracts authorized in appropriation acts for this year. In addition, contractual authority up to \$576,396,000 would be given the War Department.

Regular supplies of the army, \$10,000,000, of which \$3,280,000 would be in contract authority.

To Pay Bills Due

Clothing and equipment, \$70,048,000, of which \$50,700,000 would pay off previous contract authorizations.

Army transportation, \$139,130,000, in addition to \$8,266,000 in

contractual authority.

Military posts, including construction of buildings and acquisition of land, \$32,000,000, in addition to \$113,237,868 in contractual authority.

Signal corps, \$46,714,000, in addition to \$17,049,550 in contractual authority.

Air corps, \$888,236,000 cash and \$524,025,000 in contract authority.

Medical and hospital department, contract authority up to \$3,601,819.

Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons, \$335,000.

Army engineering service, \$18,

944,000 in addition to \$12,993,500 in contract authority for manufacture of engineer equipment, expenses of railroad operation, and other purposes.

Defense installations, corps of engineers, \$104,425,000 for construction and installations at locations to be approved by the President, including housing, storage facilities, fortifications, airdromes, piers, roads, railroads and other utilities.

Ordnance service and supplies, \$82,039,000, in addition to \$831,065,751 in contractual authority.

Chemical warfare service, \$20,523,000 in cash and \$4,240,709 in contract authority.

Seacoast defenses, \$9,047,000 in cash and \$5,220,000 in contract authority.

National Guard Bureau, \$1,867,000.

Welfare of enlisted men, \$902,000.

Some Cuts for Next Year.

The message pointed out that in order to bring budget estimates for the war department for the next fiscal year into agreement with the supplemental estimates requested today, Congress should consider making various changes, mostly reductions, in next year's budget.

The House Rules Committee today cleared the way for consideration, possibly tomorrow, of an authorization for a \$84,802,883 public works program, mostly for expansion of existing facilities.

The bill taken before the committee called for \$122,802,883, including \$40,000,000 for a new marine base in North Carolina, but Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said that Secretary Knox had asked that only \$1,500,000 be authorized for the Carolina project at this time, which would be done.

The new request brought Presi-

dent Roosevelt's recommendations for the War and Navy Departments since Congress convened January 3 to \$11,585,481,916.

House experts on national defense funds said that it appeared from the President's message that only about half of today's request was for new projects. The rest, they said, was for advances from the 1942 program as recommended in the President's annual budget estimates. These advances, however, would become immediately available upon congressional approval.

The regular 1942 appropriation bill will not be available until the start of the next fiscal year on July 1.

Island Defenses Explained.

Mr. Vinson later appeared before the House Rules Committee

in connection with a navy bill. He was questioned about small authorizations for work at small Pacific islands, particularly at Midway, and told the committee that it was not the navy's intention to fortify any of the islands but only equip them to be observation outposts.

He and Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, asserted that the islands would be invaluable for that purpose and, while they could be taken easily, it would require time during which the navy could act.

Mr. Maas asserted that the navy planned to have an unbroken line of bases, from each of which planes would be able to patrol a 700-mile radius, from Alaska to the far southwest Pacific Ocean. Of Guam, for which the House last week authorized a \$5,400,000 appropriation, Mr. Maas said:

"The minimum of time that would be required to take Guam would be three weeks, and with our full naval force, we could catch them and that would be the end of Japan."

ALUMINUM IS PUT ON PRIORITY BASIS

Machine-tool Builders Also Bidden to Give Preference Ratings to Defense Orders in Sweeping Edict by Stettinius.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—The Government placed aluminum producers and machine-tool builders on a mandatory priority basis today in the first such industry-wide action to be taken under the national defense program.

E. R. Stettinius Jr., director of the priorities division of the Office of Production Management, described the action as "broad and sweeping." He added that it was necessary "to speed up" the national defense program.

The order that preference ratings must be given all defense orders was issued in letters to the aluminum producers and machine tool makers. The order expires May 31, 1941, by which time Mr. Stettinius said he hoped the situation would have eased.

Canadian Aluminum Out Off.

He said the action in the aluminum industry was made necessary "by recent adverse changes in the facts" which made the present situation "very different" from that of two months ago. He said large quantities of scrap aluminum were being held off the market. Companies with scrap aluminum on hand, he said, had been asked to hold it unused to be returned later to the original source of supply.

The step-up in the British military program, he said, had caused a complete shut-off in January of the 3,000,000 pounds of aluminum ingots per month which the United States was getting from Canada.

He also said there had been a marked increase in the civilian consumption of aluminum products, increasing the drain on the available supply. Substitutes, he added, "must now be found" for these civilian products.

The order to machine tool manufacturers said "you are accord-

ingly ordered to serve all such defense orders in preference to any non-defense orders."

Mr. Stettinius said that while every priority action was almost certain to cause difficulty for some one, efforts were being made "to avoid unnecessarily throwing men out of work or injuring established industrial activities."

WELLES AGAIN SEES OUMANSKY

U. S.-Soviet Negotiations Reach Critical Phase.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Beset by new complications arising from world events, efforts were renewed today by United States and Russian officials to adjust difficult trade and political problems between the two nations.

A conference of Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, and Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, was their first since the United States a month ago lifted the "moral embargo" against the shipment of airplanes and aviation gasoline to Russia.

This "friendly gesture" to the Soviet, however, had little practical effect because of existing ex-

port control restrictions which since have been extended to oil drilling and refining equipment, a major Russian import for development of her oil industry.

Still unsettled after several conferences were questions involving large amounts of machinery of various kinds purchased by Russia but held up by export restrictions, and disposition of more than a dozen Baltic ships held in American ports since Soviet Russia "absorbed" the three little Baltic States—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—last summer.

Complaints by Britain.

Recent British complaints that supplies purchased here by Russia were "leaking" to Germany injected a new issue into the discussions, which are now in their sixth month.

Mr. Welles said last Friday that he was seeking specific information on whether such a "leak" existed and it was assumed this topic would figure in today's discussions.

A further possible complication

arose with the negotiation of a Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact last week which in some quarters was interpreted as additional evidence of Russian-German co-operation.

Russia was believed in these quarters to have influenced Turkey to sign the pact, which was widely interpreted in the Balkans, but denied by the Turkish press, as a sign that Turkey would take no military action against German troops passing through Bulgaria to attack Greece.

Far East Figures Vitaly.

Tension in the Far East also apparently has been accompanied by increasing efforts on the part of Japan to improve relations with Russia, regarded here as an important factor in both Europe and the Orient.

The Welles-Oumansky talks, however, have centered chiefly on trade and related questions, though aimed at an improvement of relations generally.

The increasing restrictions on exports and the failure to settle the question of the Baltic ships which Russia seeks to have released were believed to have brought the negotiations to a critical phase.

Wheeler May Stump Country

Says That if Aid Bill Is Passed He and Other Senators Will Campaign Against War.

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said today that if the Senate approved the British-aid bill he and other opposition Senators would stump the country from Boston to California in an effort to keep this country out of war.

He made this statement to reporters after two Senators—Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, and La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin—had denounced the legislation as a war measure.

Senator La Follette, contending that the bill would strip America of its own defenses, added that it would permit the President "to create a state of war, leaving only to Congress the permission to say 'ja' with a formal declaration of war."

Senator Wheeler emphatically told an informal press conference that "if this bill is passed I am going to stump the country, and I am going to try to get other Senators to do likewise."

The Montanan said he already had conferred with others in the opposition group and that some had agreed to address mass meetings throughout the country in an effort to keep the nation out of war.

Danaher Denounces Bill.

Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, told the Senate

late in the day that under the British aid legislation "we are asked to forswear the rights we have fought for and established under international law and pass an act so that our President at his discretion, may take us into any war, among any nations, anywhere."

"This bill must and should fail," he declared.

"This bill means war," Senator La Follette declared. "Whatever fine trappings it is decked with—it hides the skull and bones of death on Old World battlefields and death on the seven seas."

Asserting that the legislation would give the Chief Executive "the green light of war," the Senator said that "if the Presi-

dent invokes the full scope of the warlike and war-provoking authorizations in this bill, the American people will hold all those who voted for it to strict accountability."

"They will not find much distinction between the man who pulled the trigger and the men who handed him a loaded gun and told him to use it as he pleased."

Not Impressed By Amendments.

"This bill gives the President power to create a state of war," Mr. La Follette declared, "leaving only to Congress the permission to say 'ja' with a formal declaration of war recognizing the situation created by the Executive. . . ."

"The constitutional provision which divides the treaty-making powers between the Executive and the Senate was never intended to be construed as reserving for the Senate merely the Hitler-Reichstag power of saying 'Ja' after the act has been committed."

The Wisconsin Senator, who has supported many New Deal domestic policies, declared he was "singularly unimpressed" by the amendments written into the bill by the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Painting stripes on a tiger doesn't make him a zebra," he declared. "I don't think one can take a keg of dynamite, paint it red, white and blue, shorten the fuse and put a fancy lighter to it and expect that the explosion will be any less destructive because of a few outward refinements."

Opposes Polling the World.

Mr. La Follette said that if he held the belief of some of his colleagues that our national life were at stake in the European war he would support "a forthright resolution to declare war

and to defend our national life with everything we have."

"War is enemy No. 1 of democracy," he continued. "It should be invoked by a democratic country only as a last resort and only when its definite vital interest is at stake."

He asked what would happen "after this country entered the war, after we have staged this mass lynching bee," and added:

"Do we stand guard for ever and a day to prevent the recurrence of more violent explosions? Do we use our bayonets to enforce the four freedoms everywhere in the world?"

"I know there are well-meaning Americans who feel that we were divinely appointed to police the world. But after months of bloodshed, misery and economic dislocation, will the war-exhausted people of America feel that their job has only just begun, that peace will only mean changing the khaki uniform of the soldier to the blue uniform of the world police force?"

"No, Mr. President, even if we were morally and physically equipped to do the job, we could not swing the policeman's nightstick everywhere in the world."

Calls Liberal Friends Wrong.

Mr. La Follette declared that his "liberal and Progressive friends" who saw in national defense and war a means of achieving social and economic aspirations for the nation are being proved "tragically wrong."

"The New Deal is very sick," he continued, "and the latest bulletin from its bedside is that 'the patient is sinking fast.' The so-called 'fat cats' are no longer dodging brickbats on the back fence. They have moved into the dining room. And how big they are growing! . . ."

"I urge that we stop trying to run the whole world until we have built decent homes here, until we have reconstructed our monetary and credit system, until we have provided a program of sound and adequate medical and hospital care for the masses of our people, until we have provided a generous security for the old and full opportunity for our youth."

Involvement in war, La Follette declared, would mean the end of civil liberties. "Hate will be mobilized by the Government itself," he declared. "Neighbor

will spy upon neighbor. Bigotry will stalk the land. Labor, industry, agriculture and finance will be regimented by the central government."

He said that "the first casualty" of war "will be our own Democratic form of Government."

Mr. La Follette urged that "real energy" be put into an effort to develop sources of rubber and other essential raw materials in South America. "We have the time to do this job if we do not fritter it away," he declared.

"One of the monumental achievements of the present administration has been its 'good neighbor' policy," the speaker continued. "But like so much of its other 'home work,' the administration has now relegated the task of hemisphere unity to a position of secondary rank while it pours its energies into the war overseas."

Sees Agreement on Three Things.

Declaring there had been an effort to "camouflage" the real issues involved in the pending bill, he said that there was a "preponderance of national agreement" on these three principles:

"1. The United States must build an invincible national defense.

"2. The United States must not become involved in foreign war.

"3. The destiny of the United States lies in the Western Hemisphere and the United States must be prepared to defend her sister nations in this hemisphere from any potential aggressor."

Holding it was a false premise to assume that the bill would provide "aid short of war," Senator La Follette added:

"I deny with every emphasis I am able to command that the defense of Britain, Greece, China or any other nation in the Old World is essential to the life of the United States. . . . Once we concede that the defense of Great Britain or any other nation is vital to the defense of the United States, aid 'short of war' will be filed under A in the ashcan of broken promises."

Mr. Roosevelt, Senator La Follette declared, "overdrew on his authority to speak the convictions of the American people." He said the President had assured the world that "the United States will guarantee a smashing victory for the British Empire, and the United States is

committed to the establishment of the 'four freedoms' (freedom of speech and worship and freedom from want and fear) everywhere in the world."

Senator Clark assailed the legislation in an address prepared for Senate delivery as the general debate moved into its seventh day.

Britain, he asserted, was fighting for "commercial supremacy," not democracy.

"German Nazism, Italian Fascism, Russian Communism, and British imperialism; there is little to distinguish them." That was his verdict on European ideologies.

Senator Clark viewed the lease-lend bill as an instrument that would enable "the President to conduct an undeclared war anywhere in the world," and said that it might jeopardize "our precious liberties."

Admits Bill Will Pass.

Although declaring that the bill "is war" and that he would vote against it for that reason, the Idahoan conceded that it would receive Senate approval.

Administration leaders said today they still were considering various amendments, but that they had not yet committed themselves to accept any.

The resumption of debate found the bill's backers revising their hopes of getting a final Senate vote by Thursday or Friday, and then quick House approval of Senate changes so that the legislation could be delivered

to President Roosevelt by the week end.

"You know how it is with the Senate," one administration leader commented. "Things always happen later than they are supposed to."

This leader looked for debate to continue through Friday, when an arrangement may be reached for a vote next Monday or Tuesday.

Senator Clark, lead-off man for the opposition in today's debate, asserted that Great Britain "is fighting for precisely the same thing she fought for for a thousand years—commercial supremacy."

"She has a right to do this," he continued, "if she wants to kill her sons to preserve the riches of her empire."

"That is her affair, but it is certainly not ours."

Sees England in Devil of a Fix.

Saying it was "beside the point" to discuss whether Germany should have invaded Poland or whether Britain should have declared war on Germany, Senator Clark added that the British "undertook to starve the Germans into submission" with the blockade.

"They miscalculated and are now in a devil of a fix. And that is about all there is to this war."

"England didn't declare war in the name of democracy, and she didn't declare it to save Poland, because almost at the same time another dictator by the name of Stalin also invaded Poland with his armies, took the half that Hitler didn't take, and England not only did not declare war on Russia but she has been coddling up to Stalin ever since."

"Democracy—the freedom of small nations—not a Power in Europe is fighting for these things. They are fighting for gold, trade, commerce and the maintenance of power of their ruling classes."

Realizes Futility of Fight.

Senator Clark said that if he believed nations in Europe or in Asia were fighting "America's fight," he would "declare war, and declare it now."

Enactment of the British aid legislation, he continued, meant "casting off all pretense of neutrality, and formally, emphatically, and in writing authorizing the President of the United States to carry on a form of war."

Declaring that he realized his was a "futile fight," Senator Clark continued:

"I realize that the current is now too swift. I am aware that money and money-made propaganda have become too much for us. I am cognizant of the fact that we are going to war

whether we call it war or not. I don't know how to stop it, but I intend to live whatever the future may allot me in knowing that I did my best."

'AID BILL IS WAR,' ASSERTS JOHNSON

California Senator Would Give All Help Short Of Actual Fighting

But Says Our Way Of Life Would Be Lost In Armed Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—Senator Johnson (Rep., Cal.), making his first speech on the lease-lend bill, said tonight he wished "most ardently for Britain to win," and would give all aid "short of war," but that "this bill is war."

"In every line, though cloaked and hidden, it shrieks its presence, and soon will burst forth in all its fury," Johnson said over the Washington Star's radio forum.

"Hush it as they may, yet on some day a Cabinet member let the secret slip; and even the Vice-President, in his last address (at Des Moines Saturday) boldly warns us."

"Too Much Talk"

Johnson, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a veteran of the battle against the League of Nations' proposals of President Wilson, emphasized at the outset that he was speaking "as an American."

"I know that to attempt to fill this role is a horrid and a dreadful thing," he continued, "that these men and women who are battling so valiantly for Great Britain literally hate the man who dares to call himself American now."

But he said there had been "too much talk, too much propaganda, too much appeal for Great Britain, with but little thought for our own country."

"Maimed And Wounded"

"There is nothing worse than war that could befall this country, literally nothing," Johnson asserted. "Aside from the enormous expenditures to which we would be put, the chaos and ruin that would be wrought in our

finances and in our internal economy, what is far more important is the loss of life, the maimed and the wounded, homes filled with tears and sorrow, and, lastly, the loss of our own democracy."

"In pursuing a dictator abroad, of necessity, we'll set up one at home, and our way of life about which we've talked so much when it is in little danger, will be lost forever."

Still Time To Defeat Measure, Landon Says

Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 24 (AP)—Alf M. Landon called the lease-lend bill the most dangerous proposal ever brought before Congress tonight and said "there is still time" to defeat the measure.

"The showdown is coming in the next few days in the United States Senate," he said in a broadcast speech.

"There has been an attempt to make ordinary individuals like you and me feel helpless in the present situation. But I say to you we are not helpless. Send word to your senators tonight. Tell them the American people do not want war."

The 1936 Republican Presidential nominee asserted "we are not undertaking simply and only an English victory" if Congress passes the bill.

RUSSIA IS REFUSED BALTIC SHIPS HERE

Renewed Efforts Fail As Oumansky And Welles Hold Conference

Difficulties Over Export Re- strictions Remain After Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 24—Soviet Russia was reported tonight to have failed in renewed efforts to gain possession of more than a dozen Baltic merchant ships held in American ports—a major point of friction between Washington and Moscow.

Authoritative sources indicated the Government has no intention of ordering release of the vessels which have

been tied up in this country since the three small Baltic states came under Russian domination last summer.

Difficulties between the United States and Russia resulting from American export restrictions also appeared to be little altered after another long conference by officials today.

Oumansky, Welles Confer

Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, spent more than an hour with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, in a conference which was described as a continuation of the conversations in progress for several months.

It was their first talk since the United States a month ago lifted the "moral embargo" against shipments of airplanes and aviation gasoline to Russia.

Since this "friendly gesture" Russian orders for equipment of various kinds in the United States were said to have remained "frozen" by export control restrictions.

These restrictions also have been extended to include oil drilling and refining machinery which Russia had been importing from here for development of her own petroleum industry.

Restrictions Resented

Authoritative sources, acknowledging Russian resentment at the increasing export restrictions, said the Government nevertheless was seeking in good faith to maintain normal trade relations with Russia, this country's best non-belligerent foreign customer last year.

This is becoming increasingly difficult, however, it was explained, because of the growing demands of defense industries for the same supplies which Russia seeks to purchase.

American authorities, meanwhile, are seeking to determine whether there is any basis for British complaints that American supplies are "leaking" through Russia to Germany.

The issue over the Baltic ships was said to involve a question of fundamental policy under which the Government could not make an exception for Russia by releasing the Baltic ships and continuing to detain ships of other foreign registry.

Food Shipped for Leahy

1,700-Ton Relief Cargo for Spain Also Aboard the Artigas

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24 (AP).—The steamship Artigas sailed from Baltimore today with a 1,700-ton relief cargo for Spain and forty-two tons of staple foodstuffs consigned to Ambassador William D. Leahy at Vichy, France.

Admiral Leahy's consignment had been on the pier since Feb. 1, when another mercy ship, the Cold Harbor, sailed for Spain and France. The Cold Harbor's operators refused to take it aboard, saying the vessel was permitted to carry relief supplies only.

The Artigas also picked up 500 tons of relief supplies representing an "overshipment" left behind by the Cold Harbor. Evaporated milk and whole wheat flour made up the bulk of the Artigas relief cargo.

First Lady Is Amused At Duce's Suggestion She Cook, Not Write

Washington, Feb. 24 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt laughingly said today that she thought Benito Mussolini's suggestion that she use her "beautiful hands for cooking" rather than writing articles that stir people up was "a good one—very pleasant."

Asked at her press conference what she thought about the idea, she said she would like to learn to cook.

"But didn't you learn once?" asked a reporter who recalled that Mrs. Roosevelt had taken cooking lessons when she was first married.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Roosevelt, "I've learned several times and forgotten several times."

British Embassy Aide Calls On General Drum

Military Attache Given Thirteen-Gun Salute At Governor's Island

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—A thirteen-gun salute greeted Maj. Gen. F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, new military attache at the British Embassy in Washington, as he arrived at Governor's Island today for his first official call on Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the First Army.

"We discussed the picture of the military situation in the European war as it stands today," General Drum said as the two officers emerged from an hour's conference in General

Drum's headquarters.

The British military attache, before coming to this country last month, was for two years director of military intelligence for the British army.

BROWDER QUITTING COMMUNIST POST

General Secretary To Be Succeeded By Robert Minor

He Announces

Party Leader Shortly Will Begin Serving Four-Year Prison Term

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 24—Earl Browder announced tonight he was resigning as general secretary of the Communist party in the United States and would be succeeded by Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader and one of the party's founders in this country.

Browder shortly will begin serving a four-year sentence for using a passport obtained by fraud. His conviction was upheld last week by the Supreme Court.

Minor, once one of the country's highest-paid newspaper cartoonists, was one of a group which broke away from the old Socialist party in 1919 to found the Communist party.

With Browder and William Z. Foster, national chairman, Minor has helped guide the party's policies for many years. He is a native of San Antonio, Texas.

Announcement At Meeting

Browder made his announcement at one of four "free Earl Browder" meetings held tonight. In the first he told a cheering group that the voice of the Communist party would grow "louder and louder" against the war regardless of the Government's action against individual members.

He also declared the national Administration was leading the country into "an imperialist war which the overwhelming opinion of the American people, that cannot find its expression in Washington, is against."

Browder made only a jocular reference to his conviction and four-year sentence.

"Together with other young Americans," he said, "I got my number."

Disclosures Puzzle Police Probing Borislavsky Slaying

Torpedo Plan, Mysterious Warning And Nazi Link

Enter Case Of Military Scientist

FEB 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 24—A new aerial torpedo, a mysterious warning written in Russian and a family connection in the Nazi army complicated the investigation today into the mysterious slaying last night of Col. Michael Borislavsky, 55, military scientist and one-time officer in the Russian Imperial Army.

While police tentatively decided he met death while resisting a holdup, the disclosure of several unexplained elements in Borislavsky's background caused them to intensify the investigation.

The slain man's widow, Viora, told police her husband had been informed

only yesterday by one of his collaborators on the invention of an aerial torpedo that the invention had been accepted by the United States War Department.

The National Inventors Council of the United States Patent Office said in Washington, however, that it had rejected plans for a naval torpedo filed by Borislavsky in November and that consequently the plans reached neither the War nor Navy offices.

Mrs. Borislavsky advised police that her husband had received a note about three years ago threatening his life, but that neither of them had regarded

it seriously. Contents of the note were not disclosed, but police said it was written in Russian.

Police also learned from the widow that his only child, Irene, daughter by a previous marriage, was married to a German who, Mrs. Borislavsky thought, was now in the Nazi army.

Find Clippings About War

In the Borislavsky home, detectives found a large number of newspaper clippings about the war, as well as recent pictures of Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, in his role of parachute soldier in the German army.

Police said they found a .38-caliber bullet, believed to have been the one which killed Borislavsky, near the stone convent wall in Upper Manhattan where his body was found.

An autopsy showed he died of a bullet which entered his right eye, penetrated the skull and brain.

Absence Of Marks Noted

The medical examiner said the absence of powder marks indicated the bullet was not fired at close range. Police believed that if Borislavsky had been the victim of political assassins, more than one shot would have been fired.

The theory that robbery was the motive received a setback when it was revealed his pockets were undisturbed and that he still wore a valuable wrist watch. On his body police found 11 of the 25 cents he was known to have had when he left his home for a stroll.

night. During scattered night raids in the occupied region, a small number of persons were killed and wounded besides immaterial property damage.

British

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command made attacks on the docks at Boulogne and Calais. At Boulogne, large fires were started and many bursts were observed on the dock areas. At Calais, a ship in dock was hit and set on fire. One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

A small force of aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked the docks at Brest. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

Tonight's Air Ministry—Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy air activity today has been slight. The only bombs reported to have been dropped were at a place in north Scotland. These caused neither damage nor casualties.

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (AP).—The British headquarters communique:

War Communiques

German

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine commanded by Lt. Comdr. Moehle sank four armed enemy merchant vessels totaling 33,10 tons. Thus, Lt. Comdr. Moehle has sunk nineteen enemy merchant ships totaling 111,943 tons.

Another submarine reported sinking two armed merchant vessels totaling 7,000 tons.

In the Mediterranean, German combat planes sank a 10,000-ton enemy merchant ship north of Derna (Libya).

In the region south of Ireland a large merchant ship was damaged badly and stopped with a list.

During a thrust of strong pursuit units against the British south coast the enemy did not appear.

Last night, combat plane units effectively bombed war-essential objectives at Hull and an airplane factory in southern England, as well as docks and armament factories at London.

The enemy entered the Reich's territory neither during the day nor

Eritrea: Our forces advancing from the north have dispersed Italian troops holding positions about Cubeb. Many prisoners have been captured, and our advance southward is progressing.

Ethiopia: On the road to Gondar advanced elements of our troops reached Amanit.

Italian Somaliland: Following the capture of Margherita and the important Italian post of Gelib, our advance in the whole area east of the River Juba is developing successfully. Many prisoners and quantities of war materials, of which details are still lacking, have already been captured in this operation.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Eritrea: Aircraft of the South African squadron made low-flying machine-gun attacks on aircraft on the landing ground at Makale, and destroyed five S-79's and three CR-32's and seriously damaged several other S-79's. A fourth CR-32 was shot down in air combat. On Feb. 22, an R. A. F. fighter intercepted and shot down and other S-79 north of Massaua.

Ethiopia: Further south at Neghelli on the same day, South Af-

rican bombers registered direct hits on motor transport, dumps and warehouses.

Italian Somaliland: In the Brava area yesterday, South African bombers which attacked motor transport vehicles moving in the direction of a town destroyed at least six of them.

Albania: In support of Greek Army operations, R. A. F. aircraft yesterday made a successful raid on Dukaj. Bombs were observed to

burst on anti-aircraft batteries, buildings and enemy positions.

From all these operations one bomber and one fighter aircraft have not returned.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front there was patrol and artillery activity. Our (air) formations effectively bombed military works, bridges and enemy rear rail lines. Our fighter planes, in combat with adversaries, shot down five Glosters. Three of our bombers failed to return.

In North Africa, at Giarabub violent enemy attacks were smashed once more against our tenacious resistance of our heroic troops. Our planes effectively dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy troops and motor vehicles in the Cufra zone.

Units of the German Air Corps attacked several enemy bases in Libya. Several heavy motor trucks were set afire and a plane was destroyed on the ground.

Another German air detachment attacked a naval formation moving in the eastern Mediterranean, rather seriously hitting a big warship of unidentified type which probably sank.

In the Aegean, our planes effectively bombed enemy military works on the Island of Mytilene (Lesbos).

In East Africa, two of our companies attacked preponderant enemy forces west of Zillmani, in the Sudan, forcing them to withdraw after fierce resistance and with heavy losses in men and equipment.

Fighting continued in the lower Juba (Italian Somaliland). Our planes bombed enemy works and troops in the Juba zone. Our fighter planes shown down a Hurricane plane.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

Restricted activity of patrols and artillery duels. It is now ascertained that two more enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday by our anti-aircraft fire.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security communique:

No raids on Greece today.

Leave

Bhant

In the War Zone

Mussolini's Speech Makes It Clear British Still Rule Mediterranean

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Signor Mussolini's detailed admission of Italy's overwhelming defeat in Africa is likely to be widely interpreted as a tacit warning to his people that the Fascist forces cannot be rescued, pending the ultimate Axis victory which he predicted.

Il Duce's speech was a justification of his own military policy before his people, and a strong plea for their confidence. It is difficult to escape the feeling that in making this effort he has dumped the responsibility for the Libyan debacle onto the already burdened shoulders of the great Marshal Graziani.

The world all along has been led to believe that Graziani was suffering from lack of essential supplies of all kinds and for want of reinforcements, because of the British blockade which virtually cut him off from home. It therefore comes as a smashing surprise to hear from Mussolini that the Marshal had 396,000 troops and 14,000 officers—more than double the British force, in addition to mountainous supplies.

The trouble was, Il Duce explains, that the British jumped the gun "five to ten days" before the Italians were ready to start their own drive. Then "an entire army corps—the Tenth—was almost completely overwhelmed in men and guns," and "the Fifth air squadron was almost literally sacrificed."

Arms May Have Been Sunk.

It certainly is given to wonder whether a great deal of the huge list of fighting material which Mussolini detailed as shipped to Graziani wasn't sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean by British guns. Otherwise, Graziani's failure is difficult to explain.

An outstanding development of the week end was the British Admiralty announcement that 150,000 square miles of the mid-Mediterranean is "dangerous to shipping." This is the usual formula for warning that a zone has been mined or is about to be mined.

One of the most significant aspects of this to my mind is

that it heavily emphasizes that the British are maintaining the initiative in the Mediterranean, which means they have control of this strategic sea.

The area involved covers the narrow waters between Italy and Africa, that is, not only the sea lanes between Italy and her colonies but the east-west British life-line through the Mediterranean. The purpose not only is to safeguard British shipping, but especially to isolate the Axis from the Italian African possessions by water.

May Mean Aid for Greece.

The strategy of this is to make a major Axis attack on Africa impossible. This will leave the British free to use their African land forces as they see fit. In other words they can if they wish rush an expeditionary force off to Greece to meet the Nazi threat in the Balkans (and may already have done so) without fear that Graziani's shattered army will be able to strike again.

The position in the Balkans continues explosive but obscure, with all parties feeling their way as they maneuver into position. Indications still are that Hitler wants to squeeze Greece out of the war without having to resort to force, though he is prepared for eventualities.

Britain is cloaking her movements in secrecy. I should say that the question of whether she would go all-out in sending an expeditionary force to Thrace to meet the German challenge would depend largely on whether Turkey intends to join her for combined resistance to the Nazis. The Turks are talking fight if their security is threatened, but

it would be risky to jump to conclusions at this juncture.

If the British are in process of transporting a force to Greece, it must become apparent shortly.

Then we shall see some swift moves by both sides to try to gain possession of the all-important port of Salonika.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, FEB. 24. (AP)—PHILIP MCBRIDE, MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MUNITIONS, SAID TODAY "AUSTRALIA IS FAST APPROACHING ITS GOAL OF OUTFITTING HER HOME FORCES AND PROVIDING AN AMPLE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF MUNITIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR EMPIRE PARTNERS."

THE AUSTRALIANS FIRST BRISTOL-BEAUFORT BOMBER IS NOW BEING ASSEMBLED, MCBRIDE ADDED, AND QUANTITIES OF GYPSY MAJOR PLANE ENGINES HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT. TRAINER PLANES ARE BEING SENT TO INDIA AND BURMA, HE SAID, AND WIRRAWAY PLANES ARE BEING COMPLETED AT THE RATE OF ONE A DAY.

DUTCH (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, FEB. 24. (AP)—THE NAZI CONQUERORS OF THE NETHERLANDS ARE TRANSFORMING THE DUTCH—ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRADING NATIONS BEFORE THE WAR—INTO AN "ECONOMIC COLONY" OF NAZI GERMANY, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS RECEIVED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE.

TRANSFER OF MAJOR DUTCH SHIPPING ACTIVITIES TO GERMAN PORTS, THE REPORTS STATED, PROVIDE THE LATEST ADVANCEMENT OF GERMANY'S PLANS TO CHANGE THE NETHERLANDS FROM A LIBERAL, FREE-TRADE "MIDDLEMAN" INTO A "DIRECTED ECONOMY" FITTING INTO THE NAZI "NEW ORDER" SCHEME FOR EUROPE.

STORAGE, TRANSSHIPMENT, FINANCING AND INSURANCE FACILITIES, WHICH HAVE MADE ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM TWO OF THE WORLD'S MOST ACTIVE AND PROSPEROUS PORTS HAVE NOW BEEN SHIFTED TO HAMBURG AND BREMEN, THEIR GERMAN COMPETITORS, THE REPORTS SAID.

GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ALREADY HAVE ESTABLISHED DOMINATION OF DUTCH FINANCE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, THE REPORTS POINTED

OUT, BY PURCHASING, REQUISITIONING OR ASSUMING CONTROL OVER BANKS, FACTORIES AND AGRICULTURE.

DESPITE GERMAN EFFORTS TO MAKE THE NETHERLANDS A "PAYING CONQUEST," THE REPORTS STATE THAT THE BLOCKADE, BREAKDOWN OF NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND SHIPPING FACILITIES, AND OTHER EFFECTS OF THE WAR WERE CREATING INCREASINGLY SEVERE PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY WHERE THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY IS CONCERNED.

HOLLAND NORMALLY HAS BEEN A LARGE EXPORTER OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BUT A SHORTAGE OF FEEDSTUFFS AND FODDER, FORMERLY IMPORTED, HAS CAUSED MILK PRODUCTION TO DECLINE AS MUCH AS 14 PER CENT.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS, ALSO RESULTING FROM THE FEEDSTUFFS SHORTAGE, HAS FORCED THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TO CUT THE MEAT RATION FROM ONE POUND PER WEEK TO ONE POUND EVERY TEN DAYS.

STUMAS, MUNIPIHIGRE HAVE BEEN SET FOR MOST FOOD RATIONED, AND A NEW AND MORE SEVERE RATIONING SYSTEM FOR CLOTHES AND TEXTILES WAS INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 1.

ANOTHER CONSERVATION MEASURE, TO SAVE WEAR AND TEAR ON RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS, FORCED THE NETHERLANDS RAILWAYS TO REDUCE THE SPEED OF ELECTRIC TRAINS FROM 120 TO 100 KILOMETERS, AND STEAM TRAINS FROM 100 TO 80 KILOMETERS AN HOUR.

THE NETHERLANDS ALSO HAVE BEEN FACED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

THE NETHERLANDS ALSO HAVE BEEN FACED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS BUT REICHSMINISTER SEYSS-INQUART, WHO RULES AS HITLER'S LIEUTENANT, HAS ANNOUNCED THAT DUTCH UNEMPLOYED HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO 185,000.

AN ESTIMATED 80,000, SEYSS-INQUART REPORTED, HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY. THOSE WHO REFUSE TO TAKE SUCH JOBS ARE REFUSED THE SMALL DOLE GIVEN UNEMPLOYED.

TO MEET SPRING AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS, REPORTS STATE, A NEW CLASS OF CONSCRIPTS WILL BE DRAFTED FOR THE LABOR SERVICE IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND WILL INCLUDE ALL YOUNG MEN NORMALLY SUBJECT TO CALL FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

(EDS: ABOVE AT END 7TH GRAF READ XXX EVERY TEN DAYS.

MAXIMUM PRICES HAVE BEEN SET FOR MOST FOODSTUFFS, WHICH ARE ALREADY RATIONED, AND A NEW ETC)

MD256AES

NEW YORK, FEB 24-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID TODAY THAT THE BERLIN PRESS REGARDED VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE'S DES MOINES SPEECH AS PROPAGANDA "LINKED UP WITH THE CAMPAIGN OF THOSE WHO WANT TO DRIVE THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR."

WALLACE, IN A SPEECH UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN READ AND APPROVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, DECLARED SATURDAY NIGHT THAT:

"THE PRICE OF DEMOCRACY AND PEACE ON THIS HEMISPHERE IS BASED ON OUR BEING MORE WILLING THAN THE NAZIS TO SACRIFICE OUR GOODS, OUR TIME AND, IF NEED BE, OUR LIVES. . . OUR ONLY HOPE FOR PEACE IS TO PRECENT ENGLAND FROM BEING DESTROYED BY THE NAZIS."

THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, IN REPLY:

"WE ARE SUFFICIENTLY ACQUAINTED WITH THESE CRUDE ATTEMPTS TO INSINUATE THAT GERMANY IS HARBORING INTENTIONS FOR WORLD CONQUEST. . . THE PURPOSE OF THIS SLANDER IS CLEAR. THE LAST REMAINDERS OF COMMON

30.24-7723

30.24-7723

SENSE ARE TO BE WIPED OUT BY THE SPECTER OF GERMAN DOMINATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING BUT CONTEMPT FOR SUCH METHODS."

ED1043AES

CHANNEL BASE RAIDS ANSWER SUB THREAT

By EDWIN STOUT FEB 26 1941

London, Feb. 25 (P).—A heavy overnight attack upon the German-held French port of Brest, in which bombs were declared to have ringed and straddled the berth of a 10,000-ton Nazi cruiser, was topped off today by British pilots with an assault in force over the Channel areas of Calais and Boulogne.

Formations in which at least 60 British planes could be counted by ground observers—and which almost certainly numbered others too far aloft to be seen—crossed the Chan-

nel during the day in high, noisy wedges and then fanned out over the French Channel coast. This was Britain's answer to Hitler's threat of intensified submarine warfare.

Late tonight more bombers winged over German-held invasion ports and continued their blasting of industrial targets in the Rhineland.

The Air Ministry said that German shipping was attacked and that three German fighter planes were destroyed and several damaged. The loss of one British plane was acknowledged.

(In Berlin the official DNB news agency said, according to the United Press, that three Spitfire fighters were shot down in air battles when RAF bombers and fighters yesterday afternoon "attempted to approach the French coast but were engaged by German fighters over the Channel." One British fighter crashed in flames on French soil, another into the Channel and a third near Dover, it was asserted.)

Dogfight in the Air.

In an offensive sweep between Dunkirk and Calais, it was added, a British Spitfire squadron engaged a formation of German Messerschmitt fighter-bombers over Dunkirk and "got them absolutely

cold," as a returning pilot put it. "The enemy dispersed immediately they saw our aircraft and general dogfights broke out at various heights."

It was the thrust at Brest—the westernmost French Atlantic port in German control—which appeared, however, to be of the greatest strategic importance.

Use Most Powerful Bombs.

The German cruiser, identified as of the Hipper class, appeared

to have been the raider acknowledged by the British to have knocked out five British commerce ships in a convoy of 19 off the Azores Feb. 12.

The Air Ministry did not specifically claim hits, but suggested as much in its communique:

"Despite very heavy anti-aircraft fire, the attack was pressed home and the target straddled in all directions by many sticks of heavy bombs."

Ministry said that an enemy cruiser of the Hipper class was known to be lying.

At least sixty planes were counted and ground observers said that there probably were many more above the clouds, indicating a large-scale attack.

Later the Air Ministry announced that the British planes had attacked shipping and shot down two German fighters, with the loss of one of their own.

[Berlin said that at least three British Spitfires were shot down.]

The R. A. F. squadrons kept in perfect formation until they were well out at sea, when they spread fanwise. Many swept over the Strait of Dover through Calais and Boulogne.

Powerful Bombs Dropped.

In last night's raid on Brest, the Air Ministry announced, the heaviest bombs loosed were among the most powerful ever used for a target of this kind.

This blow in the British counter-offensive designed to smash Adolf Hitler's threatened sea warfare and invasion was said to have straddled the berth of a German surface raider, which may have been the craft that tore into a British convoy off the Azores on February 12. The fact that a German cruiser was said to be lying at Brest for several days and reports of convoy survivors that a raider of the 10,000-ton Hipper class had carried out the convoy attack lent weight to the belief that it was the same ship.

"Despite a very heavy anti-aircraft fire," the communique said, "the attack was pressed home and the target straddled in all directions by many sticks of heavy bombs. From this operation none of our aircraft is missing."

Follows Hitler Speech.

The raid was the second on Brest in as many nights, and the British said it was patterned after the Nazi assaults on Coventry and Swansea—a concentrated raid on a single selected point.

It was the forty-first attack since the port was taken over by the Germans last summer, and it followed by only a few hours the speech in which Hitler had

announced his plan to step up undersea attacks on British shipping in March and April. Because of its strategic location as France's western-most Atlantic

port, Brest is an important advance base for German submarines, as well as a potential invasion port.

On the British side of the channel, the Government announced that several persons have been killed and buildings damaged in scattered raids on an East Anglian town overnight. London had an alarm early in the night, but no planes were sighted or heard here.

Meanwhile today the German long-range guns on the French coast opened up on the Dover area, firing a small number of shells reported to have caused neither casualties nor noteworthy damage. The Strait was misty and the sea calm.

Nazis Admit Bombing.

Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Scattered British warplanes dropped several bombs at two places in the German-occupied French port of Brest last night, injuring four persons and slightly damaging a shack, DNB, the German news agency, said today. One of the raiders was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Airports at Mildenhall, Wattis and Honington and several other fields in southeast England were listed among targets bombed by individual German planes last night. Hangars and shelters were reported fired at Mildenhall in three separate attacks and several fires were started by Nazi raiders among docks at Harwich, the Germans said, and objectives in London and several other English east coast cities also were attacked. Two barrage balloons were reported shot down.

British to Bomb German Cities

Sinclair Regrets Cruelty, but Says R. A. F. Must Copy 'Men of Grosser Blood.'

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told a luncheon gathering of the English-speaking Union today that many wrecks along enemy coasts and many half-submerged masts testify to the success of the R. A. F. in laying mines from the air.

Emphasizing the intention of the R. A. F. to bomb Germans in Germany, he said that "we grudge every bomb" dropped on French, Belgian, Dutch or Norwegian soil.

In speaking of British attacks, he quoted from a letter which he said had been written by a person living a mile from a German airdrome to a member of the Free French forces.

"You can congratulate your English colleagues," Sir Archibald said the letter read. "I observed the precision of their bombing. They destroyed fourteen airplanes on the ground. The Germans carried away the wrecks of these planes and I was able to count them."

1,000 Italian Planes Destroyed.

British, Australian and South African airmen operating in Greece and Africa have destroyed more than 1,000 Italian planes, he said.

Noting that the R. A. F. has to fly three times as far to Berlin as the Germans have to cover to get to London, Sir Archibald said that, despite winter storms, the British have battered Hamm eighty-two times, Hamburg sixty-two, Cologne fifty-five, Mannheim thirty-five and Berlin thirty-five.

Describing repeated attacks on Malta, Sir Archibald said that the spirit of the people there was "unquenched" and that British fighters, although severely tested, had driven back and vanquished German and Italian aces alike.

"On three grueling days in January, when a mass German attack was launched on the

island, ninety German dive bombers were destroyed," he said.

British Hate Cruelty.

Speaking of the destruction of Italian planes in Africa and Greece, he said:

"That is more than 1,000 Italian aircraft apart from the Germans. Leaving out of the account their monthly output, that was half the first line strength with which the Italian Air Force entered the war."

Britain, he said, is "inflexibly resolved to destroy Hitler and Mussolini and all their wicked works."

"We shall see during the next twelve months whether the same bombs which destroy German factories and communications will not also shatter the faith of the German people in Adolf Hitler," he continued.

"We hate the cruelty of these bombardments. We never wanted war, with its horror and destruction, but the Nazis brought it on the world. They spared no horror to Coventry or Birmingham or London and we must be a copy to men of grosser blood and teach them how to war."

The quotation was from Shakespeare's "Henry V."

British Dilemma

By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Feb. 25—Britain is weighing

the problem of whether to throw an expeditionary force into the Balkans, or to march on Tripoli and concentrate on the Mediterranean campaign.

A decision probably will be taken on information being assembled by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, commander of the imperial general staff, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, head of the Middle East command.

Three Points Given

Eden recently was sent to the Middle East to discuss the alternative plans with General Wavell and to stiffen the Turks and Greeks in resisting German pressure. He and Dill arrived today in Turkey.

Supporters of the Balkan plan" say it would:

1. Unify anti-German feeling in southeastern Europe and result in Turkey's entrance into the war.
2. Form a front which would safeguard the Suez Canal.
3. Divert large German forces from western Europe to the east to face a much smaller British expedition.

Public Cautioned

Backers concede, however, that it would require the diversion of at least six British divisions at the start—probably more than could be spared from North Africa.

Pending a decision, British sources in London cautioned the public against "optimism" concerning the situation in Bulgaria, where German infiltration was reported threatening Greece's back door.

The position of Greece was considered puzzling, since the belief is widely held in informed quarters that the Athens Government has refused a British offer of further material assistance.

Refused By Metaxas

(The paragraphs following made up a dispatch on the Greek position which was stopped by the London censor February 19. Resubmitted, this dispatch was passed today. It is believed to describe a situation between Britain and Greece that still exists.)

A British offer of increased aid was said to have been made before the death on January 29 of Gen. John Metaxas, the Greek Premier. He refused to consider further assistance which, it was understood, he believed would open Greece to the danger of

Turned Down Again

When the British became convinced that there was extensive German military infiltration into Bulgaria and large troop concentrations in the Balkans, it is said, the British offer was repeated, and even expanded.

It is reported that the offer has been refused for a second time.

Speculation on the cause for Greece's refusal centers around whether the Greeks intend to fight if the Germans now poised in Rumania on the Bulgarian frontier move through that country and open an offensive toward Salonika.

BRITAIN STUDIES STRATEGY

Eden's Aim Reported to Be to Test Balkan Will to Resist

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Defend the Balkans with British troops or march on Tripoli and mop up the Italians in Africa—that is the decision the British Government will make in a few days. The government probably will act when it has received the recommendations of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and General Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial Staff, now on tour in Turkey and the Near East.

Mr. Eden, it is reported, went primarily to deliver and discuss with General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the Near East commander, a "Balkan plan" and to stiffen the Turks and Greeks in their resistance to German manoeuvres. The attitude of the Greeks is believed by informed quarters here to be worrying the British because, it is reported, the Greeks twice have rejected a proffer of greater British assistance.

[This report of Greek rejection of increased aid originally was filed Feb. 19, but was not passed by the censor until today. It was believed the same situation still exists. Transmission of the source of the report was not permitted.]

Informed quarters suggested that, if Greece was determined to resist both Italy and Germany, it was a mystery why she has rejected more help. Premier John Metaxas was said to have turned down the original offer before his death Jan. 29, on the ground that British reinforcements would invite German intervention.

British Offer Expanded

However, when the British Government became satisfied that Ger-

man infiltration into Bulgaria for a possible backdoor attack on Greece was making rapid progress and that a considerable German military force was being built up in Rumania, the offer was repeated and expanded. It was reported the Greeks again declined.

It was suggested here that Greece's final attitude might be determined largely by Turkey, which has just signed a treaty of friendship with Bulgaria.

Some British strategists say Britain could defend Salonika, key to Greece from the east, with a relatively small force because of the vulnerability of German lines of communications to British bombing.

On the other hand, an advance on Tripoli might have important repercussions in Italy and prove advantageous in French North Africa.

Supporters of the "Balkan plan" say it would generate and consolidate anti-German feeling in Southeastern Europe; enlist Turkey in the war on Britain's side; safeguard the Suez Canal and the oil fields of Iraq, and divert large German forces from Western Europe to face a much smaller British expedition in the East. Supporters of the plan concede that it would require the diversion of at least six British divisions for the initial fighting—a force that would be hard to spare from North Africa, and that it would force the navy to forfeit its present advantage of surprise and to concentrate, instead, on guarding sea-borne communications to the new front against submarines and dive bombers.

Overland communications would be impossible from Palestine and Egypt unless French Syria came into the war.

Turks Need War Supplies

The Turkish Army, while reputed to have fine fighting qualities, is said to be short of modern equipment, which Britain probably would have to supply from her own stocks.

One great advantage of the opposite plan—a dashing advance on Tripoli—if successful would put General Wavell's Army, with its "Free French" contingents, in touch with the frontier of General Maxime Weygand in French North Africa. Some British strategists say the effect of such contact might outweigh all other considerations at a time when the British are hoping that General Weygand eventually will turn against the Vichy Government.

The British Armies and Air Force also would advance close to Italy and Sicily and obtain a good jumping-off place should an invasion of the Italian mainland ever be decided upon.

But an attack on Tripoli could only be made after an advance of 400 miles from the present forward positions, 200 miles of it through desert sand and heat. The attack

columns also would be more vulnerable to German bombers than at any time since the start of the African campaign.

Backers of the Balkan plan estimate the Germans have twenty-four divisions in Rumania, but they say the single track railroads and narrow winding highways through Bulgaria would be easy to disrupt by air attack. Not more than twenty-four German divisions could be maintained in the Balkans north of an east-west line drawn through Belgrade and Southern Rumania, they say.

Sixteen divisions are believed in these quarters to be the maximum the Germans could employ between that line and another line further south through Nish, in Southern Yugoslavia, and Northern Bulgaria. Below that line eight German divisions would be the limit, it is estimated.

At any rate, authoritative sources expect that ice packs up the Danube, which might threaten to crush German pontoon bridges, will prevent the Germans from acting immediately.

SAY BLOCKADE IS UNWEAKENED

British Add Plight of Nazis Is Becoming Worse.

DREW MIDDLETON

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The British blockade of Germany is fully as effective now as it was before the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries last spring, economic experts declared today. Supplies of the occupied nations have been exhausted, these informants said, and Germany is "already feeling a pinch in oil, cotton, copper, rubber and nickel, despite a major leak through Japan."

An increasing amount of products of small bulk, but high value, these spokesmen said, is passing through Japan from South America and the United States, across the Yellow Sea to Port Arthur and Darien, and thence by rail through Manchoukuo to the junction with the trans-Siberian railway at Chita. The leak has been swelled, they declared, by exports of American manufactures from the Philippines to Japan.

Escape U. S. Embargo.

"These for various reasons, do

not come under the United States licensing restrictions," the economists said, and added that the powerful Japanese Mitsui and Mitsubishi shipping companies handle the bulk of this trade for German agents.

Germany's economic position was described as steadily worsening. "Masses of industrial materials were sent into Germany from conquered countries last summer when the High Command believed the war was nearly over," one expert said. "Now Germany is faced with the problem: Shall the materials be returned to the countries and the people put to work, or shall it be sent to Poland or some relatively safe area for use in new factories?" Either course would be helpful to Great Britain, he indicated.

May Spur Offensive.

The movement of the materials would involve an immense transport problem at a time when transport is needed for the military. If they are sent into Poland, the expert said, whole towns in heavily industrialized north France and Belgium would be left idle.

Germany, it was indicated, is at present relying almost wholly upon Rumanian oil and gasoline and synthetic substitutes. The experts said, however, that they did not believe that any shortage of oil would halt German plans for offensive against the British Isles this spring.

"Indeed, that shortage will probably spur them on," said one. "They will feel the pinch in the fall much harder than now, and we know they are feeling it already."

Surprisingly, coal was named as one commodity in which Germany is short. The Germans formerly imported Belgian, British and French coal by cheap water routes. "These shipments are, of course, cut off, and the Germans have rationed coal heavily to save rail and road transport," an expert asserted. "Even German-mined coal has been rationed."

RUBBER EXPORT QUOTA FIXED BY COMMITTEE

United States Has Ordered 180,000 Tons for This Year

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee today fixed the rubber export quota for the three months ending June 30 at 100 per cent of basic quotas to meet "special requirements" of the United States.

[This was unchanged from the first quarter. The committee is composed of representatives of major producing nations who regulate shipments chiefly to stabilize prices. The basic quota is an arbitrarily chosen figure.]

The action was generally expected. The United States has ordered 180,000 tons this year and the quota would enable producers to fulfill the American contract and also build up United Kingdom reserves. The United States bought 150,000 tons in 1940.

Rubber interests said the present quota should result in production of an amount far in excess of current consumption. Financial circles pointed out the United States is building up large reserves of rubber, and, in view of the Far Eastern situation, it was believed essential shipments to the United States and Britain would be kept at a high level.

BRITAIN CURBS MEALS

Imposes One-course Limit on Restaurants.

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A food order issued today makes it illegal to obtain at a meal more than one course of fish, meat, poultry, game, eggs or cheese. The order becomes effective on March 10 and applies to all restaurants and catering establishments. It prohibits the serving of both poultry and meat, or poultry and bacon, but permits one egg and bacon at a meal.

The restaurant proprietor and the customer are liable to imprisonment and fines for violation of the new order. Restaurants up to now supposedly cooperated with the Food Ministry by limiting meals.

\$800 War Insurance For British Householders

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today an amendment to the Government's war damage bill by which every British householder will receive free compensation up to £200 (about \$800) for loss of household goods due to the war.

The householder's wife will receive an additional £100 compensation and each child £25. Above the £200 limit, voluntary household goods insurance will be available to cover loss of jewelry, antiques and other valuables.

Captain of Illustrious Made a Rear Admiral

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Capt. D. W. Boyd, commander of the aircraft carrier Illustrious, damaged in a German dive-bombing attack in the Mediterranean last month, was today promoted to Rear Admiral.

Planes from the Illustrious were credited with damaging three Italian battleships in an attack on November 13 last on the Italian base at Taranto.

Love but No Kisses From British Sailors

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—British sailors may no longer sign letters to their girl friends with the traditional "Love and X X X."

Regulations ban the crosses on the ground that they may be employed by spies for code messages.

30.24-7725

Tommy Atkins to Try For \$100 Essay Prize

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Those fighting men of the British army who can take time off from their martial chores have been invited to sharpen pencils and create essays in competition for a \$100 prize. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has given the army essay contest his blessing and he may select the winner.

Five subjects, set by Major-Gen. J. H. Beith, better known as Ian Hay, the novelist, were:

1. Are Americans Our Cousins?

2. Liberty of Speech.

3. Britain's Larder.

4. The Effect of the Internal Combustion Engine on Mankind.

5. Is There a Weaker Sex?

Preliminary judges will be a panel of writers and critics. The essayists, officers are barred—have two months to submit their 1,000 to 3,000-word entries.

'Robbery' Of Refugees Charged By Wedgwood

Labor Member Of Parliament Says
Soldiers On Ship Dunera Got
Watches, Wedding Rings

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Col. Josiah Wedgwood, fiery Laborite member of Parliament, charged today that soldiers aboard the refugee ship Dunera "robbed" refugees of their watches and wedding rings on a voyage from Britain to Australia.

Wedgwood, speaking in the House of Commons, said the vessel was fit to carry only half of the 2,400 refugees who were "battered down and only allowed on certain occasions on deck."

Richard Law, financial secretary to the War Office, replied that the matter still was under judgment.

LONDON, FEB. 26—(WEDNESDAY)—(AP)—A GERMAN BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN IN

EAST ANGLIA LAST NIGHT AS THE NAZIS MADE SCATTERED LIGHT RAIDS ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND. THE CREW WAS CAPTURED, ONE REQUIRING HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

MOST OF THE RAIDING WAS DIRECTED AGAINST EAST ANGLIA, BUT PLANES ALSO WERE REPORTED OVER THE NORTHEAST AND NORTH MIDLANDS AND AN EAST MIDLANDS TOWN. IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND ONE BOMB DEMOLISHED A HOUSE AND CAUSED CASUALTIES.

LONDON ITSELF WAS WITHOUT AN ALARM UP TO AN EARLY HOUR TODAY.

WE804PES

XXX HOUR TODAY.

A SINGLE RAIDING PLANE DROPPED INCENDIARY AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, STARTING FIRES WHICH WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

ANOTHER BOMBER USED THE SAME TACTICS ON A TOWN OF EASTERN ENGLAND, CAUSING TWO CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE TO AN OUTLYING FARMHOUSE.

AN EAST ANGLIAN TOWN WAS ATTACKED AND ONE PERSON KILLED, BUT MOST OF THE BOMBS THERE FELL IN WATER AND OPEN SPACES, IT WAS SAID.

WE833PES

30.24-7725

Eden and Dill Reach Turkey To Meet Leaders at Ankara

Chief of Staff With British Minister as
London Weighs Opening Balkan Front
or Pressing Drive on Tripoli.

Istanbul, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived by plane at Adana, in southern Turkey, late today and will reach Ankara tomorrow to open talks with Turkish officials.

They were met by the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who had gone to Adana by special train, and by representatives of the Turkish Foreign Office. The British party left by train for Ankara, where they are due tomorrow.

Mr. Eden and Sir John came from Egypt, where they have been conferring with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief for the Middle East, and other leaders on the next phase of the war in the Mediterranean area.

Meanwhile the Turkish press discussed British-Turkish relations in the light of Germany's advance in southeastern Europe and the recent declaration by Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sucru Saracoglu.

The newspaper Ikdam said that Mr. Saracoglu's latest statement showed that those who "thought

Turco-British friendship was cooling were greatly mistaken."

EDEN IS IN TURKEY; HAILED BY CROWDS

British Minister at Head of
Military Delegation to Dis-
cuss Mutual Aid at Ankara

By The Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 25—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden took a special train for Ankara tonight after reaching Turkey by plane from Egypt for talks that may have an important effect on the Balkan crisis.

The fact that Mr. Eden was accompanied by General Sir John Dill, Chief of Britain's Imperial General Staff, indicated that military as well as political matters would be discussed at the capital. They landed at Adana, Turkey, this evening.

The visit was considered by most foreign observers as convincing proof of the solidarity of the British-Turkish alliance. A number of Turkish officials and a detachment of troops will greet the special train when it reaches Ankara tomorrow.

Flight Kept Secret

Until today British and Turkish officials had done their best to keep secret the flight of Mr. Eden and General Dill, which was over territory within the range of enemy planes. Now, however, a number of social functions have been planned for them in addition to important conferences.

The question of the British-Turkish position if Germany attacks Greece is likely to be the big item on the agenda of the conversations. Turkey also may be told British plans concerning a peace settlement if Britain is victorious. Italy now holds much territory that was Turkey's before the World War.

Official quarters expressed deep pleasure over the Britons' visit and the people were excited. Mr. Eden,

known as a student of the Near East, is popular in Turkey. One newspaper recently praised him as "that brilliant man who read Persian poetry at the age of 17—something we Turks cannot even do."

During his stay Mr. Eden will lay a wreath on the temporary tomb of the late President of Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, at Ankara, and he will be a dinner guest of Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu. His train is due at Ankara tomorrow morning.

The distinguished visitors were greeted by Britain's Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and representatives of the Turkish Foreign Office. Mr.

Eden pleased the crowd at the railroad station when, in reviewing a military guard of honor, he addressed its members in Turkish: "Fellow soldiers..."

Discussing British-Turkish relations in the light of Germany's advance in the Balkans and Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu's week-end declaration that Turkey would be "unable to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone," the newspaper Ikdam declared that those who "thought Turkish-British friendship was cooling were greatly mistaken."

The newspaper declared that "if it is necessary that Turkey help Greece we can do so without regard to Bulgaria, because we have a common frontier with Greece."

In a review of Soviet Russia's attitude toward the new Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression accord, the newspaper Cumhuriyet said it had no doubt that Moscow gave "friendly suggestions to both sides," since the Balkans "are the natural safety zone of Russia." "Russia understands that if there is an actual attack on our boundaries we shall have to fight," it said.

Other arrivals in Turkey were the Egyptian Minister to Rumania and his staff, en route home from Bucharest. (This apparently means that Egypt is following Britain's lead in breaking off diplomatic relations with Nazi-occupied Rumania.)

Nazis Say They're Satisfied.

Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Germany and England are apparently agreed on at least one point; they are both satisfied with the Turkish Foreign Minister's exposition of his country's policy, authorized spokesmen indicated today. The Turkish official, Sukru Saracoglu, declared on Sunday that Turkey would be

unable to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

Reminded that the British also had expressed satisfaction with Mr. Saracoglu's address, the German spokesman said: "We have no grounds to be dissatisfied. So we arrive at the paradox—both we and England are satisfied." From the German viewpoint, he continued, two phases of the Turkish Minister's address stood out: First, that Turkey was not indifferent to foreign activity in her living space, and second, that attacks on Turkish sovereignty and integrity would be met with armed force.

Concerning the first point the spokesman said: "No one asked them to be indifferent." He declined to elaborate on the second point, however, explaining that "we do not wish to feed" agitation in a certain section of the Turkish press.

At the same time the spokesman indicated that there had been no change in Germany's attitude toward Greece, adding "the fact that Mussolini spoke of military co-operation" does not mean that mixed troops (Germans and Italians) will be found in every trench.

WELLES AND ENVOY OF TURKEY CONFER

U. S. Is Told Ankara Will Honor Obligations.

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Describing the situation in the Balkans as critical, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador, said at the State Department today that Turkey would remain faithful to her obligations to Great Britain and Greece. The Ambassador conferred briefly with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, and said afterward that they had exchanged general information.

He told newspaper men that Turkey's position had been made clear by the Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, and that the country's general policy was unchanged by the new Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact. As to what Turkey would do if German troops used Bulgaria as

the base for an attack on Greece, the Ambassador would not say. He said he could not go beyond the Foreign Minister's statement that Turkey could not "remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

U. S. Reassured Turkey Will Stand By Alliance

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Turkey reassured the United States today that her ties to Great Britain and Greece were unweakened by her new non-aggression pact with Bulgaria or threatening German moves in the Balkans.

Some uncertainty still existed in diplomatic quarters, however, as to whether Turkey would fight only if attacked or would lend active support to the British and Greeks if German

troops used Bulgaria as the base for an attack on Greece.

The assurances on Turkey's position were given at a conference of Turkish Ambassador Mehmet Munir Ertegun with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.

First Call In Months

It was the Ambassador's first call on a high State Department official in several months and apparently was occasioned by the increasing concern over Turkey's intentions in the threatening Balkan situation.

After the conference, Ambassador Ertegun said the Balkan situation was critical and that Turkey would "faithfully observe" her obligations to Britain and Greece. He asserted his country's general policy was unchanged by the new pact with Bulgaria.

The non-aggression pact with Bulgaria, the Ambassador said, meant that Turkey and her neighbor had no aggressive intentions against each other but was not intended to give Germany a "green signal" to march through Bulgaria for an attack on Greece.

Belgrade Envoy Recalled

Belgrade, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Reliable German sources said tonight that German Minister von Herren had been summoned unexpectedly to Salzburg, Germany, to confer with Foreign

Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Sofia Phones Cut Off
New York, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A Hungarian broadcast heard tonight by NBC said telephone facilities in Sofia, Bulgaria, had been shut down for the time being. No explanation was given.

GERMANS RAISE BRITISH LOSSES TO 250,000 TONS

Figures Cited by Hitler Are Increased 35,000 by High Command.

TOTAL COVERS ONLY NAVY

Sinkings by Planes Claimed Also—Two Transports Reported Hit in Mediterranean.

Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A smashing German sea offensive, in which more than 250,000 tons of shipping have been sunk by naval forces alone in the last few days, was reported today by the High Command.

Telling of convoys scattered in the Atlantic and of blows overseas, the communique gave this tally for Germany's surface and undersea raiders:

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons—including a protecting auxiliary cruiser—sunk by submarines in numerous stiff attacks on a strongly protected convoy.

Eighty-three thousand tons, including a large tanker, sunk by other submarines simultaneously operating successfully in the Atlantic, some of them from convoys.

Twenty-five thousand tons sunk by surface warships.

Twenty thousand tons by one warship operating overseas.

Air Blows Also Struck.

Thus, the High Command said, apart from air blows struck against Britain's vital ocean supply lines, "the navy diminished

enemy merchant shipping space by more than 250,000 tons in the last few days."

Its figure raised the 215,000-ton total cited by Adolf Hitler yesterday when he proclaimed that "our struggle at sea only now can begin" and predicted that Nazi naval power would reach full effectiveness in the next two months.

Authorized Germans, replying to British denials of Hitler's statement, declared that, at the proper time, the names and tonnages of the individual ships would be disclosed.

[A naval spokesman in London declared that "nothing extraordinary" has happened recently. In its latest tabulation, the British Admiralty reported 37,636 tons of shipping sunk in the week ended February 16. This figure, for twelve sunken British and Allied merchantmen, was slightly below the January average of 37,916 tons.]

Transport Set Ablaze.

In the more than 200,000 tons credited to submarines alone, authorized Germans said were several large ocean ships in a convoy "co-operatively attacked by U-boats."

"Lieut.-Commander Lehmann-Willenbrock participated outstandingly in the great success of our submarines, with a total of 55,800 tons," the communique noted. "Lieut.-Commander Lehmann-Willenbrock thus, within a short time, has destroyed 125,580 tons of enemy merchant shipping space."

German warplanes in the Mediterranean area, the communique also said, "sank a 4,000-ton steamship and struck a transport so heavily that it stopped ablaze."

DNB, the official German news agency, said that both were troop transports and that the one reported burning was a 15,000-ton vessel. The attack was made off the North African coast on Sunday night, DNB said, but the results just were reported to authorities here.

Rome Reports Attack.

Rome, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today announced that German bombers attacked a British convoy in the Mediterranean, sinking a ship of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons and hitting a 15,000-ton transport loaded with troops.

Admit Loss of 12 Ships.

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Twelve British and Allied merchant ships totaling 37,636 tons were sunk during the week ended February 16, as compared with 29,806 tons the previous week, the Admiralty reported today and added that German claims for the week in review totaled 185,000 tons of merchant shipping sunk. The statement said in part:

"The losses include five vessels, four British and one Allied, totaling 23,986 tons, known to have been sunk by the raider which attacked a convoy off the Azores on February 12. Following its usual practice of making announcements and claims before there had been any opportunity to check the facts, the German High Command announced on February 14 that in this attack a German raider had sunk fourteen ships totaling 82,000 tons. The facts are that of nineteen ships in the convoy, ten are known to be safe and four others (three British and one Allied) totaling 19,698 tons are not yet overdue." A naval spokesman also asserted

today that there was no truth in Adolf Hitler's assertion of yesterday that 215,000 tons of shipping had been sunk by the German Navy in the previous two days. Nothing extraordinary has happened recently, the spokesman said.

Shipping losses are announced one week after they occur, it was explained, for reasons of secrecy and to permit of confirmation.

Official spokesmen, who frankly admit that Great Britain's ability to combat the oncoming German spring sea offensive may decide the future course of the war, asserted that the increase of losses during the week ending February 16 over the previous week was not alarming, adding that such fluctuations were to be expected. They pointed out that the week's losses, including the ships lost in the raided convoy, were still slightly under the January weekly average of 37,916 tons, and below the average for the whole war of 62,536 tons.

A spokesman said that Great Britain was still holding her own in sea shipping, but admitted that with the coming of spring weather a sharp intensification of undersea and air attacks on the British overseas supply routes from America was expected.

NAZI CLAIMS INCREASE

250,000 Tons of Shipping Sunk in 'Past Few Days,' Says Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The sinking of more than 250,000 tons of shipping in "the past few days" by German sea raiders attacking convoys was announced by the High Command today. Of this figure, more than 200,000 tons were said to have been destroyed by submarines in "cooperative" attacks. It did not include other ships listed as sunk or damaged by air attacks, the High Command said.

Germans, mindful of the sea

operations and Adolf Hitler's declaration that March and April would see German naval power at full sweep, drew a parallel between the situation today and that a year ago.

"A year ago they were saying that the Maginot line was impregnable," one German military expert commented. "And today they say that the British Isle, armed with every conceivable kind of weapon, is impregnable."

While the landing of German troops in England frequently has been discussed, Herr Hitler never has been openly committed to that specific policy. In his Munich speech yesterday he did not mention a land invasion. In a previous speech he merely told the British that the Germans were "coming."

Recapitulating the recent naval blows, the High Command divided them into attacks by warships and submarines. Surface vessels, it said, sank 25,000 tons, and "one warship operating overseas" sank 20,000 tons.

The communique said German warplanes in the Mediterranean sank a 4,000-ton steamer and "struck a transport so heavily that it stopped ablaze." D. N. B., the official news agency, said the air attack occurred Sunday night off the coast of North Africa, and described both ships as transports, one of them of 15,000 tons.

In numerous "stiff attacks" on a guarded convoy, it said, submarines sank 125,000 tons, including a "protecting auxiliary cruiser," while other submarines "simultaneously operating successfully in the Atlantic" sank another 83,000 tons. Some of these, the communique added, also were from convoys and included one large tanker. There was no report of German losses.

Replying to British denial of Herr Hitler's statement on ship sinkings, authorized Germans declared that "at the proper time" the names and tonnage of the individual ships would be disclosed. These sources said the British customarily "wait until weeks afterward, when the grass has grown over the matter, and then admit sinkings piece by piece."

German Troops, On Leave From Norway, Called

Berlin Says Vacations May
Be Canceled to Prepare
for Big Spring Offensive

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP).—German soldiers stationed in Norway who are vacationing in Germany were notified today to advise the nearest military headquarters as to the date they were due back at their posts. Informed sources explained that there was a possibility of terminating the vacations in connection with Germany's spring offensive.

How the Norwegian garrisons fit into that picture, except as defenders of the occupied area against a counter-attack, remained open to question.

Discounts U.S. Ship Production

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (AP).—The authoritative commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland" declared today that German naval forces had sunk in two days more shipping tonnage than the United States had produced in 1939, described as the best year since 1921. That production, the commentary said, was twenty-two ships aggregating 220,000 tons. The implication was that whatever the United States did in aiding Great Britain in ship production it would not be decisive.

HITLER MAY ASK MORE MESSAGES

Result of Free Radio Stunt
Studied in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Americans who failed to take advantage of the German Propaganda Ministry's offer last week to accept collect messages for radio request numbers may have another opportunity. It is not impossible, authorized spokesmen said today, that the stunt may be tried again. They said that about 5,600 telegrams received

up to midnight last Saturday were being studied with a view to filling the requests already sent.

The result of the experiment was taken as a cross-section view of American public opinion. Germans said that only about 15 per cent of the telegrams were frivolous. The messages, they said, included requests for information on the Hitler Youths, the gold standard, Max Schmeling and the possibilities of a German invasion of the United States through South America. Most were described as earnest.

Asked for an example of the other extreme, the informant cited a request that the German radio play, "I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You..."

GREEKS PLEDGE WAR UNTIL FOE QUITS ALBANIA

Formal Athens Statement
Is First Clew to Views
on Nazi Threat.

REPLIES TO DUCE'S SPEECH

Says 20,000 Italians Have Been
Captured and Great Number
Slain in Four Months.

Athens, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Greece is determined to carry on the fight against Mussolini's legions "until the Italians are out of Albania," a Government spokesman declared today.

[This formalizing of the Greek battle cry "Drive the Italians into the Sea" was the first hint from Athens on her possible attitude toward reported Nazi pressure, warning Greece to come to a quick truce with Italy or risk a German onslaught.]

The statement came as a detailed reply to Premier Musso-

30.24-7727

BERLIN, FEB. 26-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-A NUMBER OF BRITISH BOMBERS DROPPED EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS AT RANDOM IN WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, DNB (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) DECLARED TODAY. IT SAID ONE PLANE, PUSHING THROUGH LOW-HANGING CLOUDS, WAS SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS, AND THAT FIRES STARTED BY THE BOMBERS WERE EXTINGUISHED QUICKLY.

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lini's speech in Rome on Sunday representing the Greek losses as heavy and the Italian as "a few thousand, mostly wounded." The spokesmen said that 20,000 Italians had been captured in nearly four months of fighting in the course of the Italian invasion of Greece and the subsequent Greek counter-drive into Albania.

Calls Greek Losses Small.

"Of the 20,000 prisoners," he added, "only twenty-eight officers and 497 men are under treatment in our hospitals either for wounds or illness. Our losses have not been serious, but rather slight if one takes into consideration the way we've been forced to fight on these mountains. On the other hand, the Italians sustained terrific losses during their counter attacks. The battlefield each time was littered with Italian dead and wounded."

He said that despite the fact that "the Italians had prepared this attack for a long time, when Greece was a neutral country anxious to avoid being involved in war," and despite "the unequal situation between Greece and Italy," the Greeks have wrecked the Italians' plans to assume and maintain the initiative.

"Mussolini gives as the reason for his aggression against Greece that this country alone did not renounce the British guaranty," the spokesman declared. "Mussolini also said that the Greeks were inspired by a spirit of hatred for the Italians. We do not hate. What we do is defend ourselves, and we will not cease fighting until the Italians are out of Albania. We wish to remain free."

Italian Unit Trapped.

Dispatches from the South Albanian front meanwhile said that scattered machine-gun posts of

Italian troops along the Drinos River apparently could not hope for re-enforcement because of rockslides which blocked the road behind them.

Greeks said that death or capture of these men—mostly groups of less than 100—seemed certain. The Drinos flows north and joins the Viosa at Tepeleni.

Arms of the Greek advance which have moved past Tepeleni in both sides were reported progressing slowly northward, handicapped by a snowstorm. The Greek High Command said that activity yesterday was restricted to "patrols and artillery duels."

R. A. F. Attack Reported.

Cairo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—British headquarters announced here today that "in support of Greek Army operations in Albania yesterday, aircraft of the R. A. F. heavily bombed Italian military buildings and motor transport vehicles in the neighborhood of Tepeleni."

Call Weather Prohibitive.

Rome, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Prohibitive weather limited Italian aerial activity on the Albanian battle front yesterday, and ground operations were confined to normal activity, the Italian High Command reported today. Three Italian bombers listed as missing in yesterday's communique returned to base, it was added.

GREEKS LIST BOOTY: REPLY TO MUSSOLINI

Report 105,000 Italian Soldiers
'Put Out of Action'

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (AP).—Informed Greek sources, replying to Premier Mussolini's declaration in Rome Sunday that Fascist losses in Albania were but "a few thousand," asserted that 105,000 Italian soldiers had been "put out of action," including 20,000 taken prisoner. In addition, these sources said, the Italians lost 130 planes and nearly \$7,000,000 worth of war equipment, including 130 guns, 1,500 light mortars, about 700 machine-guns and large quantities of rifles, munitions and other supplies.

Greek fliers dropped more than ten tons of bombs on Italian positions today, a dispatch said, and scored direct hits on tanks, motor transports, storehouses and munition dumps. Greek fliers were said to have machine-gunned Italian troops and anti-aircraft batteries. Three Italian bombers were reported shot down.

Italian soldiers in Albania have received printed letters from Premier Mussolini assuring them that "at the first opportunity I shall be among you," dispatches from the front today quoted Fascist prisoners as saying.

Addis Ababa Airport Bombed

R. A. F. Reports Airdrome Damaged—
British Capture Somali Port of Brava.

Cairo, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Middle East Headquarters of the R. A. F. announced today attacks had been made upon the Italian airdrome at Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Considerable damage was done to the airdrome building, a communicate said.

Meanwhile British forces were reported today to have captured Brava in a sweep up the coast of Italian Somaliland more than half way from Chisimaio to Mogadiscio, the colony's capital and chief port. Brava marked a gain of 160 miles beyond Chisimaio, the beginning of the seaboard highway, and put the British within 150 miles of Mogadiscio. A communique issued at Nairobi, in Kenya colony, gave no details of the British push except that Brava was taken yesterday by West African troops.

[These may have been troops from the Gold Coast or from Nigeria who have previously been reported fighting with the British armies in East Africa. Whether British forces which seized Chisimaio had spanned the whole distance up to Brava was not clear. The forces occupying Brava may have been landed from ships in the Indian Ocean, as others have been in that area, or may have cut across from inland. The Juba River, the strongest natural Italian defense line in Somaliland, has been breached by the British at several places, giving

them access to a network of roads.]

In Eritrea, the Cairo report said, British forces moving on Cheren, mountain key to Asmara, that Italian colony's capital, are continuing their advance south of Cubcub and have taken 400 prisoners and three guns. The communique still was silent on Libya, saying of all other fronts: "No change in the situation."

In Ethiopia, the Nairobi communique announced, a company of Ethiopian irregulars has taken British and Italian Moyale, an area extending over both sides of the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier; and that "by the capture of Moyale, which was lost to us in July last year, the last Italian troops have also been evicted from British territory."

Moyale Captured.

"Operations forward of the Juba River continue to develop successfully," a communique of the British Middle East Command here reported. Some Italians "stranded in the bush" in the Gelib sector, where the British forces made one of their crossings of the Juba, were said in Nairobi to have been rounded up yesterday.

Admit British Gains.

Rome, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command acknowl-

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edged that the British forces driving into Italian Somaliland had succeeded in crossing the Juba River in some sectors after bitter fighting.

[The British announced several days ago that they had crossed the Juba at several points.]

In North Africa, the daily war bulletin said, "enemy pressure continues" on the Libyan desert oases of Giarabub, some 200 miles inland from the Mediterranean sea coast. Elsewhere in North Africa, the Italians reported only "the usual activity of our advance columns."

The High Command acknowledged that British planes had raided the Italian base of Tripoli in western Libya, causing some casualties, but damage was described as not great.

British Troops Sweep Up Coast Of Somaliland

Occupy Brava, Italian Zone Port on Indian Ocean, in Advance of 160 Miles

CAIRO, Feb. 25 (AP).—Occupation of the Indian Ocean port of Brava was announced today by British Empire forces in a lightning drive up the coast of Italian Somaliland, which has placed them within 110 miles of Mogadiscio, the capital. This advance, credited by a Nairobi communique to West African fighters, represented a gain of 160 miles beyond British-occupied Chisimaio.

Matching this sweep, the Middle East command here announced that another British force driving southward through Eritrea was continuing its advance below Cubcub toward Cheren, mountain key to Asmara, capital of that Italian colony. Four hundred additional Fascist prisoners were said to have been captured on this front.

In both Eritrea and Somaliland, the British command said, operations were proceeding satisfactorily, with mopping-up operations under way in the Gelib sector of the Juba River front north of Chisimaio.

The Nairobi communique said a company of Ethiopian irregulars had taken British and Italian Moyale, an area spreading out on both sides of the Kenya-Ethiopian front.

Middle East headquarters of the Royal Air Force announced that considerable damage was inflicted yesterday in a raid on the airdrome

at Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital. South African bombers were reported also to have blasted fuel dumps at Nefasit, Eritrean town east of Asmara, and the road north of the town.

Dorniers Downed at Malta
VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 25 (AP).—Two German Dornier bombers were shot down today during a series of Nazi raids on Britain's mid-Mediterranean naval base. The ships fell in the sea and there were no signs of their crews. A third plane was unofficially reported brought down.

BERLIN, FEB 25-(AP)-DNEB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TONIGHT SQUADRONS OF GERMAN PLANES SCORED TWO HITS ON A BRITISH MUNITIONS SHIP IN THE HARBOR OF TOBRUK, LIBYA, LAST NIGHT AS WELL AS ATTACKING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION AND DOCK FACILITIES.

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ROME, FEB 25-(AP)-THE FASCIST PRESS MADE CLEAR TODAY THAT ONE IMPELLING MOTIVE OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH SUNDAY WAS TO ANSWER THE QUESTION IN ITALIAN MINDS AS TO WHETHER ITALY WAS PROPERLY PREPARED TO ENTER THE WAR.

THE MOST DETAILED COMMENT CAME FROM MARIO APPELIUS, LEADING MILITARY COMMENTATOR, WHO DECLARED IN IL DUCE'S NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO GET FASCISM'S HOUSE IN ORDER FOR THE CONFLICT.

"NO NATION HAS EVER BEEN ENTIRELY READY," APPELIUS SAID IN DEVOTING A CONSIDERABLE PART OF HIS DISCUSSION TO THE QUESTION OF MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

"PREPARATION EXISTS WHEN PREPARATIONS ARE MADE IN TIME TO CONVERT PEACETIME INDUSTRY INTO WAR INDUSTRY," HE ASSERTED.

"WHEN A GENERAL SAYS 'I HAVE EVERYTHING' IT IS TIME TO REMOVE HIM FROM COMMAND IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE HE KNOWS NOT WHAT HE IS SAYING.

"THE FRENCH COLLAPSE FORCED ITALY TO ENTER THE WAR SOONER THAN SHE

INTENDED, TO FIGHT AN OVERSEAS INSTEAD OF A CONTINENTAL WAR."

HE ADMITTED THAT SOME GENERALS MIGHT HAVE ERRED SOMEWHERE, BUT CONCLUDED WITH THE OPTIMISTIC DECLARATION THAT THE AXIS POSSESSES THREE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR VICTORY. THESE HE LISTED AS MORALE EQUAL TO BRITAIN'S, A STRONGER INDUSTRIAL SET-UP AND A BETTER STRATEGIC SITUATION SINCE, HE DECLARED, THE AXIS IS FIGHTING ON THE INSIDE OF THEIR CIRCLE INSTEAD OF AROUND THE RIM AS THE BRITISH ARE FORCED TO DO.

ON THE AFRICAN WARFRONTS, THE HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT STUBBORNLY-RESISTING FASCIST FORCES WERE FALLING BACK BEFORE BRITISH FORCES WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE JUBA RIVER IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

IN ALBANIA, ITALIAN PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BLASTED GREEK REARGUARD POSITIONS YESTERDAY.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACKED A BRITISH CONVOY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SINKING A SHIP OF 3,000 OR 4,000 TONS AND HITTING

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A 15,000 TON TRANSPORT LOADED WITH TROOPS.

IT SAID THAT BRITISH PLANES HAD RAIDED TRIPOLI, IN WESTERN LIBYA, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE.

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Greeks Bid for Control of Air

Making Vast Strides Toward Mastery as War Takes New Turn in Albania.

With Greek Army on the Albanian Front, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—After a winter of careful preparation Greek air fighters, helped by the Royal Air Force, are challenging Premier Mussolini's aerial armada today for control of the skies over Albania. Greek spokesmen reported that three Italian bombers attempting to raid Greece were shot down yesterday into the Ionian Sea, and the Ministry of Home Security said that no raiders were seen over Greece during the day.

Once the Greeks sent one or two planes scurrying down a valley on a bombing raid. But only a week ago forty Greek craft in a single formation bombed the Italian front lines. The Greeks say that the effect of this new bombing is reflected in a field wireless message sent by a poetic Italian captain to his superior

officer and picked up by the Greeks: "This is an inferno, and I am Dante. For the love of God please send planes."

There was scant comfort in the reported reply: "Fight to the death."

With ground forces on every sector struggling under torrential rains the battle for mastery

of the air has become the outstanding feature of the Albanian campaign. Italian bombers no longer roam unmolested for hours at a time over the battle front. They are challenged at every turn by Greek and British fighters and their battles are fought in probably the most spectacular setting known. Death awaits the loser on the jagged mountains below, where forced landings are almost impossible.

Twenty-five Italian fighter-bombers came over the central

sector recently and were maneuvering to drop bombs when eighteen Greek fighters swooped upon them from a tremendous height. In one swift dive, the Italian formation was broken and one of its planes was sent spinning to earth. Black smoke burst from another Italian craft as the bombers hurriedly dumped their bombs and turned homeward.

As the battling planes went out of sight in the clouds, another Italian machine spun downward, and a Greek fighter, its engine missing fire, drifted after it. But the Greek pilot stayed with his

ship and effected an almost miraculous landing on a plowed slope. The Italians are reported to have lost five planes and the Greeks one in that encounter.

In mountains above Berati, whiskered Greek soldiers forgot their achievements and discomfort to tell how a British fighter shot down two Italian pursuit craft and hit another when five Fascist planes attacked the bomber he was escorting.

Rome Says Nothing.

Rome, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today dismissed operations in Albania with a terse "On the Greek front, nothing special to report."

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NEW YORK, FEB. 25-(AP)-- BENITO MUSSOLINI HAS SENT A MESSAGE

TO GENERAL ION ANTONESCU, CHIEF OF STATE OF RUMANIA, CONGRATULATING HIM UPON

HIS FIRM STAND AGAINST THE BRITISH, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED

TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY NBC.

SOME HALF A MILLION NAZI SOLDIERS HAVE STOOD FOR

WEEKS IN RUMANIA.

Mediation Barred by Churchill

Commons Hears Prime Minister Told Tokio War on Nazis Is for Humanity.

London, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill has told Japan that Great Britain rejected any mediation in her war with Germany, the Government announced in the House of Commons through R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"In a recent communication to the Foreign Secretary (Anthony Eden) the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Yosuke Matsuoka), after referring generally to the European war, observed that Japan was fully prepared to act as mediator or to take whatever action was calculated to restore peace and normal conditions, not only in greater East Asia but anywhere in the world,"

Mr. Butler told the House. The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in subsequent public statements—made, he said, after consulting Germany—has indicated that his words were not to be regarded as an offer of mediation in the European war. "In any case the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Prime Minister that in a cause of the kind for which we are fighting—a cause in no way concerned with territory, trade or material gains,

but affecting the whole future of humanity—there can be no question of compromise or parley."

The chamber echoed with cheers as Mr. Butler finished. His statement was a reply to the demand of Rhys Davies, Laborite, for "the precise terms of the offer made by Japan to mediate between the belligerents in the present war and the reply of his Majesty's Government."

Civilian Row Reported.

Saigon, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—It was reported here today without confirmation that British and Japanese civilians had clashed on the Malay Peninsula when the British took steps to regain control of a mine which the Japanese have operated under a concession for several years.

[The Japanese have operated a tin mine in Trengganu, one of the unfederated Malay States on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula to which British troop and aerial reinforcements have been sent recently. The city of Trengganu is about 280 miles north of Singapore.]

It was reported that Japanese mining engineers and British officials engaged in a brief physical encounter, but details were not given.

The French military position in French Indo-China was strengthened meanwhile when the 10,086-ton French ship Bernardin de Saint Pierre arrived late today from Dakar, French West Africa, with an undisclosed number of

French naval, army and air force officers.

There were unconfirmed reports that the ship's cargo consisted of airplanes.

Officials of the Shell Oil interests and other British concerns disclosed that they were following the advice of their Government and sending their personnel out of the country because of the tense Far Eastern situation. Many American and other foreign firms also are preparing to close their establishments because of the difficulty of obtaining French import permits and the United States' policy of freezing Indo-China credits in the United States.

BRITISH REPLY CONFIRMED

Commons Cheers Announcement That Mediation Is Rejected

LONDON, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has informed Japan's Foreign Minister that "there can be no question of compromise or parley" in Britain's war with the Axis, a cheering House of Commons was informed today.

This announcement was relayed to Parliament by Richard Austen Butler, the permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as the result of demands from back-benchers on both sides of the House for a "precise" statement of the recent Japanese special message to Britain.

Six days ago Mr. Butler announced the receipt of this special message from the Japanese Ambassador. Today, in response to a question from Laborite Rhys Davies, he explained it thus:

"In a recent communication to the Foreign Secretary [Anthony Eden] the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs [Yosuke Matsuoka], after referring generally to the European war, observed that Japan was fully prepared to act as mediator or to take whatever action was calculated to restore peace and normal conditions not only in

Greater East Asia but anywhere in the world.

"The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in subsequent public statements—made, he has said, after consulting Germany—has indicated that his words were not to be regarded as an offer of mediation in the European war.

In any case, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Prime Minister that in a cause of the kind for which we are fighting—a cause in no way concerned with territory, trade or material gains but affecting the whole future of humanity—there can be no question of compromise or parley."

Despite the ensuing cheers the statement did not entirely satisfy the House of Commons, for a Conservative, Robert A. Cary, said he would press at the next session for the text of the Japanese message and "the nature of our reply."

France Lands Dakar Force In Indo-China

Shipload of Army, Navy and Air Officers Sent to Bolster Saigon Defense

Tokio Aid Says Aim Is Trade, Not Bases

Has No Idea Why Britain Reinforces Singapore, Calls Relations Friendly

By The Associated Press

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 26 (Wednesday).—France bolstered her Indo-China military establishment today with a shipload of naval, army and air force officers from Dakar, French West Africa. The officers—their number was not disclosed—landed at Saigon late yesterday from the 10,086-ton French ship Bernardin de Saint Pierre. They had come from Dakar,

by way of the French Indian Ocean island of Madagascar.

A spokesman for the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, Col. T. Nakamura, declared yesterday that Japan had no desire for naval or military bases in southern zones of the French colony, but wanted only "rubber and rice to help Indo-China prosper in the new order of East Asia."

The spokesman also expressed polite bewilderment as to "whom the Australians in Singapore are preparing to fight," since, he said, Japan and Great Britain were "on the best of terms." Britain recently reinforced defense stations in Malaya, at the tip of which lies Singapore, with thousands of Australian troops.

Civilian Clash Reported

Today there were unconfirmed reports of a clash between British and Japanese civilians over a tin mine which the Japanese have been operating under a concession near Singapore (presumably in the Unfederated Malay State of Trengganu). The clash was said to have occurred when British officials took steps to regain control of the mine.

The Shell Oil Company and other British interests here disclosed that, heeding consular advice, they were transferring their personnel elsewhere as soon as possible. American and other foreign companies here also are preparing to close soon, largely because of the difficulty in obtaining French import permits and the Washington policy of strict control over Indo-China's frozen credits in the United States.

The Japanese military spokesman said that recent Japanese troop increases in the vicinity of Hanoi in northern Indo-China — Japanese troops are there by agreement with the French — resulted from the massing of 200,000 Chinese soldiers along the border.

As for the Indo-China-Thailand (Siam) border dispute which Japan is mediating, he reiterated that Tokyo hoped for a speedy settlement. [This mediation has struck a snag on Japanese-supported demands that considerable sections of western Indo-China be ceded to Thailand. The Vichy government has shown a stiffening attitude to these demands, which are suspected in some quarters to be connected with Japan's own desire for southward expansion.]

Matsuoka Statement Denied

TOKYO, Wednesday, Feb. 28 — The official transcript of a statement before a Diet committee on Monday by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka quoted him today as saying, in response to an interpellation about Japanese immigration, "Oceania is not comparable with the United States as a place for immigration, but we must be satisfied."

Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Board of Information, denied that Mr. Matsuoka ever had said "The white race should cede Oceania to the Asiatics."

Mr. Ishii said the official transcript closely paralleled an account in the newspaper Hochi, which quoted Mr. Matsuoka as follows:

"It is a matter for regret that Japan has no immigration policy in Oceania at present. I believe Oceania is fit for Japanese and Asiatic immigration. I think Japan should negotiate with the United States and European powers for immigration of Japanese to these areas."

Other papers did not carry comment on the matter.

Native Troops Moved

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (AP) — A French liner arrived here tonight from Madagascar with several hundred native French troops.

The reinforcements arrived as reports from Tokyo indicated that negotiations there to end the Thai-Indo-Chinese conflict were stalemated. The armistice, under which peace negotiations were started, was extended ten days.

Reports reaching Saigon meanwhile said that a Japanese vessel unloaded 20,000 gallons of aviation fuel and 200 cases of bombs at Haiphong on Saturday.

China Ready to Help

CHUNGKING, China, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP) — General Ho Ying-Chin, Chinese War Minister and Chief of the General Staff, said today that Chinese troops would go to the assistance of Britain in Burma or Malaya against Japan any time such aid was requested.

Crack Chinese units are in China's southwestern Province of Yunnan, in readiness to go into action in event of a Japanese invasion of Burma and should Britain ask China's cooperation, he said.

Chinese troops are similarly prepared, he added, if the Japanese attack in Malaya, along the road to Singapore.

Transport Reported Sunk

HONGKONG, Feb. 26 (Wednesday) (AP) — The Central (Chinese) News Agency reported today that Chinese mobile artillery shelled and sank on Friday a Japanese transport loaded with troops in the Yangtze River near Tungliu.

Japanese Gendarme Killed

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25 (AP) — One Japanese gendarme died of wounds and another was injured seriously today when they were shot by gunmen in Chinese clothing. A Japanese military spokesman said the assailants were "Chungking agents." One was arrested.

800 AMERICANS QUIT CHINA

Sail From Shanghai for Home — Many Are Missionaries

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Feb. 26 (AP) — The liner President Coolidge sailed today with 800 Americans homeward bound from the Philippines, Hong Kong and Chinese points.

Two hundred, including missionaries from North Central China, boarded the ship here in compliance with United States Department suggestions to leave the Far East.

Two hundred more are to be picked up at Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Feb. 25 — Impartial neutral observers expressed belief today that, irrespective of surface indications, tension is easing in the Far East, with Japan likely to mark time and attempt no movement southward until the war situation in Europe is clarified somewhat.

Despite this belief, the reiterated suggestions of the United States and Britain that their nationals depart from the Orient still stand. The United States liner President Coolidge and other ships, including Japanese vessels, are sailing heavily loaded with women and children returning to the United States.

Matsuoka On Oceania

The official transcript of a statement before a Diet committee by Yosuke

Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, quoted him as saying, in response to an interpellation about Japanese immigration, "Oceania is not comparable with the United States as a place for immigration, but we must be satisfied."

Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Board of Information, declared Mat-

suoka never had said "the white race should leave Oceania to the Asiatics."

Ishii said the official transcript closely paralleled an account in the newspaper Hochi, which quoted Matsuoka as follows:

"It is a matter for regret that Japan has no immigration policy in Oceania at present. I believe Oceania is fit for Japanese and Asiatic immigration. I think Japan should negotiate with the United States and European powers for immigration of Japanese to these areas."

Konoye "Not Pessimistic"

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who is still ill at his home, issued

the following response to a written question by Yukio Ozaki, Liberalist leader and former Minister of Justice, regarding relations between Japan and the United States:

"The Government is not pessimistic concerning future Japanese diplomacy toward the United States. Nothing shall daunt the Government in its fight in the cause of justice, but on the other hand, it is trying its utmost to see that there is real understanding regarding the real intentions of Japan."

TOKYO -- FIRST ADD FAREASTERN RELAXATION XXX OF JAPAN."

THERE HAS BEEN PRESS CRITICISM OF PREMIER KONOYE'S ABSENCE FROM THE DIET BECAUSE OF ILLNESS DURING RECENT DAYS.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE ICHIZO KOBAYASHI WAS A TARGET OF POINTED QUESTIONING IN THE DIET BY RYO KOYAMA, WHEREUPON THE FORMER DENIED CHARGES OF EVADING TAXES AND DISCLOSING STATE SECRETS.

KOYAMA ALSO ASKED THE MINISTER:

"WHAT IS YOUR VIEW OF THE PRESENT CONTROLLED ECONOMY AND THE PLANNED ECONOMY HENCEFORTH? WOULD YOU ADMIT THE PRESENT SCHEME AND THAT WHICH IS COMING INTO OPERATION HAVE AN ELEMENT OF COMMUNISM?"

THE REPLY WAS "I DO NOT REGARD EITHER AS COMMUNISTIC ALTHOUGH I HEARD THEM CRITICIZED AS SUCH," AND HE ADDED THAT SOMETIMES THERE WAS A FEELING THAT THE PLAN "MAY BE GOING TOO FAR, HOWEVER."

REFLECTING THE GENERAL TONE OF THE JAPANESE PRESS THAT THERE WERE EXCELLENT CHANCES OF SETTLING THE THAILAND-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THAT THE TERMS, "JUDGING FROM VICHY (FRANCE) AND OTHER SOURCES, ARE REGARDED AS FOLLOWS:

"1. INDO-CHINA TO RETURN THAILAND TERRITORIES GAINED IN 1904

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INCLUDING LUANGPRABANG.

"2. TWO SECTIONS OF CAMBODIA OBTAINED FROM THAILAND IN 1907.

"3. SECTION OF LAOS WHICH THAILAND LOST IN 1893."

(SUCH TERMS WOULD MEAN THAT A STRIP AT LEAST 100 MILES WIDE AT SOME POINTS WOULD BE RETURNED TO THAILAND. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY RECENTLY WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE REJECTED TERMS EMBRACING SUCH A VAST CONCESSION TO THAILAND.)

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MANILA, FEB. 26-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE REPORTED AMBUSHED AND WOUNDED TODAY BY MORO OUTLAWS WHOSE ACTIVITIES THE PAST SIX DAYS HAVE CLAIMED 11 LIVES.

ADVICES FROM DAVAO, MINDANAO ISLAND, SAID THE AMERICANS WERE A.L. GUTERNA, GENERAL SALES MANAGER FOR THE AMERICAN BISCUIT COMPANY, MANILA, AND J.H. FLAYER, SALES MANAGER FOR MINDANAO.

THE TWO WERE REPORTED AMBUSHED WHILE ACCOMPANYING A TRUCK IN LANAO PROVINCE. THE MOROS TOOK THE TRUCK AND DISAPPEARED WHILE THE AMERICANS ESCAPED AND REACHED DAVAO. THE EXTENT OF THEIR INJURIES WAS NOT KNOWN HERE. CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS PURSUED THE OUTLAWS.

SEVEN MOROS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY ON JOLO ISLAND, NEAR THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHEN TWO MORO GROUPS MET NEAR SEIT LAKE AND FOUGHT WITH LONG NATIVE KNIVES. THREE SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE, ALL BADLY WOUNDED, INCLUDED A WOMAN.

THREE MORE WERE KILLED WHEN A MORO BAND HELD UP A BUS AND ROBBED THE PASSENGERS. CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED NEAR THE BAND'S HIDEOUT, AWAITING AUTHORITY TO ATTACK. THE MOROS SEEMED DETERMINED

NOT TO SURRENDER.

(EDS: FORMER ADDRESSES IN UNITED STATES OF TWO AMERICANS UNAVAILABLE).

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HONGKONG, FEB. 25-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO CHUNGKING, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY AIR FROM THE CHINESE CAPITAL. HE PLANS TO CONTINUE TO SHANGHAI FOR A BRIEF VISIT AND THEN RETURN TO CHUNGKING.

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PETAINE NAMES NEW DELEGATE FOR NAZI TALKS

Civil Service Expert Gets
Paris Post Thought
Intended for Laval.

VICHY SUPERCABINET SET UP

Five Main Ministries Under
Darlan to Rule, Aided by
Fifteen Secretariats.

Vichy, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Jacques Barnaud was today appointed by the Chief of State, Marshal Petain, to the new post of Delegate-General in charge of Franco-German negotiations, following a Cabinet revision designed apparently to emphasize the economic phase of collaboration with Germany.

Marshal Petain set up five main Ministries headed by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan. In addition to the Vice-Pre-

mier, who is also Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister and Minister of the Navy, the following present Ministers were designated for the new super Cabinet: Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of Defense; Yves Bontillier, Minister of Finance; Joseph Barthelmey, Minister of Justice; and Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

To Control 15 Secretariats.

The five-man directorate, serving under the final authority of Marshal Petain, will be the all-powerful body with authority over fifteen Secretariats of State, including a Secretary of Economy charged with collating French-German economic questions under the direction of M. Barnaud; and a Secretary of Public Works, charged with tackling the unemployment problem.

The latter post was assigned to Francois Lehideux, a member of a well-known banking family. Others listed for secretariats included Pierre Pucheu, industrialist, to be Secretary of Industrial Production; Jerome Carcopino, dean of the Sorbonne, to be Secretary of Education, and the following Ministers remaining as heads of their departments, but with the designation of secretary: Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Aviation; Admiral Rene Platon, Colonies; Rene Belin, Labor; Jean Archard, Food Supply, and Jean Barthelot, Communications. Jacques Chevalier, recently appointed Minister of Education, was designated Secretary of the Family and Health.

Huntziger to Rule Colonies.

The powers of M. Boutillier and Gen. Huntziger were greatly extended by the reorganization, while that of M. Belin was sharply reduced. M. Boutillier will oversee the Secretariats of Industrial Production, Labor and Communications. Gen. Huntziger receives authority over the Secretariats of Education and Youth, Family and Health, and Colonies—the last of significance since the colonies contain the largest mobilized force of French soldiers.

Admiral Darlan's vast powers were expanded by the placing of Agriculture and Public Works under his responsibility. Subject to the authority of Marshal Petain, he will exercise in the super Cabinet powers equal to those of his predecessor, Pierre Laval, whose restoration to power is stated authoritatively to have been abandoned by Germany. It had been thought that the new post of Delegate-General for German negotiations was designed for M. Laval.

Barnaud a Technician.

M. Barnaud, a civil service member of the Government as Inspector of Finances, is regarded as a technician rather than a politician. While he will serve in M. Boutillier's Ministry, he will be directly under the orders of Marshal Petain. A former technician with the Renault automobile factory, he will live in Paris and be the French delegate to the Franco-German Raw Materials

Commission.

Two journalists rated as active supporters of full collaboration with Germany, Benoist Mechin and Paul Marion, also were appointed to the new government. M. Mechin, a journalist with the Rightist newspaper, Gringoire and author of a favorable history of the German Army, will be assistant general secretary to Admiral Darlan. M. Marion, named Assistant Secretary for Information, is chief of propaganda for Jacques Doriot's Paris newspaper, le Cri du Peuple and was once a communist.

Tunisia Reported Favoring De Gaulle

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Spanish press noted today what it termed "the belief of many Frenchmen" that all French North Africa would swing over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, if the British drive across Libya reached the border of Tunisia.

An article to all Madrid newspapers under a Tangier dateline said Gen. Weygand had shown no great desire to collaborate with Germany and Italy, but that he was exerting "more or less efficient efforts" to stop secret recruiting for Free French forces.

10 SENTENCED TO DIE

Norwegians Convicted by Nazi Court as British Spies.

Bergen, Norway (via Berlin), Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A German military court today sentenced ten Norwegians to death and imposed prison sentences on seven others for espionage activities in behalf of Britain. An official announcement said the leader of the group used radio apparatus to transmit to England great quantities of data, including eighty military reports.

The Hague (via Berlin), Feb. 25 (A. P.).—A German military court heard evidence here today against forty Dutch citizens accused of leading an organization formed to sabotage German Army institutions, terrorize Nazi soldiers, and communicate information to "the enemy."

The defendants were charged with endangering the Netherlands and her population, but no further details of the organization or the trial were disclosed.

4 De Gaulle Followers Get 10 Years' Hard Labor

France Sentences Two Army and Two Naval Officers

GANNAT, France, Feb. 25 (P).—Two army and two naval officers were sentenced today to ten to twenty years at hard labor by a court-martial which convicted them of activity in behalf of the "free French" movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Their property was confiscated.

The men were Lieut. Claude Guerin, twenty-eight years old, an officer in French Morocco; Lieut. Alexander ter Sarkisoff, twenty-nine, of the Foreign Legion's 1st Regiment; naval petty officer Jacques Pecheral, thirty-three, of the patrol boat Vaillant, and Quartermaster Jean Ouyan, twenty-three, of the steamship Reims.

They were charged with having received 53,000 francs and £43 (about \$172) from British agents to use in "the illegal service of England."

Ichy Hears Ships Were Halted

VICHY, Feb. 25 (P).—Vichy sources said they heard that a British warship halted two French freighters near the Canary Islands today. The fate of the ships was not disclosed.

ROME KEEPS TABS ON U. S. EMBASSY

Detectives Question Persons Entering or Leaving.

Rome, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Detectives stationed at the United States embassy required persons entering or leaving to show identification documents today.

Similar precautions were taken at the old British embassy, where an American staff in charge of British interests is quartered.

The action apparently was part of the increasing surveillance of foreigners. Persons are halted with increasing frequency near hotels where German officials are staying.

ROME, FEB. 25-(AP)—ITALIAN DETECTIVES TODAY REQUIRED PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES, APPARENTLY AS A PART OF INCREASING POLICE VIGILANCE TOWARDS FOREIGNERS. THE SAME ACTION WAS TAKEN AT THE OLD BRITISH EMBASSY, OCCUPIED BY AN AMERICAN STAFF IN CHARGE OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

PERSONS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE CITY, PARTICULARLY IN THE VICINITY OF HOTELS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN OFFICIALS, ARE BEING HALTED FREQUENTLY AND ORDERED TO SHOW THEIR PAPERS.

A SIMILAR MANIFESTATION OCCURRED LAST WEEK AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. PAUL WHEN UNIFORMED POLICE AND PLAINCLOTHESMEN DEMANDED TO SEE THE PASSPORTS OF MEMBERS OF THE CHOIR JUST AS SERVICES WERE ABOUT TO BEGIN. THE POLICE WERE PERSUADED TO LEAVE, HOWEVER, ON THE GROUNDS THAT SUCH AN EXAMINATION WOULD BREAK UP THE COMMUNION SERVICE. PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IS THE REV. H. GRUBER WOLFF, FORMERLY OF BOSTON, MASS., WHO CAME TO ROME RECENTLY FROM DRESDEN, GERMANY.

ONLY TONIGHT THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLISHED A DECREE AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY ENROLLMENT OF 3,500 ADDITIONAL POLICE AGENTS. THE TRAINING COURSE FOR RECRUITS WAS REDUCED TO TWO MONTHS.

WE: PES

Alfonso's Condition Reported Worse

Rome, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—New unfavorable symptoms were noted in tonight's medical bulletin on former King Alfonso of Spain, which said "in the last twenty-four hours increasingly severe attacks of circulatory weakness occurred and are still continuing."

A heart specialist remains constantly with the ex-King, whose condition yesterday was reported slightly improved.

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ROME, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE GRAVITY OF THE CONDITION OF FORMER KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN, ILL WITH HEART TROUBLE, DEEPENED TONIGHT WITH HIS PROGRESSIVELY DIMINISHING STRENGTH.

IN THAT SENSE, SAID ONE OF HIS PHYSICIANS, HE WAS IN EVEN MORE DANGER THAN AT THE TIME OF HIS SEVERE ATTACKS OF LAST SATURDAY--ATTACKS SO ALARMING THAT THE SACRAMENT OF EXTREME UNCTION WAS ADMINISTERED.

ALL MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY SAVE THE PRINCESS MARIA-CHRISTINA OF BOURBON-PARMA TOOK UP PLACES NEAR THE SICKROOM, THE PRINCESS HAVING BEEN UNABLE TO RETURN FROM TURIN BECAUSE SHE IS AN EXPECTANT MOTHER.

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Russian Budget Hits Peak, With Stress on Arms

215 Billion Rubles Will Be Spent in '41, With Third for National Defense

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (P).—A Soviet budget for 1941 providing for unprecedented expenditures of 215,400,000,000 rubles—of which one-third, or 70,900,000,000 rubles, was allotted to national defense—was announced today at the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). The total expenditures reported for 1940 were 173,000,000,000 rubles, and national defense appropriations for that year were 57,066,000,000 rubles. (The ruble has a nominal value of about 19 cents.)

Finance Commissar Arseni G. Zverev, presenting the budget to the Supreme Soviet, which met in the Kremlin, reaffirmed that the Soviet Union's policy was one of neutrality. "Beyond our frontiers," he said, "a second imperialist war is raging. Our people are not in the war—thanks to our Stalin."

Zverev said that although the Soviet Union was pursuing a policy of peace, it could not disregard developments beyond its borders. "The alarming international situation compels our state to do everything

to strengthen the defensive power of the Socialist fatherland," he said. The Commissar then submitted the budget, amid cheers, declaring: "It is a budget of further progress and consolidation of the Soviet Union. The national economy of the U. S. S. R. has tremendous reserves. We must exert every effort to use these reserves to exceed the planned revenues. This will serve to multiply the wealth and strengthen the might of the land of Socialism."

He said the 1941 grain harvest had been planned to reach 7,900,000,000 poods (127,350,000 long tons) as against 7,300,000,000 poods (117,630,000 long tons) for 1940. He added that 387 new machine tractor stations were planned, to bring the total in 1941 to 7,367, and urged these stations to economize on gasoline and oil.

Former Foreign Commissar Maxim M. Litvinov was among the deputies present. Members of the diplomatic corps, including the American and British Ambassadors, looked on from a special box. (Litvinov recently was dropped from the Communist party central committee.)

Zverev said that, "in view of the

intensified international situation," the estimated 1941 income tax yield of 14,000,000,000 rubles would be supplemented with increased taxes on collective and individual farms. The old tax rate was 3 per cent, while the new ranges from 4 to 8 per cent. The increase is not applied to new Soviet territories.

National loans in 1941 will produce 10,400,000,000 rubles, as compared

with 8,900,000,000 rubles in 1940, Zverev reported.

The Finance Commissar told a joint session of the two houses of the Soviet Parliament that "thanks to the wise Stalinist foreign policy and strengthened defenses, the Soviet people are enabled to proceed with peaceful toil."

Josef V. Stalin attended the joint session and received an ovation.

PRESIDENT DENIES RECALL OF EARLE

Action Asked in House on 'Drunken Brawl.'

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told reporters today that there was no possibility he knew of that George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, might be recalled.

Referring to an incident in a Sofia restaurant involving Mr. Earle and an unidentified German, a reporter inquired: "Have you received any report on the battle of the bottles in the Balkans?"

Smilingly, Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged that he had read an account of it in a newspaper.

In the House Representative Rich, Republican, of Pennsylvania,

demanded the recall of Mr. Earle, declaring that the envoy "got into a drunken brawl" at Sofia.

Mr. Earle reported to the State Department that he was in a restaurant when "resenting the playing of 'Tipperary,' a German threw a bottle at me." He added: "I warded it off and retaliated by injuring his features. The incident was regrettable, but I saw no other course."

"An act like that might lead us into war!" Mr. Rich shouted. "He ought to be recalled and sent back to the farm in Pennsylvania."

'Dying' Man Missing.

Sofia, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The identity and condition of the man who was injured after he threw a bottle at George H. Earle, United States Minister, in a restaurant quarrel on Sunday remained undisclosed today, despite a continued search.

Officials of the United States legation, hearing reports that the man, identified by Mr. Earle as a German, was dying of a fractured skull, canvassed hotels and hospitals, but unearthed no trace of him.

A spokesman for the German legation said that he was not a member of the legation staff or a German officer.

VOTE ORDERED IN RUMANIA

All Over 21, Except Jews, To Ballot On Approval Of Regime

Bucharest, Feb. 25 (P).—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu today ordered all Rumanians over 21, excepting Jews, to vote March 2 on the question of their approval or disapproval of his Government.

The ballot will be compulsory. Votes may be only "yes" or "no."

PRESIDENT AGAINST RADICAL CHANGE IN BRITISH-AID BILL

Knows of No Ideas for the Peace That Winant May Be Taking to London.

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that he knew of no ideas which Ambassador John G. Winant might be taking to London on the kind of peace that might be established after the war ends, adding that he thought the first job was to win the war.

Mr. Roosevelt did not elaborate the point, which was raised by press conference questions.

Likewise, he declined to go into detailed discussion of proposed amendments to the British aid bill, pending in the Senate. He was asked specifically for his opinion on an amendment sponsored by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, which would forbid sending American troops outside the western hemisphere. He said he had discussed it, along with a lot of other amendments, with congressional leaders this morning, but he did not think he should talk about them at the present time.

The President did go on to say, however, that it was obvious that any kind of amendment that would change the policy of the Government, or the request of the Government to give Britain all aid short of war, was undesirable.

AIKEN COMES OUT AGAINST AID MEASURE

Vermont Senator Attacks It as Meaning War and Dictatorship.

SHIPSTEAD CALLS IT EVIL

Says No Sane Man Would Ask for Such Power—Barbour and Murray Back Bill.

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—Senator Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, joined opponents of the administration's British aid bill today, contending in his first formal speech in the Senate that enactment of the measure would be the final step before American involvement in war.

In the eighth day of Senate debate on the measure, Mr. Aiken and Senator Shipstead, Republican, of Minnesota, another opponent, asserted that the bill would give President Roosevelt greater powers than ever before granted to a President and would lead directly to war.

Stoutly disputing this view, Senators Murray, Democrat, of Montana, and Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey, proponents, argued that the so-called lease-lend measure provided the most effective way of keeping this country at peace.

With opponents talking privately of a filibuster, Democratic Leader Barkley told reporters that he hoped a final vote could be obtained on the measure by the end of this week. Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a leader of the opposition, said the vote might be delayed until the latter part of next week. Mr. Barkley, who conferred with President Roosevelt this

morning, said that so far as he and others of like views were concerned, there was no disposition to accept any amendments to the measure beyond those previously incorporated by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Aiken's Attack a Surprise. Senator Aiken's attack on the British aid bill came as a surprise

to many who had expected him to go along with his colleague, Senator Austin, the assistant Republican leader, in support of the measure.

"When I cast my vote on this bill," Mr. Aiken told the Senate, "I shall regard it as a vote to determine whether or not America shall go to war."

"This bill is the final step before the armed forces of the United States are scattered over the waters of the seven seas and the lands of four continents."

There could be little argument, Mr. Aiken continued, that the President could influence the course of the war through the powers granted him by the bill by "depriving England of war materials now on order in this country unless England conducts this war as he thinks she should."

Sees One-Man Government.

Saying that he had supported most of President Roosevelt's domestic program "much to the disgust of my own party organization," Mr. Aiken said it was his opinion that "there is no man on earth that should have the power which this bill conveys to the President of the United States."

"Passage of this bill," he continued, "will be the longest step toward a one-party and a one-government man that has yet been made."

Mr. Shipstead told his colleagues that he considered the measure—with the broad powers it would confer on the President to transfer war equipment to other nations—"an evil thing." It was supported, he said, by "un-American arguments" which had been fostered by "well-paid propagandists and starry-eyed dreamers."

"We are not dependent on Britain or any other country," he asserted. "Whenever Uncle Sam finds it necessary to seek safety between the rear legs of the British lion, our beloved country will

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cease to be an independent nation and we will no longer be worthy of the precious heritage transmitted to us by our gallant forebears.

Attacks Hull's Message.

"May I add that, in my judgment, the most pusillanimous statement ever made by any American statesman was Secretary of State Hull's message to Premier Winston Churchill, asking assurance that, in the event Britain collapsed, the British fleet would not be surrendered to Hitler.

Amid the talk of filibuster, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, remarked that if the administration leadership "tries to push into night sessions we will find means to make our record."

Senator Shipstead said it was his opinion that the bill would confer on President Roosevelt

greater power than Congress had ever voted to any Chief Executive, even in war time. Any attempt to limit this grant of power, he went on, would be "utterly meaningless" because Congress had a way of extending the time limits on such grants.

Quotes Gibbon on Power.

He said the English historian, Gibbon, in writing of the fall of the Roman Empire, sought to explain to his readers why so many men who were wise and considerate administrators as long as their authority was held within rigid limitations became tyrants when clothed with dictatorial powers.

"Gibbon holds," Mr. Shipstead continued, "and in my judgment the experience of mankind sustains him, that this thing we call 'the brain' literally 'cracks up' when its possessor is granted unrestricted authority over the wealth, the natural resources and the manpower of a great nation.

"In the light of history, no sane man would aspire to such power. He would instinctively question his ability to direct it. Obviously, no insane man should be given such power by an indifferent or servile Legislature, unless those who make the grant are willing to repeat the frightful tragedies which mark the advance of the human race from barbarism to civilization."

Mr. Shipstead argued that the bill would permit the President to dissipate national defenses by transferring weapons to other countries. Neither, he added, was there any check on the President's decision as to which coun-

tries should be the recipients of those weapons.

"The phrase we find in this bill—'country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States'—is, I firmly believe, the most monstrous legislative formula ever proposed in the Congress of the United States," he declared.

Charges Raid on Treasury.

"I cannot see how any man in possession of his senses can construe this as anything other than a surrender by Congress for twenty-seven months of all control over our armed forces, our foreign policy and our Treasury which, by the way, is to be subjected to the most complete totalitarian raid in our whole history."

Soon, he said, the financial burden will be so great that about one-half of the total cash income of the people of the country will go to meet taxes.

Recalling that he had opposed American entry into war in 1917, Mr. Shipstead said he was re-elected last November on the platform which opposed American involvement in the present conflict. President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee, also took positions against such involvement, he said, adding:

"And yet today we find the Congress of the United States—pushed on by those two distinguished party leaders—about to pass the pending bill, which every thoughtful man knows will almost inevitably put us into a world war so widespread and devastating as to make world war No. 1 appear like a mere prologue to Armageddon."

Sees No Involvement.

Senators Murray and Barbour, in speeches prepared for delivery, declared that enactment of the British aid measure was necessary for American security. Both challenged the claims that it was a war measure or that it meant an American dictatorship.

"The bill undertakes to insure us against involvement in the war by empowering the President to give material and effective aid to those countries whose defense is necessary to our defense," Senator Murray declared.

Senator Barbour expressed the hope that the Senate would act promptly and with little further delay to approve the British aid measure.

"We are agreed on the objective—to lend effective aid to

countries resisting aggression," he said. "The only issue in controversy is the means to accomplish that end."

Loss or capture of the British fleet, he declared, would "place upon the unprepared United States the sole and complete responsibility for the defense of the Western Hemisphere."

SENATORS OKAY \$242 MILLION FOR NAVAL BASES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25 (AP).—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in rush order today, unanimously approved a \$242,373,500 authorization for improvements at the islands of Guam and Samoa, Pacific Ocean outposts near Japan, and of base sites acquired from Great Britain in this hemisphere.

The legislation passed the House last week. The Committee's action came after an executive session in

which Admiral Ben Moreell, Navy spokesman, declared the improvements "absolutely vital to the defense of the United States."

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.), disclosed that land to be purchased from private owners in connection with the Atlantic and Caribbean bases acquired from Britain would cost the United States up to \$2,000,000. Walsh reported that Naval officers testified that some of the lands originally offered as base sites were "mostly swamp," but these had been exchanged for desirable tracts.

In the House, Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Naval Affairs Committee reported that about 33,560 acres of the sites were privately owned and must be paid

United States will foot the bill. Crown lands included need not be paid for.

Vinson submitted a summary of the provisions of the proposed Bermuda lease, which was said to be typical and which would give the United States, among other pre-

rogatives, the right to assume military control and conduct military operations in any part of Bermuda if necessary to protect the base.

Moreell testified that the \$4,700,000 authorization for Guam, located about 1,300 miles from Japan, was not intended for fortification or establishment of submarine or air bases, but merely to provide for clearing near-by waters of coral-heads, construction of a breakwater and bombproofing power plants, shelters and communication centers. An authorization of

\$8,100,000 for Samoa, some 3,000 miles south of Guam, Moreell added, would establish an air base there which could handle "one squadron (12) of amphibian planes."

STIMSON SAYS ARMY HAS 4,000 PLANES

Tells Senate Committee Half Are Bombers and Fighters, the Rest Trainers

DEFENDS SALES TO BRITAIN

Only Surplus or Old Weapons Transferred—Priorities to Allies Helped Us, He Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—Secretary Stimson has advised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the strength of the Army Air Corps is nearly 4,000 planes.

Secretary Stimson's testimony before an executive session of the Senate group was made available today by committee members after the Secretary reviewed the transcript and deleted several passages, presumably because confidential information was involved. The testimony was given during hearings on the British-aid bill.

The Regular Army Air Corps, Colonel Stimson testified, was close to 3,700 planes, and the National Guard about 300. Slightly less than half are tactical planes, bombers and fighters, he said. The rest were classified as trainers.

Colonel Stimson reported that Great Britain considered her ground defense against aircraft to be "in excellent condition without any help from us."

One British anti-aircraft gun, he said, made a very favorable impression on United States technical experts and might be adopted for use by United States armed forces.

He informed the committee that virtually all matériel heretofore transferred to Britain had been "obsolescent, deteriorated or surplus." The transactions, he said, had been advantageous, in enabling the Army to order the latest type equipment.

Discussing air strength, Secretary Stimson testified that thus far 1,800 of the 3,200 Army planes authorized in 1939 have been delivered. He said that deliveries in the last two years totaled 2,501 planes, of which 958 were combat ships and 1,543 were training planes.

Delivery of combat planes, he said, was held up to some extent "because of necessary changes arising out of lessons learned last Summer in the European war." He said that deliveries of training planes were ahead of schedule.

The Secretary told the committee at one point that this country sold no anti-aircraft guns "to the British or any other country."

Britain's output of anti-aircraft guns is ahead of that in this country, Secretary Stimson said, adding: "They have one gun which they have produced and which we think we are going to be very glad to get."

Questioned about transfers of military equipment to Britain after the British withdrawal from Dunkirk, Colonel Stimson said that 895 of the Army's "old-type" French 75's had been sold to the British, along with 865,000 used Enfield rifles, 24,000 "old-style" machine guns, 62,000 "obsolete" air type machine guns and 25,000 old Browning automatic rifles.

He said that Britain paid the full list price for some of the equipment and that some of it was purchased for as little as one-fourth of the original cost. The sale, he added, enabled the Army to place orders "for new and modern munitions."

"There have been no transfers of any modern weapons of the kind that the British now want," Colonel Stimson testified.

He said that in some cases the War Department permitted the British to have their orders filled first, but that this resulted in giving the Army newer and better equipment.

"All we have done," he said, "is in a few instances hold back and let them get theirs first."

In some cases, the Colonel declared, the Army "was getting a very much better weapon at a very much faster rate and in much greater quantities than we would have gotten if we had not had the British orders first."

NEW PHOTOGRAPHY TO GUIDE ATTACKS

U. S. Air Corps Devises Rapid Print System.

Washington, Feb. 25 (A. P.).—The Army Air Corps has devised a mile-a-minute photographic service to aid bombing planes and artillery in attacks.

With a new super-speed method of developing and printing it is possible to photograph an enemy position, process the picture on the return flight, drop it from the airplane and return to make additional pictures, thus giving a commanding officer a split-second pictorial record of enemy dispositions and movements.

This kind of survey work, it was said, promises to replace ground reconnaissance work by patrols working ahead of the main force of troops because it reveals details which could not be observed from the ground and the exact placement of batteries and troop concentrations.

Magnesium flares would provide almost daylight illumination for night photography. Camouflage is almost outmoded because of color photography.

CRIME IN LONDON DIMINISHES IN SIEGE

Evacuation of Children Given as One Reason

LONDON (AP).—Transfer of large numbers of children from London to areas considered safer has had an effect on crime statistics. During the months before the outbreak of the war, crime increased by as much as 5 per cent. Conditions were unsettled. The police were preoccupied with preparing for the war which seemed inevitable.

Then came September, 1939, and the declaration of war. Many young offenders were taken to the country and the criminal element took time to adapt itself to new conditions caused by a total blackout of the city. In September and October the crime curve dropped 10 per cent. But when the bombing of

London was delayed, many evacuees returned to town and robbery increased again.

Hundreds of potential criminals have been drafted into the army instead of being left on the breadlines until tempted into crime.

Automobile thefts have dropped sharply but bicycle thefts have risen. This probably is attributable to the difficulties of obtaining gasoline—now strictly rationed—as much as to the fact that police regulations now require every driver to lock or disable his car each time he leaves it in the street.

Smash and grab raids have almost died out, perhaps—a Scotland Yard officer put it—"because most of the shop windows are already smashed."

Housebreaking persists, but it is mostly the work of amateurs. "The professional seems to have gone out of business," according to the official view.

The vice squad has had its work halved by the air war. Nowadays few Londoners go out at night.

Confidence men have adapted their art to the demands of war, hiding their identity among the thousands of men and women in uniform. The gullible public, believing that every man in uniform is a potential hero, dives into its pocket to aid them in answer to their fanciful stories.

There has been little "serious" crime, although one man murdered his wife in his back yard air-raid shelter during a raid, and an A. R. P. warden found three men lying battered about the head in a blacked-out office under a railroad arch at Hammersmith. One was dead and the others are still in hospital.

BRITISH TRAINS RUNNING AS USUAL

More Than 500,000 Employees Keep Wheels Turning on Vast Intricate System

TRAFFIC TO LONDON HUGE

Hundreds of Thousands of Commuters Travel To and Fro Daily

LONDON (AP).—More than a million men and women are working day and night to keep the wheels turning on Britain's railroads in spite of German air raids. Hour after hour trains thunder over thousands of miles of track

constituting one of the most intricate railroad systems in the world, carrying sailors, soldiers and airmen to new camps or on leave, rushing the wounded to hospitals, hauling supplies, taking the children to safety and leading air-raid victims toward new lives.

Hundreds of thousands still commute to London daily from the suburbs and home counties. They grumble when the 8:15 is late, just as they did in peacetime, but seldom reflect it is remarkable that the trains still run at all.

Loss of Life Very Small

So far the loss of life among the traveling public has been very small. Trains have been machine-gunned, especially near the coast, and several have been bombed while standing in stations, but there has been no recorded case of a train being derailed because a bomb crater undermined the tracks.

Workmen inspect the rails

throughout the twenty-four hours and, as an additional safety factor, the speed of all trains is reduced during raid alarms so that the drivers have them fully under control in the event of emergency.

Instructions to passengers are posted in every car, warning them to keep the blinds drawn during the blackout and not to touch the outside of the train when alighting—a precaution against the possibility of mustard gas.

Signalmen remain at their posts throughout the worst raids, and tickets are issued in stations except when the raiders are reported directly overhead.

Traveling at night is a dreary business. Often the interiors of the cars are lit only by pale blue "glimmer" lights and it is impossible to read. Sometimes, at danger points, lights are extinguished entirely.

Busiest Railroad Junction

Yet, as many passengers seem to be traveling in Britain today as during a normal Winter, and the Ministry of Transport has issued appeals asking people not to make journeys which are not strictly necessary.

White-haired, red-faced, jovial Percy Nunn is divisional superintendent of the southeastern section of the Southern Railway. His section covers the whole southeastern "invasion" coast of England and is therefore strategically the most important in the country. And the Southern Railway has the largest suburban electrified system in the world, as well as the busiest railroad junction in the world—Clapham Junction, with its 2,700 trains a day.

Mr. Nunn has to see to it that a large part of the Southern's 750,000 commuters are transported safely into London for business and back to their homes each normal work-

ing day. And this in addition to the large number of freight trains and special convoys required by the military authorities to take precedence over normal traffic on any section of the line.

Canada Appoints McCarthy, 71, Roosevelt Friend, Envoy to U.S.

Banker and Industrialist, a Warm Springs Trustee, To Be the New Minister

By The Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, has been appointed Canadian Minister to the United States and will go to Washington next week, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today in the House of Commons. Mr. McCarthy succeeds Loring Christie, Minister since September, 1939, who has been in poor health.

Mr. McCarthy is seventy-one years old and is a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He is a trustee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. The Prime Minister said Mr. McCarthy had been recommended for appointment to the Canadian Privy Council.

The new Minister to Washington is chairman of the board of the Canada Life Assurance Company and of the National Trust Company. He helped to establish the Aluminum Company of Canada and the Union Carbide Company of Canada in the dominion.

Hume Wrong, former charge d'affaires of the Canadian Legation at Washington, and more recently

resident Canadian delegate to the League of Nations, will become senior counselor at Washington.

Mr. Christie will secure a leave of absence, but will retain his status of Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King said.

SAYS BANTING IGNORED ADVICE TO 'BAIL OUT'

Pilot Discovered After Crash All Had Remained in Plane

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 25 (P)—Joseph C. Mackey was quoted by residents of lonely Musgrave Harbor tonight as declaring that he

had ordered Sir Frederick Banting and two other men to "bail out" of the plane he was piloting, and that only after it crashed did he discover that all three had met death by remaining with him.

Sir Frederick, co-discoverer of insulin, was bound to England on a wartime medical mission when the plane crashed early on Friday 140 miles northwest of St. John's.

Mackey's story, as related by persons at Musgrave Harbor, the nearest settlement, was this:

The plane was fifty miles from the Newfoundland airport, heading east over the Atlantic Ocean, when one engine failed. Mackey turned back inland, but the other engine and the wireless also failed, and he told his companions to use their parachutes while he tried to land.

He thought they had done so until after he set the plane down on a frozen lake near the coast. One wheel collapsed, swinging the plane around against trees bordering the lake. Sir Frederick and the others were dead.

Unable to attract the attention of searching planes, Mackey stamped out in the snow in large block letters:

"Three dead. Joe."

Yesterday that message was read from the air, and the rescue of Mackey and recovery of the bodies resulted.

Sir Frederick's body, thrown clear of the plane, lay among scattered papers detailing the scientist's contribution to Britain's war effort.

He thus bequeathed, for others to carry out in practice, his secret medico-military project, officially described as of "high national importance."

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 (Canadian Press)—The body of Sir Frederick Banting will be flown to Toronto "on Wednesday or Thursday, depending on weather," the Department of National Defense announced tonight.

Banting's Scientific Data Found Intact Near Plane

Searchers Reach Wreckage in Snowbound Wilderness

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 25 (P)—Papers detailing Sir Frederick Banting's invaluable contribution to Great Britain's war effort were

found intact today in the snow-drifts around the trans-Atlantic plane in which he crashed to death last Friday while en route to England. He thus bequeathed, for others to carry out in practice, his secret medico-military project officially described as of "high national and scientific importance."

Searchers who reached the wrecked plane in the isolated Musgrave Harbor region said the body of Dr. Banting, world-famed for his co-discovery of insulin, had been found beside the plane with his papers strewn near by. The bodies of the other victims, William Bird, navigator, of Kidderminster, England, and William Snellham, of Nova Scotia, were inside the plane, which was not badly damaged.

Joseph C. Mackey, the pilot and only survivor, was slightly injured. Those who talked to him said the crash was attributed to engine trouble. Musgrave Harbor residents said they heard the plane, east-bound, late Thursday, but that several hours later it was sighted again, westbound.

In the War Zone

Hitler's Threat of U-boat War An Admission of Failure in Air

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Hitler's declaration that he and Mussolini are going to cut loose a great submarine offensive in March and April, fits well into the preview which Britain has had of the crucial showdown that is expected.

This doesn't mean that the Nazi chief has abandoned his efforts to crack the British by bombing, though it is a tacit admission that this arm in which he placed so much faith failed him thus far. It doesn't mean, either, that he has given up his project of invading England, for he most certainly will attempt it if he gets half a chance.

Hitler's plan, as we see it now, is to work his submarine and bombing offensive together. With his U-boats he will try to cut off all essential American supplies, while his bombers are attempting to destroy British home industries. At the psychological moment, when England is weak from hunger and the lack of fighting equipment (he hopes), he will undertake the invasion for

which he already is prepared.

Menace in Mediterranean.

The submarine campaign undoubtedly won't be confined to the Atlantic lanes. Axis underwater ships will make a scorpion's nest of the Mediterranean, which was one of the most fruitful areas for sinkings during the world war.

It also is possible that the Axis will undertake land operations in the Mediterranean theater, the Balkans being one likely spot. However, as I see it Hitler will

avoid major land operations for two reasons:

1. He wants to get the Balkans and other food-producing countries back to tilling the soil to counter the mounting threat of famine.

2. Experts believe that he is too short of gasoline to be able to run his warplanes and mechanized ground equipment at the

War Communiques

FEB 26 1941

British

LONDON, Feb. 25 (P).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber and Coastal Commands attacked the docks at Brest, where an enemy cruiser of the Hipper class is known to be lying. Despite very heavy anti-aircraft fire, the attack was pressed home and the target straddled in all directions by many sticks of heavy bombs. From this operation none of our aircraft is missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Fighters of the R. A. F. escorted aircraft of the Coastal Command on an offensive sweep over the Channel this afternoon in the course of which shipping off the French coast was attacked. Two enemy fighters were destroyed and several others were seen to be damaged. One of our aircraft, a fighter, is missing from this operation.

Tonight's Home Security Ministry communique:

No reports of bombing during the hours of daylight today have been received.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 25 (P).—A British communique:

Western African troops yesterday captured Brava, which is a port 160 miles north of Chisimaio (Italian Somaliland). Cleaning up operations are continuing in the Gelib area where yesterday our South African troops rounded up a party of the enemy who were stranded in the bush.

On the northern sector, a company of Ethiopian irregulars has captured British and Italian Moyale (a town extending on both sides of the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier), and South African troops have taken over this area. By the capture of Moyale, which was lost by us in July, the last Italian troops have also been evicted from British territory.

CAIRO, Feb. 25 (P).—A Royal Air Force communique:

In support of Greek Army operations in Albania yesterday, aircraft of the R. A. F. heavily bombed Italian military buildings and motor transport vehicles in the neighborhood of Tepelini. Another heavy attack was pressed home in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire against troops and transports at Duka.

R. A. F. bombers attacked the

airdrome at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Considerable damage was done to airdrome buildings.

The South African Air Force bombers also attacked fuel dumps at Nefasit, east of Asmara, and also bombed the road north of the town. From the foregoing operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 25 (P).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, there was normal activity in the operations. Prohibitive weather conditions limited the activity of our aviation. Three bombers mentioned in yesterday's bulletin as missing have returned.

In North Africa, there was usual activity of our advance columns and aviation. Enemy pressure on Giarabub (southeastern Libya) continues.

Formations of the German air corps attacked an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean, sinking a ship of 3,000 to 4,000 tons and hitting a 15,000-ton ship loaded with troops.

Enemy planes made a raid on Tripoli, causing some injuries and damage which was not great.

In East Africa, after a fierce battle in the lower Juba, (southern Italian Somaliland) lasting several days, the enemy succeeded in cross-

ing the river at several points and penetrating on the left (eastern) bank. In other sectors there was local actions.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (P).—The German high command communique:

As previously announced, submarines attacked a strongly protected convoy and sank, in numerous stiff attacks, 125,000 tons of shipping, among which was a protecting auxiliary cruiser. The convoy was dispersed.

Additional submarines simultaneously operating successfully in the Atlantic destroyed, also in part from convoys, a large number of enemy merchant vessels, including a large tanker, totaling 83,000 tons.

Surface warships sank 25,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space and one warship operating overseas increased the tonnage it had sunk from 131,000 to 151,000 tons.

Thus the Navy diminished enemy

merchant shipping space by over one quarter of a million tons in the last few days.

In the early evening of Feb. 23 German combat planes in the Mediterranean sank a 4,000-ton steamer and struck a transport so heavily that it stopped ablaze.

Due to unfavorable weather, limited armed reconnaissance was carried out over Great Britain and over the sea Feb. 24. In the course of these operations one merchant vessel was damaged by bombs off the British east coast.

Last night our air attacks were directed against airports in eastern England, resulting in fires in hangars and shelters. Furthermore, individual combat planes dropped light and medium caliber bombs on the port facilities of Harwich, Ipswich and Exmouth and on the dock facilities of London.

The enemy entered the territory of the Reich neither by day nor night yesterday. Scattered British bombers yesterday evening attacked one harbor in the occupied region without damage. Warding off this attack, our anti-aircraft downed one enemy plane.

Lt. Comdr. Lehman-Willenbrock participated outstandingly in the great success of our submarines with a total of 55,600 tons. Lt. Comdr. Lehmann-Willenbrock thus, within a short time, has destroyed 125,580 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (AP).—The Greek command communique tonight:

There was restricted activity of small units and artillery.

The communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

There were no raids on Greece today.

U. S. INSULAR POLICY ATTACKED BY WHITE

Emporia (Kan.) Editor Says
Position Must Be Given Up
In Interest Of Peace

Awarded Medal By The
Churchman For Promotion
Of Understanding

[By the Associated Press]
New York, Feb. 25—William Allen White declared tonight that the United States "must abandon forever our insular position" and help to pre-

pare "some kind of economic union or understanding if it hopes for peace after the current war."

"No matter which way we turn in the quest for peace, we may buy peace only at a terrible price," the Emporia (Kan.) editor said in an address prepared for a banquet given by The Churchman. He was awarded a medal by the publication "for the promotion of good will and understanding among all peoples."

White said he believed "deeply that the only way to avoid war now is to throw the weight of our economic resources to Great Britain," but that "the United States must demand, and make that demand good, that we shall not go into the pyrrhic victory that always follows a punitive peace."

Our "Brother's Keepers"

Insisting that "we are in deed and in truth our 'brother's keepers,'" White continued:

"Would it not have been cheaper twenty years ago in cold dollars and cents to take our place in the League of Nations than to spend the billions we are spending today for defense? If we shirk our duty now we shall have to spend another national treasure twenty years from now when today's babies in Europe are old enough to fight."

"Until the evils that make them fight are abolished, we shall have the same old job to do over again and again. Or else pay the same price or more to live in a world that hates us for the loot within our borders."

Wendell L. Willkie introduced White, describing the editor as the one who "upheld my determination to fight throughout the country for the preservation of the free way of life everywhere" at a time "when isolationists from all over the country were bringing pressure to bear on me."

Withhold Comment

Mr. Willkie, asked whether he would accept the invitation to visit Australia, said: "I haven't heard anything about it yet, so I would rather not comment."

The invitation was extended yesterday by Arthur W. Fadden, Australia's Acting Prime Minister.

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate said an Australian Legation attache had called in his absence, but had not told his secretary what he was calling for.

"In view of what you say, I can only say that I would have to think the matter over," he added after being told of the Australian invitation.

Fight Against Nazism Called Religious War

New York, Feb. 25 (AP)—The fight against Nazism, Secretary Ickes said

tonight in a broadcast address, is a religious war—a fight for the Christian religion against the anti-Christian forces of hatred.

The Secretary of the Interior cited one Nazi writing after another to support his argument that "Hitler's ultimate aim is to destroy both the Jew and the Christian," then added:

"Yet there are those who believe that we ought to bow our heads meekly to the scourge of Nazism, accepting it as something inevitable as those of the Middle Ages accepted the black death."

Names "Appeasers"

"It is to this abjectness that our appeasers—and we have many who are influential and in high places—would persuade us."

Ickes asserted that "there is a widely disseminated and ably conducted movement in this country that draws together such men as Merwin K. Hart, Father Coughlin, Colonel Lindbergh, Lawrence Dennis and Major Al Williams, and many others who might be mentioned, who would sacrifice democratic ideals and Christian civilization to alien economic and social predispositions."

"These men are supported by others who play upon the prejudices of the anti-semitic, the anti-Negro and the anti-sharecropper. These are the Ouislings who, in pretended patriotism, would cravenly spike our guns and ground our planes in order that Hitlerism might more easily overcome us."

Germany Has 700,000 British Uniforms Ready, Johnson Says

Former Assistant War Secretary Asserts Hitler Has
Quantities Of Gas Also For Invasion

FEB 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 25—Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, said tonight Adolf Hitler was known to have manufactured 700,000 British uniforms, an equal number of parachutes, and quantities of chrome and arsenic gases for an invasion of England.

The attack must be made soon, he said, since the United States "is now committed to the program of furnishing the production and the transportation to break the counter blockade of England."

Johnson, in an address at the anniversary dinner of the Insur-

ance Society of New York, said he believed that if England could hold out until the middle of next summer, "Hitler can never take the British Isles and can never win the war."

Johnson said he feared Russia's intentions more than "anything else in the world."

"Stalin, in my opinion, seeks to fertilize the soil of all the world for world revolution," he said. "I think he hopes that the hour will come when England is about ready to lick Germany, and that then before it can finally be done, Communism can step in and take Germany. To me, Communism is the greatest menace of all."

INDIANAPOLIS, FEB. 25—(AP)—WENDELL L. WILLKIE TOLD A JOINT
SESSION OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE TODAY THAT IF GERMANY "TAKES THE
NAVY OF ENGLAND THESE MEN WHO ARE ADVOCATING ISOLATION WILL FIND
THEMSELVES CAUGHT IN A NET OF THEIR OWN FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT."

GALLERIES WERE PACKED AND CHEERS FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED THE 1940
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE'S EXTENPORANEOUS SPEECH. HE
APPEARED BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, AT ITS INVITATION, DURING A STOP
HERE ON HIS WAY FROM RUSHVILLE, IND., WHERE HE HAS BEEN RESTING
AND INSPECTING HIS FIVE FARMS, TO NEW YORK.

"IF THE TOTALITARIAN POWERS PREVAIL IN THIS WAR, CANADA AND
THE UNITED STATES WILL BE SURROUNDED BY A TOTALITARIAN WORLD," HE
SAID. "DEMOCRACY MUST BE DYNAMIC OR IT CANNOT LIVE."

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NEW YORK, FEB. 25-(AP)-WENDELL L. WILLKIE HAS BEEN INVITED, OFFICIALLY, TO VISIT THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA--BUT IT'S STILL A SECRET, AS FAR AS HE'S CONCERNED. **FEB 26 1941**

ASKED TONIGHT WHETHER HE WOULD ACCEPT THE INVITATION EXTENDED YESTERDAY BY AUSTRALIA'S ACTING PRIME MINISTER, ARTHUR W. FADDEN, WILLKIE SAID: "I HAVEN'T HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT IT YET, SO I WOULD RATHER NOT COMMENT."

THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, STILL UNDECIDED ALSO ABOUT A PROPOSED FACT-FINDING TOUR OF CHINA, SAID AN AUSTRALIAN LEGATION ATTACHE HAD CALLED IN HIS ABSENCE, BUT HAD NOT TOLD HIS SECRETARY WHAT HE WAS CALLING FOR.

"IN VIEW OF WHAT YOU SAY, I CAN ONLY SAY THAT I WOULD HAVE TO THINK THE MATTER OVER," HE ADDED AFTER BEING TOLD OF THE AUSTRALIAN INVITATION.

WE1104PES

WASHINGTON, FEB. 25-(AP)-A. J. BRANDT, A CONSULTANT IN THE AIR-CRAFT SECTION OF THE OFFICE FOR PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, SAID TONIGHT THAT A FIRM WITH WHICH HE WAS CONNECTED WAS EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION, BUT HE DECLARED THAT HE HIMSELF WAS NOT EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH.

HIS FIRM, HE SAID, WAS A. J. BRANDT AND CO., DETROIT ENGINEERING CONCERN. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT COMPENSATION IT RECEIVED FROM THE BRITISH PURCHASING MISSION. **FEB 26 1941**

AT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PRESS CONFERENCE LATE THIS AFTERNOON A REPORTER ASKED MR. ROOSEVELT WHETHER HE KNEW THAT AN OFFICIAL OF THE OPM, WHICH HANDLES UNITED STATES DEFENSE PRODUCTION, WAS ALSO CONNECTED WITH THE BRITISH PURCHASING MISSION.

MR. ROOSEVELT REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF IT. THE NAME OF THE OFFICIAL IN QUESTION WAS NOT MENTIONED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

LATER BRANDT TOLD A REPORTER:

"I AM NOT NOW AND NEVER HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION."

HE ASSERTED THAT ANY REPORT HE HAD RECEIVED \$2,000 A MONTH FROM THE BRITISH COMMISSION WAS A "MALICIOUS LIE."

AJ958PES

NEW YORK, FEB. 25-(AP)-PRELIMINARY TO BEGINNING FOUR-YEAR IMPRISONMENT FOR USING A FRAUDULENT PASSPORT, EARL BROWDER HAS ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT MINOR, A FORMER SOCIALIST, TO SUCCEED HIM AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEREBY BECOME ACTING HEAD OF THE PARTY.

BROWDER, WHOSE CONVICTION WAS UPHELD LAST WEEK BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT ONE OF FOUR "FREE EARL BROWDER" MEETINGS LAST NIGHT. AT ONE MEETING, HE WAS INTRODUCED AS "THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN."

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THE CHOICE OF MINOR, FORMERLY A NEWSPAPER CARTOONIST AND ONE-TIME EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER, PLACES THE PARTY'S AMERICAN REINS IN HANDS OF A MAN WHO HELPED FOUND IT IN 1919 AND WHO, WITH BROWDER AND WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, NATIONAL PARTY CHAIRMAN, AIDED IN GUIDING ITS POLICIES MANY YEARS.

MINOR, A NATIVE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND ABOUT 65 YEARS OLD, NOW WILL HOLD A POST IN AMERICA SIMILAR TO THAT OF JOSEPH STALIN IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA. *more*

THE RETIRING COMMUNIST LEADER SPOKE OF HIS CONVICTION AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION UPHOLDING IT AS "TECHNICAL LEGAL SOPHISTRY DUG OUT BY THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION."

"IF MY KIND OF CRIME RATES FOUR YEARS IN PRISON," HE SAID, "WHAT SHOULD BE THE PUNISHMENT OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WHO GOT A THIRD TERM ON A FALSE PASSPORT--A PROMISE TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR, AND HE VIOLATED IT."

"I THINK THE SUPREME PUNISHMENT FOR HIS CRIME WILL BE WRITTEN BY HISTORY--THAT HE BETRAYED THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

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FEB 26 1941

OMAHA, NEB. FEB 25-(AP)-VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE, SAW TONIGHT IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT BY SENATOR ELLENDER (D-LA) TO THE LEASE-LEND BILL AN ADMISSION BY THE PRESIDENT THAT "THE BILL WAS WRITTEN TO TAKE US INTO WAR."

THE PRESIDENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY AT WHICH THE AMENDMENT WAS BROUGHT UP, DECLINED TO MAKE HIS POSITION KNOWN, BUT COMMENTED THAT ANY KIND OF AMENDMENT TO CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OR THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE BRITAIN ALL AID SHORT OF WAR WAS UNDESIREABLE.

"THE LOUISIANA SENATOR WANTS THE WAR-DICTATORSHIP BILL AMENDED TO PREVENT AMERICAN BOYS FROM BEING SENT OVERSEAS TO FIGHT AND DIE ON FOREIGN BATTLEFIELDS," MARSHALL SAID IN A STATEMENT RELEASED HERE.

"THAT CONFORMS EXACTLY TO THE PROMISES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE RECENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. BUT MR. ROOSEVELT IS IN POWER FOR ANOTHER FOUR YEARS, AND HIS PROMISES OF LAST FALL HAVE BECOME

LIKE WENDELL WILLKIE'S, 'JUST CAMPAIGN ORATORY.'"

"IF THE UNITED STATES SENATE PASSES THIS VICIOUS BILL, BY WHICH CONGRESS ABDICATES AND A WHITE HOUSE DICTATORSHIP IS ESTABLISHED, THE PEOPLE WILL KNOW THAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS NO RESTRICTIONS AGAINST SENDING ANOTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ABROAD, PERHAPS TWO OF THEM--ONE TO EUROPE AND ANOTHER TO ASIA."

MARSHALL PREDICTED AMERICAN FORCES WOULD FIRST BE ENGAGED IN THE FAR EAST, WITH WAR COMING "AT A MOMENT WHEN OUR OFFICIAL WAR-MAKERS WILL COMMIT SOME FINAL OVERT ACT AGAINST THE PEACE, SECURITY AND TRANQUILLITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND WILL BE CHALLENGED BY SOME GOVERNMENT WEARY OF OUR INSULTS. THEN WAR WILL BEGIN."

FE/MJ11

BY WALTER WARREN

FEB 26 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 25-(AP)-JAPANESE-AMERICAN TRADE WITHSTOOD NUMEROUS ADVERSITIES DURING MOST OF LAST YEAR AND HELD THE GREAT BULK OF THE PRECEDING YEAR'S \$393,000,000 VALUE.

JAPANESE PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES FELL OFF ABOUT \$5,000,000 BUT STILL TOTALED MORE THAN \$227,000,000.

IN THAT RELATIVELY MILD RECESSION--ALL ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS OF 1940--JAPAN DROPPED FROM THIRD TO FOURTH AMONG AMERICA'S CUSTOMERS. BRITAIN, CANADA AND FRANCE LED JAPAN.

THE STATISTICS WERE FURNISHED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

JAPAN'S SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES RECEDED TOO. BUT THE DECLINE WAS LESS BOTH IN TOTAL AND IN PERCENTAGE. THE \$158,376,000 IMPORTS FROM JAPAN WERE ABOUT \$3,000,000 LESS THAN

IN 1939.

THE IMPORT DECLINE OF 1.8 PERCENT COMPARED WITH THE EXPORT DROP OF 2.1 PERCENT.

APPLICATION OF EXPORT LICENSES TO SAFEGUARD THE AMERICAN DEFENSE PROGRAM CUT INTO EXPORTS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. THOSE EXPORTS AMOUNTED TO 5.6 PERCENT OF THE UNITED STATES TOTAL, COMPARED WITH 7.3 PERCENT IN 1939 AND 7.8 IN 1938.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM CUT NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER SHIPMENTS OF SUCH ITEMS AS MACHINE TOOLS, FERRO-ALLOYS, SCRAP IRON AND COPPER. DOMESTIC CONTROLS IN JAPAN AND DIFFICULTIES IN FOREIGN MARKETS CUT THAT COUNTRY'S PURCHASES OF AMERICAN COTTON. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF GASOLINE HIT SALES OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS, BUT SALES OF OIL PRODUCTS ROSE.

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FEB 26 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 25-(AP)—A NORWEGIAN SEA CAPTAIN SAID TODAY A SOUTH PACIFIC RAIDER, FLYING THE JAPANESE FLAG AND MANNED BY A GERMAN CREW, SANK HIS FREIGHTER DEC. 7 OFF THE ISLAND OF NAURU, A BRITISH MANDATE ISLAND IN THE MICRONESIA GROUP.

CAPT. HELMER HENRICKSEN, 56, ARRIVED ON THE LINER MONTEREY FROM SYDNEY, AND TOLD INTERVIEWERS:

"WE WERE DRIFTING OFF NAURU, WAITING FOR A TIDE TO TAKE US IN SO WE COULD LOAD PHOSPHATE. THIS SHIP CAME ALONGSIDE AND TOOK MY CREW AND ME ABOARD, AND SUNK MY SHIP.

"WE SAILED FOR ABOUT A WEEK AND WERE PUT OFF THE SHIP ON THE ISLE OF EMIRAU WHERE THERE WERE ONLY TWO WHITE FAMILIES. WE REMAINED THERE A WEEK AND A BRITISH MERCHANTMAN PICKED UP AND TOOK US TO SYDNEY

30.24-7739

HIS SHIP WAS THE FREIGHTER VINNI, OF 19,200 TONS DEADWEIGHT, FLYING THE NORWEGIAN FLAG.

CAPTAIN HENRICKSEN SAID HE WAS ENROUTE TO NEW YORK TO CONFERENCE AGENTS OF HIS LINE, WHICH HE WOULD NOT IDENTIFY.

XA554PCS

BRITISH TAKE SOMALI CAPITAL AND ISLE NEAR DODECANESE; GERMAN UNITS FIGHT IN LIBYA

British Control Of Somaliland Claimed With Fall Of Capital

Mogadiscio Called Key To
Whole Italian Colony.
Indian Ocean Side Of
Mussolini's Empire
Now Sealed

[By the Associated Press]
Cairo, Feb. 26—The British announced today the capture of Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, and unofficially claimed effective control of all its 270,000 square miles, picturing it as the first entire colony to be knocked out of the Fascist empire. Mogadiscio, a city of 55,000, fell to British imperial troops who had thrust forward 400 miles from British Kenya, and other columns were declared to have struck on sixty miles up the Juba river to entrap the main Italian forces between the captured towns of Gelib and Brava and cut their last road of retreat.

At Least 3,000 Prisoners
Italian prisoners already in hand were put by "conservative estimate" at 3,000.

Seizure of vast quantities of guns and ammunition was announced.

British sources said the country north of Mogadiscio was of such little importance that the possession of the capital itself—along with the substantial defeat of all the active Fascist forces in the colony—meant possession of Somaliland.

Indian Ocean Coast Sealed

Too, the British campaign had achieved another objective: To seal the Indian Ocean side of Mussolini's empire.

From Mogadiscio, the British now are in position to strike inland toward Addis Ababa, to join other imperial forces and Ethiopian insurgents who are seeking the Italian throat there, but such a move was regarded here as doubtful because the heavy rains begin in March.

In Eritrea, said the British Middle Eastern command, British imperial troops striking at Cheren, which dominates the approaches to the colonial capital of Asmara, have made "satisfactory progress."

Pushing On Into Gojjam

In Ethiopia the native insurgents and their British allies were declared to be pushing on in Gojjam province and

to have forced the Italians to evacuate a series of posts.

The British field victory in Somaliland was supported by bombers and warships, which heavily bombarded Italian coastal positions.

The British campaign for Somali-

Italo-British Somaliland Swap

Cairo, Feb. 26 (AP)—British military headquarters expressed enthusiasm tonight at having got the better of Italy in a strange trade—by force of arms—of British Somaliland for Italian Somaliland.

British Somaliland, 68,000 square miles with about 350,000 population, was seized by the Italians last August; now the British have Italian Somaliland, almost exactly three times as big and three times as populous.

"Quite a nice exchange; we now have a Somaliland that is slightly better than our old one," was the typical British military comment.

land began in earnest February 11

with an attack on Afmadu.

Afmadu Beginning Of End

The Italian frontier defense consisted of an elastic screen of native conscripts based at Afmadu. With the capture of that town the defense collapsed and the advancing British faced the second and major Italian line along the Juba.

The Fascists had two brigades strung some sixty miles along the river, handicapped by lack of knowledge as to where the British would strike.

At Afmadu, the British split into two columns, one column driving southward and taking the port of Chisimaio on February 14, with the aid of a naval bombardment, and then crossing the Juba near its mouth and taking Jumbo, on the east bank.

Two British Columns Close In

The other column crossed the river almost one hundred miles to the north of its mouth, units wading across a shallow spot until pontoon bridges could be floated. The Italians were unable to assemble sufficient troops to block either crossing.

The two columns then moved to join each other along the river's east bank and here the fiercest fighting of the campaign took place. The Fascist strong points of Margarita and Gelib were taken along with more than 1,500 Italian troops.

This cleanup achieved, the reunited columns rapidly moved more than one hundred miles along the coastal road to take Brava and Mogadiscio.

ROME ASSERTS GERMANS BEAR BRUNT OF WAR

Berlin Claims Victory and Capture of Prisoners in First Clash.

ITALIANS LOSE ONE CAPITAL

Mogadiscio, Chief Port Along Somaliland Coast, Is Taken in 400-Mile Sweep.

Rome, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command indicated today that the German Army and Air Corps were taking over the brunt of the battle against the British in Libya and announced that German and British armored detachments have had their first clash there.

[In Italian Somaliland, the British announced the capture of Mogadiscio, the capital and chief seaport, 110 miles above Brava, which fell yesterday. Seizure of Mogadiscio follows a 400-mile sweep which started from Kenya Colony a month ago. The British troops have pushed on sixty miles up the Juba River in the interior.]

Il Duce Disclosed Presence.

Adolf Hitler's mechanized formations started into action Monday morning, the day after Premier Mussolini in a speech had disclosed their presence in North Africa, and met the British units southeast of Agedabia, an Italian commune said.

Agedabia is near the base of the wide Sirte Gulf, which spreads between Bengasi and Tripoli.

In this first contact between formations of the German Corps in North Africa and their foe, the communique said, "various enemy trucks and tanks were destroyed and prisoners taken without German losses."

Munitions Ship Damaged.

German warplanes, it also was stated, set two large merchant ships afire in a British-occupied harbor in Libya on Monday afternoon, and scored bomb hits on port facilities, while over Malta a British plane was reported shot down yesterday.

Informed spokesmen had previously identified the Libyan port as Tobruk and said that the damaged vessels included a 10,000-ton British munitions ship and another merchant vessel of equal size. Smoke obscured the pilots' view, it was said, but another smaller ship was believed damaged.

Italians Report Resistance.

At the oases of Giarabub and Cufra, in the Libyan Desert, the High Command said, the Italian garrisons were stubbornly resisting enemy pressure.

Italian troops also were said to be continuing heroic resistance east of the Juba River in Italian Somaliland. On the Eritrean front, the communique reported activity of artillery and mobile columns on both sides of the Cheren sector.

Nazis See Turn in Libya

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command's an-

nouncement today that Nazi land troops were fighting in Libya was followed in Berlin by predictions that the African war was approaching a turning point in favor of the Axis.

"Wavell (Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in Africa) has gone about as far as he can get," was the comment in many places.

The idea expressed here was that Gen. Wavell would meet with increasing difficulties, not merely because of the German motorized units but because his strategic situation is regarded as less favorable than it was.

The High Command said German troops in Libya made contact with British armored units last Monday in the region south-east of Agedabia, which is about 100 miles south of Bengasi.

Recalls Hitler's Statement.

"On the Libyan coast south-eastward of Agedabia, German and English motorized reconnaissance squad had a skirmish in the morning hours of February 24," the communique said. "A number of English motor vehicles were among several armored cars destroyed and several prisoners were taken. There were no German losses."

The High Command's announcement of the clash recalled Adolf Hitler's statements that "the enemy will be met wherever he shows himself."

The communique was the first official statement here that German ground forces were operating in Africa. Authorized Germans declined to amplify the terse statement, and the strength of the units operating around Agedabia was not disclosed. Germans expressed satisfaction, however, with the encounter.

Report Hitting Destroyer.

DNB, the official German news agency, said a British destroyer was set afire by a German bomber at the entrance to the harbor of Tobruk, Libya, last night. The

agency said another German plane sank a 5,000-ton English ship in the western Mediterranean.

Nazi dive bombers, accompanied by Italian planes, attacked the airdrome of Luca on the island of Malta, British mid-Mediterranean naval base, today, said DNB. The agency declared four Hurricane planes were shot down by the Germans and two others by the Italians and some were destroyed on the ground.

London Admits Possibility.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Informed persons in London said today they lacked confirmation of a clash between German troops and British armored forces in Libya, as reported today in Rome and Berlin.

These persons said very small forces of German troops might have reached Libya from Sicily or the Italian mainland.

British Capture Mogadiscio.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—British Empire forces pounding Fascist defenders of Italian Somaliland by land, sea and air have captured Mogadiscio, the capital, on the seacoast and plunged sixty miles up the Juba River in the interior, an official announcement said today. Gelib also fell to the advancing British troops.

South and East African forces co-operating with Gold Coast regiments beating up the river, where strong Italian defenses have collapsed, were declared to have trapped the main body of Fascists.

A communique issued here said that, by a conservative estimate, 3,000 prisoners had been captured in the interior, in addition to many other Italians who had escaped to the bush country and were now declared to be returning and surrendering voluntarily.

With the capture of Mogadiscio

the British have penetrated 400 miles into the East African colony since launching their offensive there a month ago.

"An airplane reported that the enemy retreating along a beach thirty miles from the Juba immediately waved white flags in token of their desire to surrender. Large quantities of guns and ammunition of all kinds have been captured," a communique said.

Mogadiscio, also the chief sea-

port of Somaliland, is the first Italian colonial capital seized by the British, who have occupied eastern Libya, in North Africa, and are thrusting at Asmara and Addis Ababa, capitals respectively of Eritrea and Ethiopia, in East Africa.

The announcement that East and West African troops entered the Somaliland capital yesterday followed twenty-four hours after the reported fall of Brava, ancient Indian Ocean port, 110 miles to the southwest.

[Whether the British forces occupied the intervening territory between Mogadiscio and Brava and the territory between captured Chisimaio and the latter port was not disclosed in the Nairobi communique. It is possible that troops might have been landed from ships stealing up to the Indian ocean shore.]

Important Step in Conquest.

The British said that the fall of Mogadiscio marked an "important step in the conquest of Italian Somaliland," since the city is the railhead of two railroads and the junction of a coastal highway with the principal highway from the interior.

Military quarters in Cairo said the capture of Mogadiscio would effectively bring all of Italian Somaliland—area, 270,000 square miles—under British control since the region north of Mogadiscio is regarded as of little importance. The capture of the port would also achieve the main object of the campaign—to seal the Indian Ocean side of Mussolini's East African empire, these sources said.

The next British move was not immediately apparent. Whether they would strike inland from Mogadiscio toward Addis Ababa was problematical. The country is bad and the rains begin in March.

Immediately after the British took Chisimaio, the Indian Ocean port at the mouth of the Juba River, they began using it as a port to supply troops in Somaliland, thus cutting off a long difficult land haul over several hundred miles over difficult country.

British Gain in Ethiopia.

Cairo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—British headquarters said today that Ethiopian insurgents supported by British troops had forced the Italians to abandon more posts

in the Gojjam area of Ethiopia northwest of Addis Ababa.

The communique said the British forces, advancing toward Cheren, important railway town of Eritrea, were still making satisfactory progress.

Rome Says Ally Smashed Mechanized Force in Clash South of Bengasi

Tobruk and Malta Are Heavily Raided

Seizure of Castelrosso Gives English Strategic Foothold in Dodecanese

By The Associated Press

ROME, Feb. 26.—Germany's armored troops and flyers are taking over efforts to blunt the British spearhead driven deep into Italian Libya, the Fascist high command indicated today in a report of the first battle between Nazi and British mechanized detachments in North Africa.

"Enemy trucks and tanks were destroyed," the Italian war bulletin said, "and prisoners were taken without German losses."

The battleground was described as an area southeast of Agedabia, 100 miles south of Bengasi and near the farthest point reached by the British advance from Egypt toward Tripoli. The Germans were said to have gone into action Monday morning, the day after Premier Benito Mussolini announced their presence in Africa.

[In his speech last Sunday Mussolini mentioned German "air and armored detachments operating in the Mediterranean" and said the behavior of German troops "in Sicily and Libya is perfect."]

The high command told of German bombing planes attacking a naval base, identified in German dispatches as Tobruk, Libya, which the British captured Jan. 22. Two 8,000-ton ships were set blazing, and two "violent explosions and fires" were started in the base itself, the communique said. "Il Giornale d'Italia," in a dispatch from Berlin, said that smoke from the ships obscured the pilots' view but that they believed they also hit another small vessel.

On Other African Fronts

On other African fronts, the high command indicated the near encirclement of Cheren, in Eritrea, stubborn fights in fierce desert conditions against British "pressure" around the besieged oases of Giarabub and Cufra, in eastern Libya, and "heroic" Italian resistance east of the Juba river in Italian Somaliland.

The Italians said artillery and mobile columns were active "on both sides of the Cheren sector (where the British reported continuing siege conditions from the west and progress by a column approaching from the north-east)."

There was no confirmation in Rome of British reports of the fall of Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital and port.

Berlin Reports Victory

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The German high command announced today that German mechanized scout troops on Monday clashed with British armed forces near Agedabia, Libya, destroying British vehicles and taking prisoners. The Germans suffered no losses.

The news brought the comment here that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, "has gone about as far as he can." German sources cited Wavell's lengthening supply lines and what was described as the German air force's tightening grip on the whole Mediterranean sector.

D. N. B., German official news agency, said a British destroyer was set afire by a German bomber at the entrance to the harbor of Tobruk, Libya, last night. The agency said another German plane sank a 5,000-ton English ship in the western Mediterranean.

German dive bombers, supported by Italian fighters, made a fierce attack on the Luca Airdrome, at Malta, late today, D. N. B. said, and the barracks were destroyed by flames and the hangar set afire. Six Hurricanes were declared to have been destroyed, two of them by the Italians.

British Seize Italian Island

LONDON, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British announced tonight the seizure of the small Italian island of Castelrosso, ten miles off the southwest coast of Turkey and easternmost of Italy's Dodecanese group in the Mediterranean. It was the first capture of an island of the blockaded

Dodecanese, although many of them, notably strongly fortified Rhodes, have been raided repeatedly by the Royal Air Force.

A joint Admiralty and War Office

communiqué said the occupation was carried out yesterday. Naval circles described the operation as a "very small and unimportant" one, undertaken chiefly to get possession of the island's seaplane base.

Although the operation thus was played down officially, naval quarters did not deny that Castelrosso, only eighty miles east of Rhodes, could be used as a British jumping-off place for attacks on other strategic Dodecanese islands guarding the entrance to the Aegean Sea. Dodecanese garrisons, declared cut off from supplies from Italy except by airplane, are reported short in many essentials.

Naval circles said the seizure did not necessarily mean the British were going to use the island in future operations, but rather that they did not want Italy to have it. They emphasized that the Castelrosso seaplane base was a possible "menace" to Alexandria and British shipping in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Italians, however, are known to have other airplane bases in the Dodecanese equally near Alexandria and Great Britain's eastern Mediterranean shipping.

Castelrosso, formerly belonging to Turkey, was occupied by the French on Dec. 27, 1915, during the World War, and was awarded to Italy by the treaty of Sevres in 1920 and the second treaty of Lausanne in 1923. It is populated almost entirely by inhabitants of Greek origin.

Informed circles in London said today they lacked confirmation of a clash between German troops and British armored forces in Libya, reported in Rome and Berlin. These quarters said very small forces of German troops might have reached Libya from Sicily or the Italian mainland.

British Report 7 Or More Raiders Downed At Malta

Valletta, Malta, Feb. 26 (AP)—Plunging into a blazing barrage, German bombers bombed and machine-gunned ground targets today in a mid-day raid on this fortified British island in the Mediterranean. British fighters rising to the challenge were declared by British sources to have downed certainly two, and probably six, of the Nazis. British anti-aircraft guns shot down five additional German planes.

The Italian Version

The Rome radio attributed to the official Italian news agency Stefani a story that formations of Nazi dive

bombers escorted by Italian and German fighter craft had "very effectively" raided Mikabba Airdrome at Malta, destroying works only recently rebuilt.

The agency declared that it was perhaps "the most violent (aerial) bombardment" carried out since the beginning of the war.

Four British planes, said this Italian account, were shot down.

Has Population of 30,000.

Mogadiscio has a normal population of about 30,000, mostly natives, but during the Italo-Ethiopian war, early in 1936, it boomed until its population reached nearly 100,000 for a time. The city, for many years a trading village and a port of call for trading vessels in the Indian Ocean, expanded into an Oriental metropolis, and dazzling new buildings and barracks sprang up almost daily for eight months.

A small army of business men poured in behind Italian troops operating in Ethiopia and carried on their own campaign of commercial and industrial conquest. The natives profited, too, moving from their grass huts into white-washed stone houses and the Italians built a large number of hospitals in anticipation of numerous cases of tropical diseases.

Since that time, however, the population of the city apparently fell back to normal, the latest estimates placing the number of residents at 29,000 to 30,000, of which about 800 were Europeans.

The city, which lies about 650 miles southeast of Addis Ababa and about the same distance northeast of Nairobi, in Kenya Colony, was made the capital of Italian Somaliland by Premier Mussolini on June 1, 1936.

Mogadiscio is about 250 miles up the coast from Chisimaio, which the British said they occupied on February 14. It was blasted by British light naval units as far back as November 17.

TOWN IN WALES IS BLASTED FOR SEVERAL HOURS

Raiders Concentrate On South Coast District; London Also Hit

Many Reported Killed. Thousands Of Incendiary Bombs Dropped

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Feb. 27—The German air force attacked important war objectives overnight in two towns in south-east and southwest England with good results, DNB reported today. It said a number of fires and explosions were seen.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Feb. 27—German bombers concentrated on a south Wales coastal town in a long, destructive attack last night, and then turned on London early today to inflict new damage and casualties.

A stick of high-explosive bombs demolished ten houses in one London district. Seven serious casualties were removed from the wreckage, while others remained trapped. At least five persons were trapped similarly in the counties around London.

In both London and the Welsh town the raiders scattered incendiary bombs and flares, by the light of which they hurled explosives.

One District Hit Heavily

A single unidentified district in the Welsh town was the primary object of the attack.

There was an unannounced number of deaths. Most of the fire bombs were put out quickly; nevertheless a church and a children's home were reported damaged. Explosives were said to have hit another church, a public house, and a girl students' hostel, where two persons were injured.

Thousands of incendiary bombs lighted the town but later reports indicated that damage to business and other properties was not extensive and casualties were few considering the intensity of the attack. The inmates of the damaged children's home were rescued.

Two Raids On London

London had two raid alarms before midnight. The raiders dropped incendiaries, flares and high explosives on the capital. Fires were quickly extinguished while anti-aircraft guns blazed away at the invaders.

Fire bombs fell also on the counties surrounding London, in East Anglia and in southern and western England, but little damage was reported.

A town on the Thames estuary, which leads to London, also was attacked strongly and in one smashed section many residents were trapped.

Greeted By Heavy Barrage

An intense barrage greeted the bombers as they came through an almost cloudless sky and over a calm Dover Strait.

Other raiders visited South Wales and west England last night, and during yesterday a sharp air fight occurred over a town in East Anglia where parachutes were seen drifting far inland and cannon fire was heard crackling in the skies.

Homes were damaged in several west England districts where many incendiary and high explosive bombs fell. First reports listed only one casualty. Eyewitnesses said a few fires started by the bombs were controlled quickly.

Cross At Several Points

Night raiders crossed the southeast coast at several points and bombs fell in many districts in that area.

During yesterday, however, the British aerial offensive gathered fury, squadrons of planes sweeping back and forth across the English Channel hour upon hour. Bombs were declared to have exploded on the docks at Calais and across the face of northern France.

The bark of anti-aircraft fire on the German-occupied side of the Straits of Dover tonight gave proof

that British airmen were still at their task.

At Calais, the Air Ministry said, the quayside, jetties and tidal basin were scarcely hit.

Most Since Summer

The brief official report did not wholly account for the use of a vast number of British planes which kept the air so stirred that one coastal observer remarked:

"I haven't seen so many R. A. F. planes over the Strait of Dover since the battle of France last summer."

The Air Ministry asserted that British fighter pilots had "again proved their mastery of the air over the English Channel," observing that while

it was a day of "intense activity" the Nazis were so hard to find that only three British airmen had fired against German fighters—and these all at extreme range.

British bombers were escorted by Spitfires and Hurricanes to Calais "without interference" by the Germans, it was added.

Didn't See Any Nazis

"The sky over the Channel was full of airplanes—all British," a returning squadron leader reported. "Never a Jerry did we sight."

It was a continuation of night bombing activities against the Nazis—an almost continuous action—during which airdromes in France and war industry plants in the German Ruhr were assaulted in force.

Hit during the night, too, said the Air Ministry, were the invasion ports of Boulogne, Dunkerque and Calais and, in a single daylight action Tuesday, a German submarine assembly and repair station at Flushing, the Netherlands, was bombed.

The loss of one British plane in yesterday's operations was acknowledged.

BRITISH CAPTURE DODECANESE ISLE

Castelrosso, Noted As Seaplane Base, Is Claimed By English Forces

Other Islands In Blockaded Group Near Turkey Have Been Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 26—The British announced tonight the seizure of the small Italian island of Castelrosso, ten miles off the southwest coast of the Turkish mainland and easternmost of Italy's Dodecanese group in the Mediterranean.

It was the first capture of an island of the blockaded Dodecanese, although many of them—notably strongly fortified Rhodes—have been raided repeatedly by the R. A. F.

A joint Admiralty and War Office communiqué said the occupation was carried out Tuesday. Naval circles described the operation as a "very small

and unimportant" one, undertaken chiefly to get possession of the island's seaplane base.

Can Be Jumping-Off Place.

Although the operation thus was played down officially, naval quarters did not deny that Castelrosso, only eighty miles east of Rhodes, could be used as a British jumping-off place for attacks on other strategic Dodecanese guarding the entrance to the Aegean Sea.

Garrisons on the Dodecanese, declared cut off from supplies from Italy except by airplane, are reported short in many essentials.

Naval circles said the seizure did not necessarily mean the British were going to use it in future operations, but rather that they did not want Italy to have it. They emphasized that the Castelrosso seaplane base was a possible menace to Alexandria and British shipping in the eastern Mediterranean.

Have Other Air Bases

The Italians, however, are known to have other airplane bases in the Dodecanese equally near Alexandria and Britain's eastern Mediterranean shipping.

The island, formerly belonging to Turkey, was occupied by the French

on December 27, 1915, during the last war and later awarded to Italy by the Treaty of Sevres in 1920 and the second Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. It is populated almost entirely by inhabitants of Greek origin.

Already operating on the Greek island of Crete, occupied soon after the Italian invasion of Greece, the British, in taking Castelrosso, now have footholds on both sides of the entrance to the Aegean.

Other Islands In Way

Crete is farther to the southwest of the Mediterranean, and between the two islands is the entrance to the Aegean. Standing athwart them, however, are several of the Dodecanese, including Rhodes.

Seizure of Castelrosso actually left the Italians with a "dodecanese," for the word itself means "twelve islands" and the group consists of thirteen.

R. A. F. Shuttles Over Channel To Raid Calais and Other Ports

Wave After Wave of Bombers Fly Across Dover—Nazi Arm's Plants in Ruhr Valley Were Bombed by Night.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—British bombers and fighters bombed the Calais docks in Nazi-occupied France today, the Air Ministry announced, while other planes carried out an offensive sweep over the channel and northern France.

Fighting planes and bombers shuttled back and forth across the channel for hours in such numbers that observers on the coast concluded it was the busiest day so far in 1941 for the R. A. F. The Air Ministry said that the raiders encountered considerable anti-aircraft fire, but few German planes. The British fliers said that they had observed hits on the quayside and jetty of the tidal harbor of Calais. One plane was reported missing.

The sweep into France followed a heavy night attack on the Ruhr industrial area and airdromes in France.

One observer said there seemed to be "an almost endless stream of Spitfires and Hurricanes carrying out an offensive patrol to the other side of the channel and beyond."

"I haven't seen so many R. A. F. planes over the Strait of Dover since the battle of France last summer," he said. "Hour after hour squadrons, flying between 15,000 and 20,000 feet, have been crossing and recrossing the channel while other planes of the fighter command patrolled the coast."

The skies were clear as the formations moved high over the sea, the fighters tracing their course with thin white trails of exhaust vapor. They were headed in the direction of Calais and Cap Gris Nez.

Then observers on the coast saw another formation streaking toward Dunkirk, while a third group moved in the direction of Boulogne.

Flushing Raid Is Revealed.

"Yesterday, in daylight, an aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the submarine assembly and repair depot at Flushing (The Netherlands)," said a communique. "Last night, considerable numbers of aircraft of the same command attacked industrial targets in the Ruhr and airdromes in occupied France."

"Separate attacks were also made by small numbers of aircraft of the Bomber and Coastal commands on the invasion ports of Boulogne, Dunkirk and Calais. One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing."

Armament works, railroad junctions and factories in the regions of Essen and Duesseldorf were believed to be the targets of attacks in the Ruhr Valley.

Waylaid Returning Raiders.

The Air Ministry News Service said that a Blenheim pilot of the Fighter Command spent an hour over one airdrome last night and hit and damaged several enemy bombers. The pilot reported that he saw a Nazi plane landing and dropped a bomb. Five minutes later, he recounted, he dived on another machine coming in and saw bullets entering the craft.

He said he stayed over the airdrome, firing bursts into a third German plane "which broke away very low and its lights went out," then fired into still a fourth Nazi craft and dropped a bomb in the path of a flare. Just before leaving, the pilot asserted, he dropped two more bombs near a troublesome searchlight and put it out.

In a broadcast picked up at New York by the National

Broadcasting Company, the British radio announced today that during a recent air raid Westminster Hospital was hit by two heavy bombs and roofs of the hospital were damaged by incendiary bombs. The crack of airplane cannon and machine-gun fire disturbed

a Kentist village and fleeing German raiders twice set off London's system of air raid warnings today.

London's second warning was shortly after tonight's blackout had closed down. The first, in midafternoon, was brief and no firing was heard.

Hurricanes and Messerschmitt fighting planes clashed over the Kentist village in a dogfight and two airmen who bailed out were carried for miles inland by a strong breeze. Bombs dropped near the village caused slight damage.

Nazis Down Two Planes.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Two British planes were shot down by German forces today, DNB, the official German news agency, said. One was brought down by anti-aircraft fire while trying to raid Nazi-occupied territory, the agency said, while the other, a Hurricane fighter, crashed in the sea near Dover, after a fight with a German.

Meanwhile German spokesmen acknowledged that British warplanes dropped incendiary and explosive bombs on western Germany last night, but said that the bombs were loosed at random and that the damage was immaterial. One raider was said to

have been shot down by anti-aircraft batteries.

Government to Control Building.

Plans for rebuilding the center of Coventry have just been adopted by the Coventry City Council, the Columbia Broadcasting System announced in a broadcast from London today. The project must now be submitted to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, headed by Lord Reef.

A leading structural engineer was quoted as saying that concrete houses, fire-bomb proof with indoor shelters will form the backbone of post-war rebuildings. The new houses, he said, will be more healthful, more comfortable and exceedingly attractive in appearance.

British Occupy Isle Off Turkey

Capture Castelrosso, an Italian Seaplane Base in Eastern Mediterranean.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A communique announced tonight that the Italian island of Castelrosso in the eastern Mediterranean had been occupied by British forces yesterday.

[Castelrosso, known in ancient times as Megiste, is the easternmost of the Dodecanese Islands, about two miles south of the Asia Minor coast of Turkey and sixty miles east of Rhodes. Widely separated from the rest of the Dodecanese, it was not included in the group when the Italians occupied them during the Libyan war of 1912. The Italians added this island to their possessions during the world war.]

The occupation of the island was announced in a joint Admiral-

Nazi airdrome last night and "hit and damaged several enemy bombers."

The pilot reported that he saw a Nazi plane landing and, since he was too near to machine-gun it, dropped a bomb. Five minutes later, the pilot recounted, he dived on another machine coming in and saw bullets entering the craft.

He said he stayed over the airdrome, firing bursts into a third German plane "which broke away very low and its lights went out," then fired into still a fourth Nazi craft and dropped a bomb in the path of a flare.

Just before leaving, the pilot asserted, he dropped two more bombs near a "troublesome" searchlight and put it out.

Chilean Protest Blamed In Refugee Plan Delay

British Minister Declares Transfer Of Poles Held Up By Action Of Legation

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that a Chilean protest backed by the British Government had delayed rather than prevented the transfer of Polish military and civilian refugees from Rumania to German concentration camps.

He said the Chilean Legation, which handles Polish interests in Rumania, was informed on January 31 that interned Polish soldiers would be sent to Germany despite Chile's protest.

Butler said Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister to Rumania, notified the Rumanian Government that if "so base an act" were permitted, the British Government would not forget it.

This delayed the action, Butler related, but he understood that after the British Legation left the country on February 15 the plan was carried out regarding both civilian and military refugees.

R.A.F. Pilot Puts In Hour Bombing Nazi Airport

Sends Bursts and Explosives at Night Raiders Coming In

LONDON, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry news service said today that a Blenheim pilot of the fighter command spent an hour over one

NO FORTIFICATIONS FOR TANGIER ZONE

Britain Makes Provisional Pact With Spain.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Britain today announced a provisional agreement under which Spain has promised to refrain from fortifying the Tangier international zone.

Spanish troops occupied the international area flanking the Strait of Gibraltar last June 14 "to protect its neutrality." On November 4 the Spanish military officially took full charge of the zone, ousting British employees.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that under the provisional wartime agreement Spain had promised to compensate the dismissed British employees on a generous scale and said the British institutions there would be safeguarded. Both nations reserved claims for later discussion.

In return, Mr. Butler said, Britain recognized "the special interest of the Spanish Government in the Tangier zone."

Mail for South America Lost on British Ship

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Post Office announced today that some mail posted in Britain for South America in November, December and January had been "lost by enemy action."

London Bomb Racket Revealed in Court

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Prosecutor Anthony Hawke disclosed today in Old Bailey that a bomb racket has grown out of the aerial siege of Britain.

He said that tricksters complained they had lost their clothes and furniture by bombing and asked for Government relief. Not wishing genuine cases to suffer, he said, the Government pays before inves-

tigating.

A 49-year-old man accused of obtaining \$1,100 in the last six weeks was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Four others received terms ranging from a year to eighteen months.

166 Lords, 116 M. P.'s In Fighting Services

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A total of 166 members of the House of Lords and 116 members of the Commons are serving in Great Britain's armed forces, a Government White Paper disclosed today, 225 in the army, thirty-one in the navy and twenty-six in the Royal Air Force. These figures are exclusive of members serving with the Home Guard.

The Commons consists of 615 members and the Lords of about 780.

Britain Rejects Proposal To Win War by 'Thinking'

By The Associated Press. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The government today rejected a plan to win the war by "heavy thinking."

Sir William Davison, Conservative, suggested in the House of Commons that British citizens throughout the world "unite every night at the striking of 10 o'clock by Big Ben on some thought—such as the continued virility of the British Empire."

The government's answer was given by Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, who said:

"Nine P. M., British time, is not 9 P. M. throughout the empire. It is inappropriate to broadcast nine strokes of Big Ben when it is 6 A. M. in Australia and the middle of the night in India."

30.24-7743

30.24-7743

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, FEB 26-(AP)-GASTRONOMIC GROANS AROSE FROM BRITISH TRENCHMEN TODAY OVER HIGHLY TECHNICAL EATING REGULATIONS WHICH GO INTO EFFECT MARCH 10.

"IT'S GOING TO BE HARDER TO ORDER A RESTAURANT MEAL THAN GET ONE," RAN THE COMPLAINT.

FOR EXAMPLE:

AN OYSTER IS DEFINED AS FISH, BUT SALMON ISN'T FISH!

THE RULES ALSO STIPULATE THAT NOT MORE THAN ONE EGG MAY BE SERVED AS PART OF A SINGLE MEAL, BUT "FOR OBVIOUS REASONS THIS CANNOT APPLY TO AN OMELETTE OR SCRAMBLED EGGS."

EVERYTHING IS DIVIDED INTO MAIN DISH AND SUBSIDIARY DISH. THE MAIN DISH IS MEAT, POULTRY OR GAME. THE SUBSIDIARY IS "ONE CONTAINING LESS THAN ONE-THIRD IT'S WEIGHT IN FISH, EGGS OR CHEESE."

IF THAT'S NOT PUZZLING ENOUGH, WITHOUT A SLIDE-RULE, THE REGULATIONS SAY SOUP IS NOT TO BE REGARDED AS A MAIN DISH UNLESS IT CONTAINS MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT BY WEIGHT OF SOLID GAME, POULTRY OR MEAT.

CONSCIENTIOUS EATERS ARE ALREADY BROODING OVER THE DAY WHEN THEY WILL SIGHT AN EXTRA MORSEL OF CHICKEN IN THE BROTH AND CRY: "TAKE IT AWAY, WAITER. THAT HUNK OF CHICKEN IS SEVEN PER CENT!"

THE SITUATION MAY BE SIMPLIFIED IN ANOTHER WAY, HOWEVER. GORDON SCOTT, CATERING CHAIRMAN OF THE BIRMINGHAM MASTER BAKERS, SAID MEATLESS DAYS IN RESTAURANTS WOULD PROBABLY GO INTO EFFECT SOON. HE SAID COFFEE WAS ALSO LIKELY TO BECOME SCARCE.

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FEB 27 1947

BERLIN, FEB. 27-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH AERIAL BOMBS DROPPED FROM THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE KILLED AND INJURED A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS IN A WESTERN GERMAN INDUSTRIAL REGION LAST NIGHT, INFORMED SOURCES STATED TODAY.

THEY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH WEATHER FAVORED THE RAIDERS, THEY EITHER WERE FORCED TO TURN AWAY BEFORE REACHING OBJECTIVES OR TO TAKE TO THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE BECAUSE OF A STRONG DEFENSE WHICH PREVENTED AIMING.

A NUMBER OF APARTMENT HOUSES WERE DAMAGED BY EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS, WHICH WERE DROPPED IN LARGE NUMBERS, THESE SOURCES SAID, BUT THEY ASSERTED NO VITAL OR MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE HIT AND MOST BOMBS FELL IN FIELDS.

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NAZI ARMY RULES AREA IN HOLLAND AFTER DISORDERS

Death in Extreme Cases
Decreed by General,
Who Bars Strikes.

Amsterdam, Feb. 26 (A. P.) (Via Berlin).—German authorities imposed today a military administration on the province of North Holland because of strikes and riots in Amsterdam.

The strikers were ordered back to work by Thursday and were warned that imprisonment and even capital punishment might follow violations.

The proclamation was issued at The Hague by the German military commander, Gen. Friedrich Christian Christiansen.

"I have taken over executive power for the province of North

Holland," he said, "in view of the present political situation."

Demonstrations Are Barred.

The General ordered work in all public and private enterprises resumed to the fullest extent by Thursday morning.

Marching, meetings and demonstrations, as well as assembling on the streets, were forbidden. Political parties of all the Netherlands were banned from activity in the North Holland province. The wearing of uniforms or insignia of any kind was also banned.

Cases of violation of the order will be handled by military courts, Gen. Christiansen.

"Provoking strikes or laying down on work will be punishable

by fifteen years, so far as not more serious penal laws are violated," he said. "When infringement of laws occurs in connection with enterprises for the army, to which all vital industries belong, capital punishment may follow."

The general named Air Force Lieut. Siburg to direct the martial administration in the prov-

ince.

The strike, which started among municipal workers, spread to private concerns. The demonstrations were part of a series which followed recent clashes in which various factions, including Dutch Nazis, were involved. The Germans blamed Jewish elements for the disturbances.

Six Slain in Amsterdam Round-Up; Germans Proclaim Martial Law

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands (via Berlin), Feb. 26—Six civilians were killed and a number wounded today in clashes between the police and "disturbers of the peace," it was officially announced tonight.

A brief German announcement said these deaths had occurred in police actions during which "the ringleaders of nightly attacks against the police patrol and a secret Jewish organization were uncovered."

"During the act of restoring order, six disturbers of the peace were killed and a number more or less severely injured," it was stated. "A great number of persons responsible for the disturbances or having participated herein were arrested."

Strikes and riots brought the imposition of a German military administration upon all the province of North Holland today. The people were warned that violations of orders might result in 15-year sentences or even the death penalty.

Strikers were ordered back to work by tomorrow, and all parades,

nection with army enterprises, "to which all vital industries belong," capital punishment might follow.

The province was quiet tonight, and Netherland newspaper men expressed the opinion that the strikers would return to work in accordance with General Christiansen's proclamation.

The strikes started among municipal workers and then spread to private concerns after recent clashes in Amsterdam in which various factions, including Netherland Nazis, were involved. The German au-

thorities blamed Jews for the disorders.

[Non-Jews were withdrawn from the Waterloo Square district of Amsterdam Feb. 10, leaving the area, inhabited by about 50,000 Jews, virtually a ghetto. Subsequently, it was announced by authorities that a uniformed Nazi had been killed when attacked by about thirty Jews. At about the same time a collective fine of \$50,000 was levied on the coal mining community of Heerlen, near the Belgian frontier, where there were anti-German demonstrations.]

demonstrations and assemblies on the streets were forbidden. Activity by political parties, including the wearing of uniforms and insignia of any kind, was banned in the province.

The order, issued by the German military commander, General Friedrich Christiansen, applied to Amsterdam, the chief city of the Netherlands, but left out Rotterdam and the Hague, outside North Holland province. Military courts will deal with violators.

"I have taken over executive power for the province of North Holland in view of the present political situation," General Christiansen said. He named Lieutenant Siburg of the Air Force to direct martial law.

He ordered activity in all public and private enterprises to be resumed to "the fullest extent" by tomorrow, warned that provoking strikes or discontinuance of work "will be punishable by imprisonment of fifteen years," and said that if violations occurred in con-

AMERICAN WRITER OUSTED BY ITALY

Whitaker Ordered to Leave Rome in Ten Days.

Rome, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Popular Culture today asked John T. Whitaker, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, to leave Italy.

Mr. Whitaker said he was advised through the United States embassy that the Ministry wished him to leave within ten days because of the number and importance of his contacts, the unfriendly attitude of his newspaper and the displeasing tone of his dispatches. The Italian authorities approached the embassy, it was understood, to avoid a formal expulsion order by the police as a courtesy to Mr.

Whitaker.

Whitaker is the second American correspondent to be asked to leave since Italy entered the war. The first was the New York Times correspondent, Herbert L. Matthews, who was expelled on October 7, but permitted to return six weeks later.

Comment by Superior.

Chicago, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Carroll Binder, foreign editor of the Chicago Daily News, said today that Italy, by requesting John T. Whitaker to leave the country, had served notice on the world that it will no longer tolerate independent reporting of its activities in the American press.

"Whitaker is the third Daily News correspondent to be required to cease sending dispatches from Italy in twenty-seven months," he said, naming Frank Smothers and Richard Mowrer.

Mr. Binder indicated that Mr. Whitaker would not be immediately replaced in Rome.

ROME, FEB. 26-(AP)—THE DEPARTURE OF JOHN T. WHITAKER, CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, FROM ITALY WAS REQUESTED TODAY BY THE MINISTRY OF POPULAR CULTURE. HE IS THE SECOND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN TO LEAVE ITALY BY GOVERNMENT ACTION.

WHITAKER DECLARED HE WAS ADVISED THROUGH THE U.S. EMBASSY THAT THE MINISTRY WANTED HIM TO LEAVE "BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER AND IMPORTANCE OF HIS CONTACTS AND THE UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF HIS NEWSPAPER" AS WELL AS ITALIAN DISPLEASURE OVER THE TONE OF HIS DISPATCHES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT AS A COURTESY TO WHITAKER THE ITALIANS MADE THEIR REQUEST KNOWN THROUGH THE EMBASSY INSTEAD OF SERVING A FORMAL EXPULSION ORDER.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT HE LEAVE IN TEN DAYS, BUT WHITAKER SAID NO TIME LIMIT WAS FIXED AT THE MINISTRY, WHERE HE WENT UPON HEARING OF THE REQUEST. HE SAID HE WAS TOLD THAT HE "MUST LEAVE--THE DECISION IS IRREVOCABLE" AND THAT HE WAS ASKED TO INFORM THE MINISTRY OF THE DAY OF HIS DEPARTURE SO IT COULD NOTIFY FRONTIER AUTHORITIES.

THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT ASKED TO LEAVE ITALY SINCE SHE ENTERED THE WAR WAS HERBERT L. MATTHEWS, OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, WHO WAS EXPELLED OCT. 7 AND PERMITTED TO RETURN SIX WEEKS LATER.

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BRITAIN'S ENVOY TO SOVIET ELIES TO VISIT EDEN

**Cripps Reported En Route
to Ankara—Crowds
Cheer Britons.**

FORMAL TALKS TOMORROW

**Berlin Charges Foe's Agents With
Attempting to Cause Trouble
and Sabotage in Sofia.**

Ankara, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, was reported today to be flying to Turkey to consult with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who arrived today for consultations with Turkish officials.

British quarters said they had no knowledge of the Ambassador's coming, but officials at Istanbul airport said he was expected to land tomorrow.

It was understood unofficially that one question to be discussed by Mr. Eden and the Turkish officials is that of the movement of foreign merchant ships through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea where the Germans now control the Rumanian port of Constanta.

Crowd Welcomes Eden.

Within two hours after his arrival in the Turkish capital, Mr. Eden conferred separately with J. V. A. MacMurray, United States Ambassador to Turkey, and with the Greek Minister to Ankara.

Both called on Mr. Eden at the British Embassy, where he went after an uproarious welcome from a cheering crowd when he arrived aboard President Ismet Inonu's special train.

Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, who arrived here with Eden, called upon Turkish military leaders almost immediately. It is expected that Mr. Eden and

his party will remain in Ankara about three days.

Six Officers in Party.

Mr. Eden arrived here at 10:35 A. M. Besides Gen. Dill five other uniformed British officers—including a kilted Scot who was an object of immense interest to the crowd—accompanied the Foreign Secretary.

High Turkish officials were at the station to greet Major Eden, who came here from Cairo for an exchange of opinions which, foreign observers believe, will determine Anglo-Turkish plans to meet a threatened crisis in the Balkans. Among the official welcome were the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, and members of his staff; the Mayor of Ankara; the Greek and Polish Ambassadors and the Egyptian Minister to Turkey. The station was decked with British and Turkish flags.

Wreath for Kamal

After being escorted to his hotel Major Eden paid several courtesy visits to Turkish officials, but it seemed unlikely that he would begin serious talks until tomorrow. He planned to call on President Inonu briefly, then to place a wreath on the tomb of Kamal Attaturk, President Inonu's predecessor and builder of modern Turkey. Later he will pay his respects to Mr. Saracoglu and the Turkish Premier, Refik Saydam, and tonight he will be the guest of honor at a State banquet.

Commenting on his arrival, the Government newspaper Ulus declared that the Anglo-Turkish alliance has no aggressive aims, and one of its purposes is "to try to prevent the war from spreading to our zone of security."

"We are approaching one of the most important periods in European history," Ulus said. "What can be more natural than for allies to get together to study the situation?"

Nazis Deny Entering Bulgaria.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Berlin took an increasing interest today in developments in Bulgaria where, German spokesmen said, "British agents were actively organizing disturbances and acts of sabotage." Advice reaching Berlin said that several persons, accused of being English agents, had been arrested on charges of attempting to damage the water system of Sofia. Widespread reports of German intervention in

Bulgaria were met with sweeping denials, however.

A spokesman declared flatly: "There are no German troops in Bulgaria."

Sofia Charges Water Plot.

Sofia, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian police announced the discovery today of a plot to blow up the Sofia waterworks and to make the water supply unfit, as tension rose over the expected entry of German troops into the country.

Many persons in the sabotage plot were arrested, the police said, and large quantities of explosives and also chemicals which the conspirators apparently intended to dump into the water were found.

Many rumors—all unconfirmed—were heard in the capital tonight to the effect that German forces already had crossed from Rumania into Bulgaria at several points. However, foreign military observers in touch with German bases in Rumania said they were informed the rumors were baseless.

From Bucharest came word that the Rumanian Government had ordered a complete blackout throughout the country for tonight.

Sofia has been under partial blackout regulations since last night. Bulgarian troops are setting up anti-aircraft batteries on the heights overlooking the capital.

Satisfied as to Turkey.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British Government stated officially today that "all information

suggests that the German preparations for an occupation of Bulgaria are now far advanced."

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler, who made the statement in the House of Commons, also declared that the Government is completely satisfied with the way in which Turkey is carrying out the Anglo-Turkish alliance.

He added that the British Minister at Sofia had been "given discretion to arrange for the departure of the staff of the British Institute when he considered the circumstances made it desirable to do so."

"I assume he has now exercised this discretion, but he has been asked by telegraph to report," he said.

He did not reply when Frederick S. Cocks, Laborite, asked: "Has the Bulgarian Government been informed that unless they are prepared to defend their independence by force they will be regarded as a hostile country and that communications will be bombed?"

JOINT ACTION MAY BE MAPPED AT DISCUSSIONS

**Britons Are Welcomed
Tumultuously On Ar-
rival In Ankara**

**London Envoy To Soviet
May Fly To Consult
With Foreign Chief**

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Feb. 26—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the imperial general staff, met diplomats and Turkish leaders here today in conferences which are expected to determine the courses of British-Turkish action in the Balkan crisis.

The Britons were welcomed tumultuously upon their arrival.

Persistent rumors in both Istanbul and Ankara said Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, is flying to Turkey to consult with Eden. Istanbul airport officials said they expect Sir Stafford to land there tomorrow, but British sources said they had no knowledge of such a flight.

To Discuss Shipping

It was understood in unofficial quarters that one question to be discussed by Eden and Turkish officials is the passage of foreign merchant ships through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea. Some sources believed Britain is requesting that such vessels be allowed passage only with express permission from Ankara.

In this connection, it was pointed out that Germany now controls the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta, might soon control Bulgarian ports and thus might receive supplies for herself through them. One Ankara source said close regulation of traffic through the Dardanelles would "benefit Turkey and her allies."

J. V. A. MacMurray, United States Ambassador, and the Greek Minister to Ankara were among Eden's first callers.

To Stay Three Days

Eden, coming here from Cairo, will confer later with high Turkish officials. His party is expected to remain for three days.

General Dill immediately began talks with Turkish military leaders.

A qualified British spokesman said Eden might also talk with both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav ambassadors to Turkey. It was not learned whether he had a definite message for the envoys of the two countries, which are under heavy Axis pressure.

"Our Friend And Ally"

The Turkish official radio, reporting Eden's arrival, referred repeatedly today to Britain as "our friend and ally."

The British mission was greeted at the station by Foreign Minister Saracoglu and members of his staff, the Mayor of Ankara, the Greek and Polish ambassadors and the Egyptian Minister.

Eden, a student of the Near East, was a guest along with other members of his party tonight at a state banquet.

British Expect Turkey Will Stand Firm In Pact

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British Government was represented today as confident that Turkey will stand firm in her alliance with Britain in the face of an apparently impending German thrust through Bulgaria.

R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons that the Government was "completely satisfied" with the way in which Turkey is fulfilling the alliance, and that "all information suggests that the German preparations for an occupation of Bulgaria are now far advanced."

He declined to answer, however, when asked whether Bulgaria had been warned she must forcefully oppose a German occupation or be regarded by Britain as a "hostile country" and subject to British bombings.

Seeks Exact Interpretation

It was said authoritatively that one of the missions of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Turkey is to seek an exact interpretation of the declaration of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, last Sunday that his country cannot remain "indifferent" to foreign activities in her "zone of security."

Butler called attention to that statement and repeated previous British assertions that the Turks had kept London fully informed of negotiations that led to the Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression declaration of February 17.

On another phase of foreign relations Butler announced a provisional agreement with Spain by which Generalissimo Francisco Franco promised not to fortify the Tangier international zone in Africa, near Gibraltar.

The Spaniards took full charge control of the zone November 4, and now Britain has recognized Spain's "special interest" there, Butler said. Further claims for both sides were reserved for later settlement, it was said.

Von Papen Shows Turks Film Of Nazi Triumph

New York, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The German radio, heard here today by CBS, said Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had given a private showing of the Nazi film "The Victory in the West" for Turkish Prime Minister Refik Saydam, Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister, and other Turkish officials last night.

The film, which shows German operations in the lowlands and France, was exhibited in Ankara at a dinner. The radio said the Turks were "profoundly impressed by this incomparable feat of military photography."

The same film was shown last week in Sofia, Bulgaria, to Premier Bogdan Philoff and members of his Cabinet. A film, similar in theme—the fall of Poland—was shown to Norwegian officials almost on the eve of the Nazi invasion of that country.

Bulgarian Cabinet In Emergency Session

Sofia, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian Cabinet met in emergency session tonight after conferences between the chief of the general staff, Gen. Nicola Petkoff, Prime Minister Bogdan Philov and Foreign Minister Ivan Popov.

The German Minister also was understood to have conferred late in the afternoon with Popov.

BULGARIA CABINET IN SPECIAL SESSION

**Emergency Meeting Follows
Talk Of Army Chief, Pre-
mier, Foreign Minister**

**All British Citizens Still In
Country Are Advised To
Leave At Once**

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Feb. 26—The chief of staff of the Bulgarian army, Gen. Nicola Petkoff, conferred late today with Premier Bogdan Philov and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff, and tonight the cabinet met in emergency session.

As the cabinet members assembled, the Government issued still another in its series of denials that German troops poised at the Rumanian frontier had entered Bulgaria.

German Minister Richtofen was understood to have talked during the late afternoon with Popoff.

Britons Told To Leave

British citizens who had no imperative reason to remain were advised by their government to leave Bulgaria tonight. Blackout restrictions and threatening anti-aircraft batteries cast about the city an aura of sharp and imminent events.

Although rumors circulated rapidly that German troops already had crossed the Danube at several places, foreign military observers said these

reports were not borne out by information from German bases in Rumania.

Fourteen German divisions—about 200,000 men—were reported by these observers to be in position on the banks of the river and ready to start the crossing into Bulgaria whenever they get the word.

Watch Turkey

Bulgarians watched proceedings in Turkey, where British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has arrived for conferences, almost as closely as they did the Danube.

Diplomatic quarters heard that Eden had discussed with the Greek Minister in Ankara a proposed British-Greek accord by which neither would sign a separate peace.

Such a pact, diplomats said, would be viewed as discouraging Nazi hopes of getting the Athens Government to sign an armistice with Italy, and might be the signal for a Nazi military push.

Full Blackout Ordered

The Rumanian Government ordered a complete blackout throughout the country, while Sofia was under a partial blackout, enforced since last night.

Bulgarian troops set up more anti-aircraft batteries on the heights overlooking the capital, to reinforce those already mounted on a few buildings in the city.

Police charged several persons who were arrested with plotting sabotage of Sofia's water supply, and seized quantities of explosives and chemicals they said were intended to blast the waterworks and render the water supply unfit for use.

SOFIA BRITON VANISHES

Passport Officer Disappears on Train Bound for Istanbul

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Thursday, Feb. 27 (AP)—The disappearance of a British passport officer, **Wodin Grenovitch**, a White Russian and a naturalized British subject, was reported in diplomatic circles today. The British Minister to Bulgaria is said to have protested vigorously to the Foreign Office and demanded an immediate police inquiry.

Mr. Grenovitch left Sofia by train Monday with three British Institute teachers for Istanbul, Turkey. He disappeared from his first-class compartment before the train reached the border. Border records show he never checked out of the country.

Yugoslavia And Hungary To Sign Alliance Today

Budapest, Feb. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister **Alksander Cincar-Markovic** of Yugoslavia arrived today to sign a Yugoslav-Hungarian friendship pact which is expected to neutralize at least one corner of the turbulent Balkans.

For the first time since they were created in their present form, the two countries will be linked in a pledge of friendship. Yugoslavia will obtain indirect contact with the Axis through Hungary, a signatory to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo agreement.

The pact, already ratified by the two governments, will be signed tomorrow by Cincar-Markovic and Hungarian Foreign Minister **Dr. Laszio Bardossy**.

RUSSIAN-RUMANIAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

Treaty First Definite Sign Of Reconciliation Since Bessarabia Cession

Thai Envoy On Way To Moscow For Diplomatic And Commercial Parleys

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Feb. 26—Soviet Russia and Rumania signed today a two-year commerce and navigation treaty—the first definite sign of reconciliation between the two nations since Rumania ceded Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to the U. S. S. R. last June.

Conclusion of the negotiations also gave the first concrete evidence of improvement in Soviet-Rumanian relations after twenty years of strain.

Rail Service Expected Soon

Establishment of the new frontier is understood to be virtually complete, and resumption of direct railroad service between Moscow and Bucharest is expected soon.

Under the treaty, Rumania is expected to ship to Russia high-test gasoline, mineral oils and industrial products, and to receive cotton, manganese and other raw materials.

The treaty provides for mutual application of the most favored nation clause, and that in the first year each shall supply \$4,000,000 worth of goods to the other.

Russia signed a trade pact with

Switzerland Monday.

Thai-Russ Negotiations

Col. Prayoon Bhamaramontri, from the Thailand Ministry of Education, meanwhile, left for Berlin after conversations in Moscow designed to open diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia.

In a press conference with German correspondents, Colonel Bhamaramontri expressed satisfaction at his talks here and said future negotiations would be conducted by a joint Thailand-Soviet commission.

8 VICE-COMMISSARS NAMED AT MOSCOW

Red Income Tax on Farmers Slated to Go Higher.

Moscow, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—The Council of Peoples Commissars today appointed eight vice-comissars for new sections of the departments of Internal Affairs and State Security, as the Supreme Soviet debated a record budget which would increase the income tax on farmers and allot one-third of the expenditures to national defense.

Five new Vice-Commissars are to work under **Lavrenti Beria**, the Commissar for Internal Affairs, and three, among whom the old NKVD (secret political police) has been divided, are to work under **A. G. Vsevolod**, the Commissar for the State Security.

Mme. Nikolayeva, the woman chairwoman of the Budget Committee, returned a report approving the proposed 1941 budget of 215,400,000,000 rubles and offered amendments which would add almost a billion rubles to the proposed expenditures.

The budget, announced at a joint session of the houses yesterday, proposed expenditures of 215,400,000,000 rubles—of which 70,900,000,000 would go to defense. Total expenditures reported for 1940 were 173,000,000,000 rubles, including 57,066,000,000 for defense.

In foreign trade, the ruble has a nominal value of nineteen cents, but special conditions surrounding its purchase power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.

SHIP IS BLOWN UP IN YUGOSLAV PORT

Mystery Veils Destruction of Bauxite Vessel.

Split, Yugoslavia, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—The freighter **Xenia**, 1,400 tons, was blown up and sunk by a mysterious explosion last night just after her arrival at the small Yugoslav port of Stobbrece loaded with bauxite. A Yugoslav investigating commission found that she sank in less than one minute at a time, however, when all the crew had gone ashore.

One version of the blast said that the ship was scheduled to take her cargo of bauxite, the raw material for aluminum, to Pola, an Italian port near Trieste, and then said to Albania, and that the crew were unwilling to make the Albanian voyage. This version said the crew planted a time bomb in the hold.

The ship first was reported to be the Italian freighter **Littorio** and observers then said they believed a torpedo might have blown her up.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping does not list the **Xenia**, and the dispatch did not give the ship's nationality.

Air Liners Of Enemies Stand Side By Side In Line On Lisbon Field

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 26 (AP)—Air liners bearing the colors of Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal landed at Sintera airport today and were drawn into line side by side—a sight not to be seen at any other airport in Europe, and a rare one even here.

Crews of the enemy countries meet frequently, usually with silent salutes.

In the airport bar, the British and Dutch, the Germans and Italians form separate groups, with the Spanish and Portuguese joining both.

Sometimes both groups mingle in impersonal discussions of the weather, but there is never a whisper of war

RED CROSS SHIP UNLOADS

Cold Harbor Arrives At Seville, Spain, With Mercy Cargo

Seville, Spain, Feb. 26 (AP)—The American Red Cross vessel **Cold Harbor** arrived here today with 1,500 tons of food and supplies for the Seville region.

It already had landed 2,000 tons at Cadiz.

Colonel Donovan Visits Madrid

MADRID, Feb. 26 (AP)—Colonel **William J. Donovan**, United States observer, arrived here today, en route home from his unofficial fact-finding swing through the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. He is expected to spend several days in Spain and Portugal.

CAIRO, EGYPT, FEB 26-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN HAS LEFT EGYPT AFTER

AN EXTENDED TOUR IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE BALKANS, INCLUDING VISITS

TO THREE WARFRONTS.

ALTHOUGH TRAVELING AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, THE NEW YORKER LEADER OF

THE FAMOUS OLD "FIGHTING 69TH" IS EXPECTED TO REPORT PERSONALLY

TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX ON THE

SITUATION HERE, ESPECIALLY REGARDING THE MOST EFFECTIVE MATERIAL

AID FOR BRITAIN.

HIS TRAVELS ASSUMED A GREATER SIGNIFICANCE WHEN IT BECAME

APPARENT THAT HE NOT ONLY WAS CONDUCTING A FACT-FINDING SURVEY

BUT ALSO WAS EXPRESSING TO VARIOUS STATESMEN HIS CONVICTION THAT

BRITAIN WOULD WIN THE WAR. THIS WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD

CONSIDERABLE EFFECT IN THE BALKANS.

DONOVAN'S TOUR WAS CRITICIZED BY GERMAN PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATIONS,

AND THEREFUSAL OF FRENCH OFFICIALS IN SYRIA TO LET HIM CROSS THAT COUNTRY

WAS LAID TO GERMAN PRESSURE.

HE FLEW HERE FROM LONDON JAN. 7, SUBSEQUENTLY VISITING THE SUDAN,

LIBYA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, TURKEY, IRAQ AND PALESTINE, AND RETURNING HERE FEB. 8.

IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY CONFER AGAIN IN LONDON WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OR OTHER BRITISH LEADERS BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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LISBON, PORTUGAL, FEB. 26-(AP)-SABURO KURUSU, RETIRING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY. HE AND KIKUJI YONEZAWA, RETIRING MINISTER TO PORTUGAL, BOTH RETURNING TO TOKYO, WILL SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES FRIDAY ON THE LINER EXCALIBUR.

Tokyo Parley In Critical Stage

Shanghai, Feb. 26 (AP)—Japanese reports said that "waves of Japanese naval aircraft operating from an air base in French Indo-China" today heavily bombed Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, in China, and strategic points on the Burma road. Damage to Kunming was reported to be heavy.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Feb. 26—The Tokyo peace conference in which Japan is mediating in Thailand's conflict with French Indo-China "has entered into the most delicate stage" since the Japanese Government two days ago submitted "what is regarded as its final mediation plan," the newspaper Asahi said today.

The plan, according to outlines appearing in the press, calls for the cession of three considerable tracts along the Mekong river by Indo-China to Thailand. Thailand asserts the land

was taken from her by the French between 1893 and 1907.

"Stronger Measures" Hinted

Nothing is said of Thai concessions to Indo-China.

(Domei, the Japanese news agency, broadcast from Tokyo comment by the newspaper Kokumin, considered close to the army, indicating that stronger measures were contemplated in the event that either of the principals turned down the Japanese plan.

"Peace in the Orient" hinges on their replies, Kokumin said, adding "it is understood that appropriate Japanese measures will be unavoidable" if they are not suitable.)

Vichy Dispatches Cited

The newspapers, basing their outlines largely on dispatches under a Vichy date line, said Japan's plan called for Indo-China to give up:

1. Part of the northern province of Laos including Luang Prabang, which Thailand lost in 1904.

2. A section of Cambodia in the south which Thailand lost in 1907 (including the regions of Battambang, Sisophon and Siemreap—also the famous ruins of Angkor.)

3. A section of Laos which Thailand lost to the French in 1893 (mostly along the Mekong river).

(Japan has staked her prestige as the dominant power in east Asia on a successful outcome of the conference. British and Chinese commentators have charged that Japan is using it to fix her political and military control on Indo-China and Thailand.

French spokesmen in Vichy and Indo-China have expressed pessimism as to the chances of agreement.)

Conference Extended

The conference, outgrowth of an armistice signed January 31 on a Japanese cruiser off Saigon, has twice been extended, the second time last Monday until March 7.

Despite assertions that a delicate period has been entered the Japanese press generally expressed optimism concerning the chances of a settlement.

Furthermore the belief was expressed by neutral observers today that tension is easing in the Far East and that Japan probably will mark time on any plans for southward movement—at least until the war situation in Europe is clarified.

Premier's Statement

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, still ill at home, issued a written statement in response to a question submitted in writing by Yukio Ozaki, Liberalist leader, regarding relations between Japan and the United States.

"The Government is not pessimistic concerning future Japanese diplomacy toward the United States," the Premier's statement said. "Nothing shall daunt the Government in its fight in the cause of justice, but, on the other hand, it is trying its utmost to see that there is real understanding regarding the real intentions of Japan."

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Premier Replies on U. S.

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, still ill at home, issued a written statement today in response to a question submitted in writing by Yukio Ozaki, Liberalist leader, regarding relations between Japan and the United States.

"The government is not pessimistic concerning future Japanese diplomacy toward the United States," the Premier's statement said. "Nothing shall daunt the government in its fight in the cause of justice, but, on the other hand, it is trying its utmost to see that there is real understanding regarding the real intentions of Japan."

Australia Sees Crisis Eased

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 26 (AP)—The arrival of strong Australian forces at Singapore, the British base in the Far East, has done much toward steadying the tense situation in the Orient, Cabinet Ministers said today. They said, however, that the dispute between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China was still causing concern.

Reports read to a Cabinet meeting indicated that the situation in the Far East was "stationary."

Chiang Bids Farewell to Currie

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 26 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave a farewell dinner tonight for Lauchlin Currie and Emile Despres, who have been here since Feb. 7 on an economic survey for President Roosevelt. United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson was host at a reception for Messrs. Currie and Despres and the Chinese officials who assisted them.

Thai Delegate Quits Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—Colonel Prayoon Bhamaramontri of the Thailand Ministry of Education has left for Berlin after conversations in Moscow designed to open diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia, it was revealed here today. In a press conference with German correspondents, Colonel Bhamaramontri expressed satisfaction at his talks here and said future negotiations would be conducted by a joint Thailand-Soviet commission.

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-FOUR OF TOKYO'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS STRESSED IN STRIKINGLY SIMILAR EDITORIALS TODAY THAT AN EARLY PEACE WAS DESIRED BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAT ANY DILATORY POLICY DENYING JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP AND MEDIATION NEVER WOULD BE TOLERATED.

THE NEWSPAPER CHUGAI SAID, "OPERATIONS AND MANEUVERS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BEHIND THE SCENES" HAVE HAD A RESTRAINING EFFECT ON THE PEACE PARLEY.

THE OTHERS, NICHU NICHU, HOCHI AND YOMIURI, COMMENTED IN SIMILAR VEIN BUT MORE GUARDEDLY.

HOCHI SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "THE GOVERNMENT IS REPORTED DETERMINED TO SETTLE THE ISSUE BEFORE NEXT WEEK. IN CASE A REPLY IS NOT GIVEN IN A DAY OR TWO BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION, CERTAIN MEASURES ARE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE, AND FRESH DEVELOPMENTS MAY TAKE PLACE IN EAST ASIA."

WE109AES

TOKYO, FEB. 27-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A FAR-REACHING NATIONAL DEFENSE SECURITY BILL WHICH ALREADY HAS PASSED THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LIKELY WILL BE APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF PEERS TODAY WITHOUT AN ESSENTIAL CHANGE.

ANOTHER MEASURE BEFORE THE PEERS AN 8,000,000-YEN (ABOUT \$1,875,000) APPROPRIATION FOR THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION. THE PEERS WITHHELD INDICATION THEY WOULD APPROVE THE GRANT UNTIL ASSURED THAT THE ASSOCIATION WAS A PUBLIC AND NOT A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND THAT STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO "PURIFY" ITS PERSONNEL.

(THIS WAS REPORTED RELIABLY TO BE DUE TO

FEB 27 1941

(THIS WAS REPORTED RELIABLY TO BE DUE TO A TENDENCY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TOWARDS A COMMUNISTIC POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

(THE ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED BY THE CABINET TO ASSIST IN GOVERNING JAPAN. SOME OF ITS CRITICS HAVE CALLED IT A NEW GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE, CARRYING OUT BROAD CHANGES.)

PS1238AES

KUNMING, CHINA, FEB. 26-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN JAPANESE BOMBERS ATTACKED KUNMING LATE TODAY, INFLECTING THE HEAVIEST DAMAGE YET WROUGHT ON THIS OFTEN-BOMBED CITY.

PS1007PES

FEB 27 1941

MANILA, FEB 26 (AP)-A RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TO PETITION THE UNITED STATES TO PERMIT ITS ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS TO CARRY PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS, ESPECIALLY SUGAR, TO THE UNITED STATES IF NECESSITATED BY THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPS WAS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY TODAY.

THE MEASURE ALSO REQUESTED THE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE, LEASE

OR RENT SHIPS TO CARRY PHILIPPINE EXPORT PRODUCTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES. POSSIBILITY OF THE PHILIPPINES NOT BEING ABLE TO SEND THEIR FULL QUOTA OF SUGAR TO THE UNITED STATES THIS YEAR HAS BEEN NOTED IN WASHINGTON, WHERE BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS TO RE-ALLOCATE ANY UNUSED PORTION TO DOMESTIC PRODUCING AREAS.

CG250PCS

NAZIS REPORT WARSHIP SUNK

Berlin Credits Speedboat
With Its Destruction.

FEB 27 1941
Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that a Nazi speedboat had sunk a British destroyer off the southeast coast of England. At the same time, German submarines were credited with sinking an armed merchant ship of 8,000 tons and a British patrol boat in a continuation of the stepped-up offensive against Great Britain's supply lines.

Sinking of a British patrol boat by a Nazi warplane off the east coast of Scotland today was reported by DNB, the official German news agency.

Authorized German spokesmen said that Nazi fighting planes bombed and set afire three British cargo ships totaling 21,000 tons northwest of Ireland early today. The flyers reported that they had observed the ships sinking.

Virtual novices—young commanders and crews in brand new U-boats who went into action for the first time—were credited in information reaching Berlin with sinking 192,300 tons of convoyed shipping between Sunday noon and Monday evening. This feat, part of the action announced proudly by Adolf Hitler on Monday when he also declared that

the real submarine campaign would be under way by March and April, was accomplished without losses, DNB, the German official news agency, said.

BRITAIN-BOUND SHIP SUNK, SAYS NAZI BOMBER

Long-Range Raider Reports
Second Vessel Damaged
In Atlantic

FEB 27 1941
Berlin Boasts New Sea
Blows Off Britain And
In Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 26—A long-range German bomber still over the Atlantic radioed tonight that it had sunk a 10,000-ton Britain-bound steamer today and severely damaged a 6,000-tonner, DNB announced tonight.

All during the day, the agency added, the Nazi aerial attack had been aimed principally at the west coast of England, and it was said that a German scouting plane had sunk a 2,000-ton ship at the entrance to Bristol Channel.

Tonight, DNB added, an airdrome at Lympne, England, was set afire by German bombs, along with a large store of gasoline.

Earlier in the day Germans empha-

sized the heightened tempo of their sea warfare with accounts of new blows against British shipping.

New Blows At Britain Claimed
With more than 250,000 tons of British ships declared already sunk "in the last few days," the following additional achievements were claimed today:

Sinking of a British destroyer by a Nazi speedboat off southeast England and destruction of an 8,000-ton armored merchant ship and a British patrol boat by submarines.

Three British cargo ships totaling 21,000 tons bombed and set afire by the Luftwaffe northwest of Ireland early today, and damage to a 10,000-ton British munitions ship and another merchant vessel of equal size in a raid—time unspecified—on British-occupied Tobruk, Libya.

Other Sea War Toll Announced

To these official reports were added accounts by DNB, saying another British destroyer was set afire at Tobruk yesterday by a plane swooping within forty feet to drop its bomb; a 5,000-ton ship sunk by bombs in the western Mediterranean, and a British outpost boat sunk today by a German patrol plane off Peterhead, on the east Scottish coast.

[A London naval spokesman, disputing German claims, declared yesterday "nothing extraordinary" has happened in recent sea warfare.]

Newly unleashed submarines, commanded by virtual novices, alone sank 192,300 tons of convoyed shipping from Sunday noon until Monday night, according to information reaching Berlin.

Nazi Naval Commander Of Occupied France Killed

Admiral de la Periere, '17
U-Boat Ace, in Accident

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (AP).—The German official news agency D. N. B. said today that the German naval commander of occupied France, Vice-Admiral Lothar von Arnauld de la Periere, was killed in an accident on Feb. 24. He was fifty-four years old.

It described him as the most successful U-boat commander of the

World War.

(Arnauld de la Periere commanded the U-35, U-139 and other submarines in the World War, and in 1916 was awarded the Order Pour le Merite. U-boats under his command were credited with sinking a total of 200 ships aggregating 500,000 tons.)

Believed Victim of Brest Raid

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP).—A Berlin radio report today that Vice-Admiral Arnauld de la Periere had been "mortally wounded" Monday night led to belief in London tonight that he was killed during the Royal Air Force's heavy raid on Brest, big Nazi submarine base.

NEW AXIS AGREEMENT

Expected to Be Concluded in
Rome Today.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Authorized sources said that there would be an announcement today of the conclusion in Rome of new trade agreements between Germany and Italy.

Dr. Karl Clodius, Nazi economic expert, has been in Rome conferring with Italian economic authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 26—(AP)—VICE ADMIRAL LOTHAR VON ARNAULD DE LA PERIERE OF THE GERMAN NAVY, REPORTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY TO HAVE BEEN "MORTALLY WOUNDED," FIGURED IN THE CELEBRATED "GREEN PAJAMAS" INCIDENT WITH THE LATE HUEY P. LONG HERE IN MARCH 1930.

THEN COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER EMDEN, THE VICE ADMIRAL HAD BROUGHT HIS SHIP TO NEW ORLEANS AT MARDI GRAS. TOGETHER WITH CONSUL ROLF L. JAEGER, DE LA PERIERE CALLED UPON LONG AT HIS SUITE IN THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL MARCH 2, 1930 AND FOUND HIM ATTIRED IN GREEN SILK PAJAMAS, BLUE DRESSING GOWN AND BLUE SLIPPERS.

AFTER BEING GREETED BY THE GOVERNOR, THE TWO MEN RETIRED BUT JAEGER IMMEDIATELY PROTESTED TO SEYMOUR WEISS, HOTEL MANAGER AND FRIEND OF LONG, AT THE GOVERNOR'S ATTIRE AND DEMANDED AN APOLOGY.

CONVINCED BY FRIENDS THAT THE INCIDENT WAS "INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE," LONG BORROWED FORMAL MORNING CLOTHES THE NEXT DAY VISITED THE EMDEN DOCKED IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, APOLOGIZED TO THE ADMIRAL AND RECEIVED A 21-GUN SALUTE AS HE WAS LEAVING.

MK1237ACS

Assault Charges Are Reported Made Against Earle In Sofia

U. S. Minister Accused Of Inflicting Light Bodily
Wounds On Nazi, German Agency Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 26—DNB reported today in a Sofia dispatch that assault charges had been made in the Bulgarian capital against George H. Earle, the United States Minister, as a result of last Saturday's cafe bottle-throwing incident.

The German News Agency said Earle was accused of "inflicting light bodily wounds." The agency added that "numerous Bulgarian citizens appeared as witnesses."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Earle said the altercation arose when a man he identified as a German ob-

jected when the orchestra played "Tipperary" at Earle's request. The man was hit by a bottle and Earle suffered a cut on his arm in warding off a bottle.]

Diplomatic Immunity

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Officials said today that Earle cannot legally be arrested or tried on the assault charges reported to have been filed against him in Sofia.

They asserted that Earle has diplomatic immunity.

The State Department had received no report late today that charges had been filed against the envoy.

CALLS AXIS READY FOR U. S. IN WAR

Berlin Paper Promises to
Fight Intervention.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The signatories of the Axis tripartite pact—Germany, Italy and Japan—are ready to strike back at any American armed intervention in their "living spaces," the financial paper Boersenzeitung warned tonight.

Writing under the heading, "Japan, Master in the Western Pacific," Julius Krauss in the leading editorial said: "For Italy, Japan and Germany this war is a question of life and death which American politicians think they can negate by shipments of money and munitions."

"The highly praised American democracy now is supposed to become a personal Roosevelt rulership so perhaps tomorrow the beaten English partner can be supported by American armed forces."

"The defense forces of the three

Powers are prepared for this arbitrary attack and will throw it back with an iron will and superior might. No American Power will be able to disturb the natural law of the world, developments in the lebensraum of these peoples and the fulfillment of their vital demands."

GAYDA WARNS U. S. NOT TO FIGHT AXIS

Fascist Says That Isolation
Would Result.

Rome, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, warned the American people today that their opposition to the Axis Powers' program for Europe might result in political and economic isolation of the United States, "with profound harm to its need for commercial expansion."

He said that Premier Mussolini's speech last Sunday, in which Il Duce denounced "the war plots of the Rooseveltian Jewish oligar-

chy," had made a profound impression in the United States. He repeated Mussolini's argument that Germany and Italy had no intention of attacking the United States and that American aid would be too slight and too late to save Britain.

He then accused "Roosevelt's oligarchy" of "dictatorial insistence on dragging the American people into war" for two reasons.

These, he said, were first, that "Roosevelt, in his imperialistic plans, would like to set himself up as arbiter of the world and its economy and finance," which would bring the same hostility to bear against the United States that the other Powers are now showing against Britain.

Secondly, he declared, "the foreign Jewish minority behind Roosevelt" wants revenge against "Aryan" Germany and Italy.

HITLER ASSAILS U. S.

His Paper Says We Plan to
Inherit British Position.

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—An article in Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, one of a series on the "American Riddle," declared today that President Roosevelt's real desire is to have the United States fall heir to the British position in the world.

"This is evident from the openness with which the possibility of the defeat of England is discussed in the United States," the paper said.

The article declared that the pretense of defending the American continents against Europe does not hold water because of the impossibility of Europe effectively attacking them.

The other contention that America might be striving to save the English motherland was equally hard to believe, the paper said, because in the new distribution of European power the defeat of England can only be delayed but not prevented.

Italy and Germany Sign War Goods Trade Pact Suspend Commercial Exchange System for Duration

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP).—Italy and Germany signed a trade agreement today suspending the system of commercial exchange for the duration of the war so far as military supplies are concerned.

The agreement, arrived at in weeks of negotiations, provided that during hostilities "all commerce of a military character between the two countries shall be conducted without consideration for trade balances or the condition of compensated accounts."

This provision is part of a general accord valid for 1941 which considerably increased the volume of Italian-German trade.

Arrangements were made, it was said, for Italy and Germany to furnish one another "a large part of the raw materials needed for the war economy and other products essential for the prosecution of the war."

Hitler Congratulates Ex-Czar Ferdinand

Berlin, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop sent messages of congratulation to former Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria on his eightieth birthday today. He lives in Coburg. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung remarked:

"Czar Ferdinand, who is a Prussian Field Marshal General, always showed himself a friend of Germany."

Czar Ferdinand, father of King Boris of Bulgaria, abdicated in 1918 and went to Germany when Bulgaria, an ally of the central Powers in the world war, bowed to the allies.

Argentina Seeks Use Of Foreign Vessels

British and U. S. Ambassadors Consulted On Taking Over Immobilized Ships

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26 (AP).—Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Rothe today consulted the United States and British Ambassadors on the possible reactions of their governments in the event Argentina decided to lease or purchase foreign ships idling in Argentine ports.

It was explained Argentina wanted to sound out the foreign powers be-

fore taking any such action. The German and Italian Ambassadors also might be consulted, it was said.

Acting President Ramon Castillo is preparing a decree creating a division to handle a greater merchant marine and to permit Argentina to utilize the Danish, French and possibly Italian ships immobilized at Buenos Aires, it was reported.

MEXICAN LABOR HITS AXIS

Confederation Executive Sees Threat to Whole World

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (AP).—The executive committee of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, in its annual report today, attacked totalitarian doctrines and warned that an Axis victory in Europe would provide "a grave threat to the whole world."

The report, read before the national CTM Congress now in session, also charged the totalitarian powers with attempting to create trouble between the United States and her Latin neighbors. It warned, however, that Mexico's cooperation with Washington should be on a basis of mutual respect and should not violate Mexican sovereignty.

Greetings were read from Philip Murray and Reid Robinson of the C. I. O. and from John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and former C. I. O. chieftain.

Alfonso Losing Strength Under New Heart Attacks

'Profound Weakness' Reported by Physicians

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP).—A physicians' bulletin issued tonight said former King Alfonso XIII of Spain was very weak as the result of repeated new heart attacks. The bulletin, issued at 8:30 p. m., was signed by the three physicians attending the former ruler.

"The day was characterized by profound weakness as a direct consequence of repeated attacks," it said. Friends of Alfonso said he was losing strength steadily.

Weygand Back in Algiers After Trip to Dakar

Vichy, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Maxime Weygand returned to Algiers, Northern Africa, yesterday after a two weeks inspection tour of French West Africa, during which he visited the strategic coastal town of Dakar.

Two French Ships Seized

Vichy Reports Food Vessel and Empty Freighter Taken by British

VICHY, Feb. 26 (AP).—Two French freighters were reported seized today by a British warship in the Indian Ocean, after the halting of two other freighters yesterday.

One of the ships seized was identified as the Sompay, bound for France with a cargo of food and discharged soldiers from French Indo-China after calling at Madagascar. The other was the Louis Dreyfus, bound for Madagascar with empty holds.

Paris Papers Favor New Petain Cabinet

Vichy, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The editorial reaction of Paris newspapers to Chief of State Petain's new Cabinet setup was interpreted by observers today as indicating Germany's willingness to try to collaborate with the reorganized French Government.

Comments by the inspired press

in the Nazi-occupied former capital were for the most part favorable.

PRECISE FINISH IN PARIS SUITS

Saving Touch of Feminine Decoration Employed.

Paris (via Berlin), Feb. 20 (delayed) (A. P.).—New suits in today's fashion parade were finished with masculine precision, but a saving feminine touch was introduced by organdy blouses with frilled fronts and field flower bouquets for mannish lapels.

Closely fitted redingotes in patterned wools and silks, fine-striped wools and pencil-striped dark fabrics were among the collections. One house featured tailored silk suits in checked surah and double breasted models with horizontal stripes.

Loose backs in moderately flared coats were shown in plain wool, some in three-quarter or shorter lengths.

Day dresses in plain and

printed crepes had full skirts shirred to hip yokes. Some were trimmed with linen, while others called for linen boleros with paillettes.

White pique trimmed frocks

and coats, and made sailor hats.

For young girls, there were checked silk dresses to be worn with linen redingotes and bolero suits of checked wools embroidered with white noutache.

Silhouettes reflected the masculine line above the hips. Shoulders were natural and waists slim, and slim hips were emphasized.

Skirts were slightly longer than last season's, with those of suits flaring moderately.

CHANDLER SEES EFFORT TO HURT THE PRESIDENT

Asserts Isolationists Try to Undermine People's Faith in Executive.

AROUSED BY WHEELER ATTACK

Montanan Tells of His Shock at Roosevelt Statement That Job Is to Win War.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, accused opponents of the British-aid measure today of "trying to undermine the confidence of the American people in their President" and Senator Wheeler. Democrat, of Montana, angrily retorted in Senate debate that the President was trying to "flim-flam the public."

"I don't think any Senator is serving his country by making the people lack confidence in their President," Mr. Chandler told Mr. Wheeler after the Montanan charged both President

Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, with violating campaign pledges about non-involvement in war.

"We may get into war although I hope we don't," the Kentucky Senator said from his front row seat next to the one occupied by Mr. Wheeler. "If we do, all this talk is going to do us no good."

Mr. Chandler went on to say he thought it wrong for any one to charge that the President, Secretary Hull or any other leaders were "trying to get this country into war."

"I'm not saying that the President wants to get us into war," Senator Wheeler boomed, slapping a desk in front of Mr. Chandler. "I'm taking the President's own words."

Reads Roosevelt Statement.

Reading from a newspaper President Roosevelt's statement of yesterday that the first thing was to win the war, Senator Wheeler said this was "urging the British people to fight on. How can we refuse to come to their rescue if they are going down?"

"What I'm trying to do is be honest with the American people," Mr. Wheeler continued, obviously aroused. "If this is our war, we ought to go to war. If it's neces-

sary to crush Mr. Hitler and establish the English Channel as our first line of defense, we ought to be honest about it."

As Mr. Wheeler sat down, Mr. Chandler jumped up to say: "I don't want the Senator to put me in his class. I'm a captain in the army reserve and if war comes I'll take my place. The Senator from Montana can go home."

The Kentucky Senator said that if Mr. Wheeler "spent as much time trying to build up confidence in the President instead of trying to tear it down, we'd be in less danger of war."

Warns of Complete Isolation.

The personal exchange came after Mr. Wheeler charged that White House spokesmen had attempted to keep an anti-war plank out of the Democratic platform. Senator Chandler denied this, saying nothing happened at the Chicago convention "that the President didn't want."

Senator Chandler declared it was necessary "to give the President and Secretary Hull authority" to administer the British aid program.

Turning to Mr. Wheeler, he continued:

"You fellows who call yourself isolationists are going to win some day. You are going to be completely isolated. They will come over from all directions, and they will bomb your cities and your houses."

"You talk about negotiating with Hitler. I will not do it, and if you do you are foolish."

Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, joined in with a contention that various planks of the Democratic platform "provide a foundation" for the pending legislation. He added that the Republican platform also contained planks which fitted in with the administration program.

Mr. Brown criticized Mr. Wheeler and other opponents of the legislation for terming it a "war bill" and said that Mr. Wheeler, in opposing compulsory conscription, had made similar forecasts then.

"I think the Senator from Montana is innocently responsible for the feeling that has gone about and abroad that this is an issue of war or peace," Brown said.

Senator Wheeler jumped up, saying, "I still insist the issue in this bill is war or peace."

Debate to End This Week.

Opponents of the aid bill agreed at an informal meeting today to wind up general debate on the measure this week. This would open the way to start voting on amendments Monday.

Senator Wheeler said it was the consensus of fifteen Senators who attended the meeting that sentiment against the bill was increasing both in the Senate and the country, but that no effort would be made to prolong general debate beyond Saturday.

Senators can continue to speak during consideration of amendments, it was pointed out.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, told reporters, meanwhile, that he would not renew his efforts to obtain longer Senate sessions for a day or two. His previous attempts to get the Senate to agree to meet an hour earlier daily in order to speed consideration of the bill brought veiled threats of a filibuster from opponents.

Wheeler Attacks President.

It was earlier in the debate that Senator Wheeler charged that Mr. Roosevelt had made "a shocking statement" when he said propos-

als for peace must await a British victory and that the first thing was to win the war.

Interrupting an attack by Senator Nye on the British aid bill Mr. Wheeler said the President's statement indicated a position which the United States certainly should not take unless we are ready to get into the war.

"I think this statement of the President is a shocking statement," Mr. Wheeler shouted. "I submit that we are not in the war unless the President of the United States has already committed us to war. If we are in the war, I repeat, that we are in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Nye said he regarded the President's expression of views as "increasing evidence" that the so-called lease-lend bill was a "go-to-war" measure.

"Who are we in the United States," Mr. Wheeler broke in, "to tell the British what they should do? Who is the President of the United States that he should tell the British that the war should go on? How can Britain win a victory unless we come into the war?"

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, another opponent of the bill, said it was his view that the President "practically said, 'yes, we are in the war.'"

Vandenberg Offers Amendment.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that he knew of no ideas which Ambassador John G. Winant might be taking to London on the kind of peace that might be established after the war ends, adding that he thought the first job was to win the war. He did not elaborate.

The opposition Senators voiced their criticisms shortly after Mr. Nye had begun the ninth day of debate on the bill.

Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan proposed

amendments today to limit the life of the aid legislation to one year. As it stands now, it would expire June 30, 1943, unless terminated earlier by Congress.

Senator Nye, in his speech, declared that the bill would take the United States into war, would give the President authority to rule by decree and would destroy the constitutional concept of a balanced division of powers.

Adding to his originally pre-

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pared text, Mr. Nye declared that when it is said this country should join Britain to fight "aggressors" the country should recognize that the greatest aggressor in all modern history has been the British empire."

Empire As Nye Sees It.

The British empire, he declared, "is not the self-governing dominions; the empire is the despotic, arbitrary, and sometimes tyrannical ruler over almost half a billion people who are ruled as a colonial office in London and a ruling caste recruited from the British aristocracy order them to be ruled."

"It is this empire that is calling us. And this empire doesn't even know the meaning of the word democracy."

Senator Nye said that the November presidential election would have produced a different result "if this (British aid) issue had been clearly presented to the public."

"This despite the 'me too' attitude of Wendell Willkie recently," Mr. Nye added.

Senator Clark interrupted then to assert that President Roosevelt's press conference statement yesterday was at variance with his campaign promises and contrary to pledges made by both candidates that they would keep this country out of war and would "send no American boys to die in European wars."

Long hostile to administration foreign policy, Senator Nye represented the British aid bill as a legislative device which first would reduce Congress to the status of a puppet parliament and then compel it to rubber stamp a declaration of war.

Senator Nye also charged that general debate, also charged that the United States Navy already was compiling information pertaining to operations on the mainland of Asia.

Senator Nye was the second opposition speaker in twenty-four hours to mention the Far East in arguments against the bill. Senator Wheeler told the Senate yesterday that an unnamed member of England's Parliament had forecast America's entry into the war soon, probably by way of the Orient.

Burma Line of Interest.

Where Senator Nye made specific reference to the Burma Road, China's vital supply line, as the subject of navy interest, Senator Wheeler remarked that

he "would not be surprised any morning to learn that American troops had been sent to Singapore," Great Britain's Gibraltar of the Malay peninsula.

While public discussion progressed, supporters of the British-aid bill were endeavoring to enlist the influence of Secretary of State Hull against the proposal by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, that the bill be amended to stipulate that it conferred no additional powers on the President to send American troops out of the Western Hemisphere, except to United States possessions.

Senator Ellender, who claims the promises of fifty-six Senators to vote for his amendment, told reporters it was obvious to him that strong administration pressure was being brought to bear to defeat his proposal.

For Strictly a Lend Bill.

"They are fighting it as hard as they can and the only reason they give for opposing it is that it might have some psychological effect on the Far Eastern situation," he said. "I want to make this a bill strictly to lend or lease materials and not to lend or lease men. I think we are going to get the votes to do it."

'Was Greatest At Fall Of France': Marshall

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Feb. 26—Congress heard today that General George C. Marshall now considers an invasion less imminent than he did a year ago when, he said, this country would have been in "a somewhat helpless plight" had control of the Atlantic "passed to an enemy."

At the same time, the legislators learned from the navy's top-ranking Admiral Harold R. Stark that while transfer of more destroyers to Britain on the scale suggested by Wendell L. Willkie would not be advisable "at the moment," the Government's hands should not be tied in the matter. Both statements were made public by the House Appropriations Committee.

Described Problem

Marshall, chief of staff of the army, told of the defense problem thrust upon the War Department by the collapse of France and conceded that the

high command had been surprised by the public support given their unprecedented recommendations.

"Frankly, we had not anticipated that the American people would ever be sufficiently aroused to authorize in time of peace such a tremendous program for the national defense, nor had we anticipated the complete collapse of the French Government in early June," Marshall said, "along with the deadly hazard to the British of a transfer of French naval power to Germany and Italy."

Those factors, Marshall went on, necessitated many changes in this country's defense plans, but he conceded their lessons "did not percolate" through the army organization speedily enough to permit changes before the program got under way, a failure which he said was partly responsible for increased costs of the military camp construction program.

Faced Campaign Study

"It was necessary for us to study the campaigns, the occurrences in France and Belgium, in order to benefit to the full by the lessons indicated," Marshall said. "The last required several months to assemble the facts from our attaches and other sources."

Stark, chief of naval operations, testified that he did not feel transfer of additional destroyers to Britain would be advisable at this time, but reminded the committee "it is impossible to foresee what we may want to do tomorrow or next day, under present world conditions."

Among other things, the committee learned: 1. The army is considering a further but unspecified expansion of the Air Corps.

Five Per Cent. Sick

2. About five per cent., or 32,500, of the army's enlisted personnel are sick, chiefly as a result of the influenza epidemic.

3. That about \$100,000,000 could have been saved on the cantonment program if funds had been available for advance planning.

4. That the army has been "can-

vassing every city in the country" in an effort to find city managers willing to take charge of supervising the operation of the utilities in its major camps.

Plan Downhill Runways

5. The air corps plans to experiment with downhill runways at Wright Field, Ohio, for heavy bombardment plane takeoffs.

Admiral Stark said the navy's huge program was going ahead with "very favorable" speed. He said battleship construction was running from four to six months ahead of schedule.

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the Bureau of Ships, testified it would cost from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per ship to equip the fleet with stations for detection of enemy aircraft and that an additional \$15,000,000 would be required to give 610 vessels of the projected two-ocean navy de-gaussing protection against magnetic mines.

Base Cost Given

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, disclosed that the ultimate cost of the projected fleet base at Vieques, Puerto Rico, would be about \$100,000,000. Immediate construction plans, authorized by the House last week, call for \$35,000,000.

which asked for a description of Hitler's funeral and an eyewitness account of the bombing of the German chancellery by the R. A. F.

Request Of Robert Jacobs

The announcer said "one Robert Jacobs, of New York city," had requested the Purim program, which the radio management considered a good idea since "most of those who cabled in from the Bronx and the downtown (New York) garment centers will be

at home and within reach of their radio on that particular day."

The announcer said many communications from Americans with Irish names "expressed no uncertain opinion about the present situation in Ireland and the present state of Ireland's long struggle for freedom from England."

Apparently desirous of matching the light tone of some of the selected requests, the announcer deferred for "thirty or forty years" an invitation to meet Joe Louis in a prize fight at Los Angeles.

Beer Party Canceled

He expressed disappointment that an invitation for himself and Reich-

Berlin Announces Programs For Jews And "The Kelleys"

No Responsibility Assumed For Traffic Jams If "Irish Cops" Leave Posts To Hear Broadcast

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 26—The official Berlin radio tonight informed its American listeners, the National Broadcasting Company reported, that in response to cabled requests it would broadcast a Purim Day program on the Jewish holiday March 13.

"The Kelleys" of America were also promised an appropriate Irish program on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and the announcer warned that Berlin would not "assume responsibility for traffic jams" which might result if "Irish traffic cops" deserted their posts to hear the broadcast.

No mention was made of the hundreds of cabled requests—all solicited and paid for by the Berlin radio—

marshal Hermann Goering to attend a beer party had been cancelled by Johnny Mitchell, of Boston, who the announcer said "might be a freshman at Harvard, for all we know."

After sending an invitation to the party, Mitchell sent a second message, the announcer said, stating "very sorry, must cancel beer party date, March 23. Stop. War has broken out in Room 450."

The announcer said "some of the radiograms received simply overwhelmed us, due to the generosity expressed."

Freighter Carrying Survivor Of Weird Sea Voyage Is Sunk

British Ship Taking Widdicombe Home To Fight With R. A. F. Reported Torpedoed In Atlantic

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 26—The 8,456-ton British freighter *Siamese Prince* on which Roy Widdicombe, central figure of one of the weirdest sea stories of the war, sailed for home has been lost by enemy action, her agents said today.

Details of the sinking and the fate of the crew and of Widdicombe, who survived a seventy-day voyage drifting in an open boat after another vessel was lost under him, were not known by Furness, Withy & Co., agents for the ship.

Torpedoed Last Week

Maritime circles have heard that the *Siamese Prince* was torpedoed in the Atlantic February 22. The 426-foot ship, ordinarily in trade between the east coast of the United States and the Far East, left here February 3.

Widdicombe was one of seven men who escaped from the British freighter *Anglo-Saxon* when she was sunk by the German raider *Weser* last August 21 off the Azores.

But only Widdicombe and Robert Tapscott survived the *Odyssey* in the small lifeboat. One of the seven died of machine-gun wounds. Four went mad from lack of food and water in the burning sun and committed suicide.

Drifted 3,000 Miles

For fifty-three days after their last companion had gone, Widdicombe and

Tapscott drifted 3,000 miles. Once they feasted on two flying fish that fell into their boat.

Burned black from the sun, their tongues so swollen from lack of water that they could scarcely speak, the pair finally were cast up on Eleuthera island, forty miles south of Nassau, Bahamas.

Widdicombe arrived in New York January 30, but Tapscott remained in a Nassau hospital.

As the only passenger, Widdicombe sailed with the *Siamese Prince* from New York, bound for England to enter the Royal Air Force in which

he said he was to be commissioned.

Four Norse Ships Sunk

New York, Feb. 26 (AP)—The New York *Maritime Register* said today that four Norwegian freighters, including the 4,332-ton *Eli*, which formerly traded with Baltimore and Philadelphia, had been sunk recently in the Atlantic.

One crewman was lost on the *Eli*, the *Register* said. The other ships lost were *Bruse*, 2,205 tons; *Hild*, 1,356 tons, and *Odda*, 835 tons.

Missing Army Bomber Sighted In Hawaii

At Least Five Of Crew Of Six Believed Alive, Aerial Searchers Indicate

Honolulu, Feb. 26 (AP)—An army bomber from Hickam Field, forced down in isolated Waimanu Valley with a crew of six, was found today by aerial searchers who reported that five men had been observed walking near the ship.

Army authorities said the plane was reported in fair condition.

The bomber was on a routine reconnaissance flight last night when engine trouble developed.

A ground party was en route to the scene, described as virtually inaccessible due to the valley's steep sides.

The bomber's crew was composed of Capt. Hubbard Boyd, Jr., 28, Los Angeles, pilot; Second Lieutenant F. R. Thompson, 21, El Reno, Okla., co-pilot; Staff Sergeant J. B. Paulhamus, 24, Williamsport, Pa.; Privates First Class William Cohn, 21, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Fred C. Seeger, 25, River Forest, Ill., and Private Robert R. Stephens, 22, Albuquerque, N. M.

Mellett Asserts U.S. Is Planning No Censorship

War Would Bring the Usual Military Curb, He Tells Hearing, but Nothing Else

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (P).—Lowell Mellett, director of the Office of Government Reports, asserted today that the government is contemplating no press or radio censorship aside from the customary military censorship in event of war.

Mr. Mellett made the statement in urging the House Expenditures Committee to establish his bureau on a permanent basis.

After his testimony the committee quickly approved a bill authorizing a yearly \$1,500,000 appropriation for the office. Chairman James A. O'Leary, Democrat, of New York, said the five Republicans present voted against it, while all Democrats present favored it. Representative William M. Whittington, Democrat, of Mississippi, said the appropriation represented virtually a 100 per cent increase.

Mr. Mellett read an explanation of the work of his office, which he described as a clearing-house for government information. He had scarcely finished his statement when committeemen began peppering him with questions about censorship. He declared flatly that no censorship was contemplated. Asked whether any was contemplated in event of war, he said:

"None that I know of, and I believe my information is as good as any one's can be.

"This does not mean, in case there should be war, that there would not be a military censorship in certain respects, as there always has been and I presume always will be.

"Censorship in the sense that I believe is feared, of the kind we see abroad—actual censorship of newspapers or other publications—is not contemplated."

After adding that the same held true for radio, Mr. Mellett said in reply to a question that any self-imposed censorship by publishers was a different matter.

"Their purpose being to keep the free press of America free," he said, "the publishers certainly can get together and agree not to publish things. That comes from the publishers and not from the government."

A comment by Representative

Charles L. Gifford, Republican, of Massachusetts, that he "dreaded this bill as a propaganda machine" started a long discussion of the purpose of Mr. Mellett's bureau, which heretofore had operated with relief funds as a White House unit. President Roosevelt in a letter to Chairman O'Leary asked for the permanent legislation.

Mr. Mellett denied that the office was a propaganda agency or a political instrument. Explaining that one of its functions is to submit press clippings to government departments, he said:

"During the last year we passed out a great deal more criticism than favorable comment."

Roosevelt Sees Aid on Sending Arms to Britain

Release of Army and Navy Materiel Foreseen as He Consults High Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (P).—President Roosevelt met top-ranking defense officials today in a series of conferences believed to concern administration of the pending lease-lend bill and what existing equipment of the Army and Navy could be spared to Britain and other powers upon the passage of that measure.

None of the conferees, who included Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and the Army and Navy high command, would disclose to reporters afterward the subjects that were discussed.

The opinion was expressed in well informed quarters, however, that the President was taking steps to have additional aid to Britain, Greece and possibly China ready as soon as the lease-lend bill was passed.

Since large-scale, rounded production of new munitions is not expected before next fall, most officials believe that some existing materiel of the Army and Navy would have to be released if increased aid were to be provided before Britain's predicted crisis this spring.

One reliable source predicted that a number of planes intended originally for the Navy would be released to Greece immediately upon the bill's passage.

Secretary of the Navy Frank

Knox reported recently that a number of old Navy planes had been offered to the Greeks but that the offer had never been accepted. Subsequently, it was reported that Greece had renewed its appeal for assistance.

Under existing law, it would be necessary for Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to certify that planes were not essential for America's defense before they could be released. Under the pending measure, the admiral would not have to make such certification.

It was said reliably that the planes to be released to Greece would be of a later design than those previously offered and never accepted.

Steamer Mormacmoon Makes Maiden Voyage

All-Welded Freighter Arrives At New York From South America

New York, Feb. 26 (P).—The Moore-McCormack liner Mormacmoon, first all-welded ocean-going freighter built for the American Merchant Marine, arrived today on her maiden voyage from South America.

To fill demand for northbound cargo space, the 7,773-ton vessel sailed in ballast immediately after delivery last December 30 from her builders, the Ingalls Shipbuilding Company, at Pascagoula, Miss.

The Mormacmoon brought 11,266 tons of cargo to the United States, including 3,000 tons of manganese ore, vital to national defense.

Survey Shows \$15,000,000,000 Of Armament Under Contract

As of Feb. 1 'Go Ahead' Orders Cover Much of \$6,000,000,000 More—New Warship Joins Fleet Every Twelve Days

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The gigantic size of America's arms production job was emphasized today by a survey indicating that contracts already placed totaled about \$15,000,000,000, more than six times the estimated value of the automobile industry's entire output for 1939.

This figure represented formal awards by the British Government and United States agencies.

Nearly \$6,000,000,000 of authorized orders have yet to be placed under contract by the United States Government, which has given manufacturers an informal but binding "go ahead" on a large portion of them. Moreover, additional billions in orders are in prospect, both for this country and probably for Britain under the pending lease-lend bill.

In the light of these facts many officials believed that arms production eventually would put a deeper crimp into "business as usual" than most of the country realized.

The opinion was advanced in some quarters that the automobile industry would be required to divert its attention increasingly from passenger car output to the manufacture of airplane engines, sub-assemblies for aircraft and perhaps ultimately complete planes.

Backward In Munitions

Many defense industries were still in the process of "tooling up," and no large-scale deliveries of munitions appeared in prospect before next fall. Peak production in some lines was scheduled well along in 1942, in others still later.

Plane deliveries during January totaled 1,026, better than the figure predicted officially a month before. William S. Knudson, director general of the Office of Production Management, was encouraged to forecast an output of 18,000 planes this year.

As to the 9,200 tanks which Mr. Knudson said this country would produce, the latest official information was that light tanks were being produced at the rate of four a day and that medium tanks would be rolling from a number of plants by mid-Summer. Progress on the Army's new heavy tanks of 55 tons or more was kept secret.

Officials said naval construction

ers. They did report, however, that production of the Garand semi-automatic rifle had reached 3,000 a week.

Contracts on Feb. 1

The program of the United States and contracts awarded for it as of Feb. 1, have been compiled officially as follows:

Purpose.	Program.	Awards.
Naval vessels.	\$8,070,000,000	\$4,370,000,000
Airplanes.	3,210,000,000	2,240,000,000
Ammunition and explosives.	1,780,000,000	1,000,000,000
Industrial facilities.	1,630,000,000	1,130,000,000
Artillery and small arms.	1,440,000,000	580,000,000
Posts, depots, fortifications.	1,270,000,000	860,000,000
Clothing, equipment, subsistence.	660,000,000	440,000,000
Tanks and combat vehicles.	360,000,000	300,000,000
Transportation equipment.	290,000,000	210,000,000
Miscellaneous.	430,000,000	300,000,000
Army & Navy Stock pile.	480,000,000	290,000,000
Emergency merchant fleet.	350,000,000
Defense workers' housing.	320,000,000	120,000,000
Totals.	\$18,290,000,000	\$11,840,000,000

Merchant Fleet Orders

Since February 1, \$33,374,500 of the merchant fleet orders have been placed. Prior to the time when President Roosevelt proposed this \$350,000,000 "emergency" program to build 200 ships, the government was well along on a program begun in 1938 to bolster the merchant marine with 196 other vessels. Of these, officials said, sixty-six had actually been delivered.

Additional contracts have been awarded since February 1 in virtually all categories of defense equipment.

The extent of British orders in this country is not known exactly. However, Secretary Morgenthau has told Congress that the British paid \$1,380,000,000 on government orders in the United States last year. Furthermore, he said last month, Britain owed American manufacturers an additional \$1,400,000,000 on orders already placed.

Banting Succored Pilot Before Death in Crash

Scientist Said to Have Used Last Strength as Doctor

TORONTO, Feb. 26 (P).—Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin, bandaged the wounds of Pilot Joseph Mackey before the noted Canadian died of his own injuries, twenty feet from a trans-Atlantic plane that crashed last week near Musgrave Harbor, Newfoundland. "The Toronto Evening Telegram" said in a copyrighted story today.

The dispatch, from Musgrave Harbor, said Dr. Banting spent his fast-waning strength in caring for Mackey, the only survivor among the plane's four occupants.

Publication Attacked By Canadian Minister

Toronto Financial Post Called "No 1 Saboteur" By Head Of Department Of Munitions

Ottawa, Feb. 26 (P).—C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister, charged in the Canadian House of Commons today that the Financial Post, a Toronto publication, is "the No. 1 saboteur in Canada since the beginning of the war."

Howe, speaking on aircraft and other war production, complained of what he said was a tendency in the press to attack his department and leveled specific criticism at the Post.

He said he understood the Financial Post was buying space in other newspapers "to make untrue and damaging statements against the Department of Munitions and Supply" and added "I think I am right in suggesting that that is not being done for philanthropy."

Americans Sick of Jobs, Join Canadian Air Force

By The Associated Press. OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Two United States youths are members of the Royal Canadian Air Force today because, aside from wanting to get into the war, they were dissatisfied over their respective careers.

James Kiersted, 23 years old, singer in a New York dine-and-dance grill, said he was "sick of cafe society."

James (Pepper) Smith, 24 years old, who played with Jacksonville and Gainesville (Fla.) professional baseball clubs, said he dropped Spring training this year because he was "getting no place with a batting average of .266."

They are at the R. C. A. F. manning depot at Toronto.

Canada Checks on Japanese

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (P).—All Japanese in British Columbia will be thumb-printed when they register as aliens, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King informed the House of Commons last night.

leave
Bhank

In the War Zone

Chaos Declared Inevitable From
Europe's Food and Economic Conditions

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

FEB 27 1941

When you add up and get the sum total of the economic, financial, industrial and agricultural disorganization of Europe, coupled with attendant food shortages and consequent disease, there is no escaping the conclusion that the Old World is headed straight and fast for utter chaos.

The last war was tough enough. Germany finally collapsed, white-faced and hungry, through strangulation by the British blockade, plus military pressure, but some countries weren't directly involved and came through well.

This time, however, virtually all the nations of Europe are up to their necks in the slough. The conflict, although only eighteen months old, is dragging them pell-mell into a hell that will make the previous war look like a Sunday school picnic.

Both sides are attempting to capitalize this grim position. Each is trying to shatter the civilian morale of the other.

Hunger Enemy of Morale.

British Air Minister Sinclair yesterday emphasized the intention of the Royal Air Force to bomb Germans in Germany to "shatter the faith of the German people in Adolf Hitler."

The Germans have been struggling to bring the occupied countries, and unoccupied ones for that matter, within the Reich economic and industrial scheme of operations.

For example, authoritative reports received in diplomatic quarters in Washington state that the Reich is in process of transforming Holland, one of the world's great trading nations, into a Nazi economic colony.

However, it is said that the Germans are encountering severe problems, due to the British blockade, the breakdown of industrial and shipping facilities and other effects of the war. That would appear to be the story throughout a Europe in which all countries are either occupied or standing at arms.

One of these days, if this war is drawn out, Europe is going to blow open like a rotten egg.

said to be steadily growing worse.

The American Agricultural Department a couple of days ago blamed Germany for the critical food shortages in the occupied countries of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France. This report says that the Nazis

have drained these countries of supplies in order to make up deficiencies at home.

Food Scarcity General.

Aa recent news dispatch from Sweden pictured the hungry people of some sections of Norway as eating sea gulls and crows.

But these countries aren't the only ones short of food. France, Spain and Italy all are getting in a bad way, and over in southeastern Europe scarcity of food gives rise to fears of a typhus epidemic.

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Day's Communiques of War Powers

Italian

ROME, Feb. 26 (P).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, there is nothing special to report.

Planes of the German Air Corps shot down an enemy plane over Malta.

In North Africa the morning of Feb. 24, formations of the German corps in Africa entered into contact with the enemy for the first time southeast of Agedabia (Libya). During the encounter with British armored formations, various enemy motor trucks and tanks were destroyed. Several prisoners were captured. There were no losses on the German side.

Planes of the German Air Corps effectively attacked steamers in a bay, port installations, and military works of an enemy naval base in Cyrenaica (eastern Libya). Two ships of about 8,000 tons were hit and damaged seriously. Violent explosions and fires were observed in the harbor.

At Giarabub and Cufra, gallant garrisons are resisting enemy pressure stubbornly.

In East Africa, there was activity of artillery and mobile columns on both sides in the Cheren sector. Heroic resistance by our troops continues east of the Juba River in Italian Somaliland).

German

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (P).—The German high command communique:

A submarine reports sinking one enemy armed merchant ship of approximately 8,000 tons. Another U-boat sank a British patrol boat and took a number of prisoners. A British destroyer was sunk by a speedboat in the region southeast of England.

On the Libyan coast, southeastward of Agedabia, German and English motorized reconnaissance squads had a skirmish in the morning hours of Feb. 24. A number of English motor vehicles were among several armored cars destroyed, and several prisoners were taken. There were no German losses.

In the course of the afternoon of Feb. 24, German combat planes set afire two big merchant ships in one Cyrenaica harbor and scored bomb hits on the port facilities. German chasers downed one plane of the Hurricane type over Malta.

Successful attacks by small combat units last night were directed against war-vital objectives

and port facilities at Hull, Harwich and Great Yarmouth, and against airports in eastern England as well as armament factories at Ipswich and Norwich.

During an unsuccessful enemy raid on the Channel coast pursuit planes downed three British planes.

Last night the enemy dropped incendiaries and explosives at random at several places in western Germany, which caused immaterial property damage. Fires were extinguished quickly. Anti-aircraft guns downed one enemy plane.

British

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 26 (P).—A British communique:

Elements of our East and West African troops occupied Mogadishio, the capital of Italian Somaliland, yesterday evening.

A later British communique: It is officially announced that a South African formation captured Gelib after having crossed the (Juba) river near the mouth, and carried out an exceedingly vigorous and rapid march for sixty miles up the river, clearing enemy opposition all the way.

Here East African formations, having crossed the bridgehead seized by Gold Coast regiments, carried out a night march through the desert and cut the only road communication between Gelib and Brava, thus preventing the escape of the main body.

The Gold Coast brigade, which had borne the brunt of the early fighting across the Juba, completed the operation and cut off all avenues of escape to the north.

A conservative estimate of the number of prisoners is 3,000, while in addition many of the enemy who had escaped to the bush now are returning and giving themselves up.

An airplane reported that the enemy retreating along a branch thirty miles from the Juba immediately waved white flags in token of their desire to surrender.

Large quantities of guns and ammunition of all kinds have been captured. It will take a considerable time to recover and check this material.

The South African air force co-operated in the capture of Gelib,

machine-gunning enemy transport which was trying to escape.

Bombardment of enemy positions and dumps further along the coast was successfully carried out

by the navy.

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (P).—The Middle East headquarters communique:

Eritrea: Our northern column advancing toward Cheren has again made satisfactory progress. About Cheren itself local activity continues.

Ethiopia: Patriot forces, supported by British troops, have successfully increased the areas of their penetration in the Gogjam and further south, causing the evacuation of more Italian posts. Following the enemy withdrawal from Italian and British Moyale, both places have been occupied by South African troops.

Italian Somaliland: West African troops yesterday captured Brava, from which port our advance is again continuing. In the Gelib area prisoners so far counted number sixty-four officers and 423 Italians of other ranks, together with 886 colonial troops.

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 26 (P).—A British communique tonight:

This morning two formations of enemy fighters flew over Malta. Our fighters went up. There was no definite combat and there were no casualties.

At midday a heavy attack was made on our airdromes by dive bombers and escort fighters. The enemy was engaged by our fighters and anti-aircraft guns put up a heavy barrage. Enemy losses by our fighters were two (planes) confirmed and six probable. The later are not expected to reach base. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for five enemy losses confirmed.

Shortly afterward, a small formation of enemy aircraft flew over high, apparently on reconnaissance.

Later a Red Cross seaplane accompanied by enemy aircraft flew around the island, apparently searching for enemy aircraft.

ATHENS, Feb. 26 (P).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Despite very bad weather and anti-aircraft fire, an R. A. F. bomber formation escorted by fighters heavily attacked yesterday targets in Tepeleni and the Klisura Road. Direct hits were registered on military buildings, motor transports and troop concentrations. All our aircraft returned safely.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 26 (P).—The Greek command communique tonight:

There was intense artillery ac-

tivity in various areas of the front. Two enemy aircraft were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Two others suffered apparent damage.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security:

No raids over Greece today.

U. S. BUYS CUBA MAIL SHIP

Army Adds 6,937-Ton Liner To Transport Fleet

New York, Feb. 26 (P).—The 6,937-ton liner Orizaba, formerly in the Cuba mail service to Mexico, was purchased by the army today as the thirteenth ship in its transport fleet.

The twenty-three-year-old Orizaba served as a transport in the World War and in September, 1939, was chartered by the Government to evacuate Americans from European war zones.

MEXICO CITY, FEB 26 (AP)—HEAVY RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PURCHASES OF

HENEQUEN, MERCURY AND FLUORSPAR IN MEXICO WERE REPORTED HERE TODAY.

HENEQUEN IS A FIBRE USED IN MAKING CORDAGE, ROPE, BAGGING AND

TEXTILES.

FLUORSPAR IS USED IN PROCESSING STEEL AND ENAMEL MANUFACTURE.

MERCURY IS ESSENTIAL IN MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.

M1014PES

CANADIAN WOMEN WANT
ARMY OF THEIR OWN

THEY'VE BEEN READING
ABOUT WOMEN'S CORPS
IN BRITAIN (475)

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--
CANADA'S WOMEN WANT AN ARMY OF THEIR OWN.

WOMEN WHOSE HUSBANDS AND BROTHERS ARE SERVING OVERSEAS (MORE THAN 60,000 CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS ARE OVER THERE NOW) SAY IT IS HARDER THAN EVER THIS TIME TO STAY AT HOME AND KNIT SOCKS AND SWEATERS.

IN THE LAST WAR THE THEORY THAT WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME STILL CARRIED A LOT OF WEIGHT; BUT IN THIS WAR THE HOME IS BEING BOMBED.

SO WHEN THE WIVES AND SISTERS OF THE MEN OVERSEAS READ ABOUT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE ROLE WOMEN ARE PLAYING IN IT, THEY ASK WHY THEY CANNOT JOIN A WOMEN'S ARMY HERE, SIMILAR TO THE OFFICIAL AUXILIARY SERVICES BELONGING TO THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THEORETICALLY IT IS ALREADY POSSIBLE TO JOIN THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AS A NURSE; BUT VACANCIES IN THE R.C.A.M.C. OVERSEAS HAVE BEEN FILLED AND THERE IS A WAITING LIST OF SOME 4,000 TRAINED

NURSES STILL ON THIS SIDE.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ADVOCATES OF A WOMEN'S ARMY POINT OUT, THE AUXILIARY SERVICES TAKE WOMEN FOR MANY OTHER TYPES OF SERVICE BESIDES NURSING: CLERICAL WORK, DRIVING MILITARY CARS AND AMBULANCES, FERRYING PLANES FROM FACTORY TO AIR BASE, AND SO ON. THEY WEAR UNIFORMS AND DRAW PAY (ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE SCALE PAID TO MEN PERFORMING SIMILAR DUTIES.)

WHILE WAITING FOR THEIR PLEA FOR AN OFFICIAL STATUS IN THE ARMED FORCES TO BE GRANTED, WOMEN IN VARIOUS PARTS OF CANADA HAVE ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER GROUPS AND EMPLOYED INSTRUCTORS TO TRAIN THEM IN MOTOR MECHANICS, AMBULANCE DRIVING, NURSING, TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO, BULK COOKING AND BUYING, OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIKE.

MEMBERS OF THESE VOLUNTEER AND SPONTANEOUSLY ORGANIZED GROUPS NOT ONLY DRAW NO PAY; THEY BUY THEIR OWN UNIFORMS AND PAY FOR THEIR OWN INSTRUCTION.

ADVOCATES OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CONTEND THAT FULLY 15 PER CENT OF THE CANADIANS WHO ENLIST TO FIGHT IN THE ARMED FORCES FIND THEMSELVES DOING WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED WOMEN'S WORK, SUCH AS OPERATING TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, DRIVING STAFF CARS, RUNNING TYPEWRITERS OR PERFORMING VARIOUS CLERICAL TASKS IN THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS OR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

THEY CONTEND THAT INASMUCH AS CANADA'S MANPOWER IS LIMITED, IT IS HIGH TIME WOMEN WERE REPLACING MEN IN SUCH TASKS, ESPECIALLY HERE IN CANADA, WHERE MORE THAN 150,000 MEN ARE UNDER ARMS. EVERY SOLDIER WHO HANDS OVER HIS TYPEWRITER, ADDING-MACHINE OR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE TO

A WOMAN, THEY POINT OUT, MAKES ONE MORE MAN AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE AT THE FIGHTING FRONT.

AS YET THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAS NOT GIVEN THE GIRLS MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT. MAJ.-GEN.L.R.LAFLECHE, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES, ADVISED THEM IN A RECENT SPEECH TO PLUNGE INTO SUCH PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES AS PROMOTING THE SALE OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, OR "FIGHTING THE FIFTH COLUMN BY COUNTERACTING DEFEATIST GOSSIP."

HE SAID HE COULD UNDERSTAND THE WIDESPREAD DESIRE FOR ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN INTO ACTUAL MILITARY FORMATIONS, BUT SUGGESTED THAT "DECISIONS ON THAT PROPOSAL COULD BE LEFT TO SUCH TIME AS THE NEED BECOMES GREATER."

MEANWHILE HE ADVISED THEM TO BEGIN THINKING ABOUT WHAT KIND OF SMART, YET SERVICEABLE UNIFORMS SHOULD BE WORN BY SUCH FORMATIONS. "I WILL VENTURE THE OPINION," HE ADDED, "THAT NO SMARTLY DRESSED GIRL WOULD EVER BE SLACK IN HER DUTIES."

FEB 27 1941

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26 -- SENT FEB. 24)

ED942AES

KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, FEB. 26--(AP)--A REGIMENT OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, INCLUDING SOME ~~WOMEN~~ VETERANS OF THE NARVIK CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN NORWAY LAST YEAR, HAVE ARRIVED AT THE SUDANESE BORDER AND WERE REPORTED HERE TO BE "EAGER FOR ACTION AGAINST THE ITALIANS."

FEB 27 1941

AMONG THE FORCE ARE MANY PICTURESQUE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE FOUGHT ON MANY FRONTS.

APL ASSOCIATEDS 02906 NN594P

BRITISH MINISTER WARNS SOFIA WAR MAY BE NEAR; NAZIS THERE NOW, HE SAYS

Asserts Bombings May Follow Break In Bulgar-English Relations
Rumania Also Told R. A. E. May Attack Before Germans Move

[By the Associated Press]
Sofia, Feb. 27—George W. Rendel, the British Minister to Bulgaria, asserted tonight that "the forerunners" of a German invasion of Bulgaria already are in the country "by hundreds—no, I should say thousands."

In an interview he raised the possibility of an imminent break in British-Bulgarian relations followed by British bombing of both Bulgaria and Rumania, and declared:

"In one day, 350 Germans crossed from northern to southern Dobruja."

[Northern Dobruja is in Rumania, where an estimated 600,000 Nazi troops stand; southern Dobruja is now a part of Bulgaria.]

Men Talking in German
"Today on the street I passed a group of thirty young men of military age talking in German. What do you suppose they are here for?"

Laughing at the Bulgarian contention that the privileges now being accorded the Germans would have been granted to Britain, had they been requested, Rendel remarked:

"It would have been futile for us to have tried to pass even twenty civilians across the frontier."

Referring to Britain's long delay in breaking off relations with Rumania, he added:

"The Rumanian experiment will not be repeated here."

Might Raid Both Nations
Sitting in a circle of thirteen British and American journalists, the Minister suggested that under certain circumstances R. A. F. planes might attack in both Bulgaria and Rumania, even if no regular Nazi troops cross the Danube.

Intimating that an order taking him home would be tantamount to the beginning of war, he outlined there three conditions under which he would recommend such an order:

If German uniformed troops cross the Danube in such numbers as to constitute an invasion.

If the Nazis get control of the country without troops.

Unsatisfactory development of such an incident as that involving the still unexplained disappearance of Wodin Grenovitch, a British passport officer.

2 Attempts At Theft
In this connection Rendel stated for the first time that two attempts

had been made to steal British documents. Aside from the already reported theft of code books from the consulate safe in Sofia Saturday night, he said an unsuccessful attempt had been made to filch valuable papers from the consulate at the Black Sea port of Burgas.

Despite a protest to the Bulgarian Government over the Grenovitch incident, he added, the British had been given no satisfaction save the Bulgarian action in sending a police inspector to investigate.

This case, the Minister went on, was more serious than the arrest and beating of British oilmen in Rumania, reported shortly before London broke off with Bucharest.

Rendel announced that his diplomatic mission "does not propose to remain in Bulgaria in a humiliating position or to play into German hands."

May Carry Bulgaria Into War
"If relations are broken," he went on, "it will be the first step toward carrying Bulgaria into the war."

"If we (the British) leave here, Bulgaria will have to face the consequences of being a theater of war. Adequate causes for breaking relations almost exist already."

During the day the disappearance of Grenovitch had brought a British-Bulgarian diplomatic rupture all the closer. Rendel protested the incident to Premier Bogdan Philoff after some of Grenovitch's associates said they had "good reason to believe" that he had been taken off a train en route from Sofia to Istanbul at the instance of the Germans.

Expects Same Procedure
"The principle of attacking occupied countries already has been established in western Europe and I think the same procedure would be followed here," Rendel said.

The Minister explained that Rumania had not as yet been bombed "because we want to make it easier

for Bulgaria to remain neutral." He implied, though, that bombing attacks upon the Rumanian oil fields and communication lines would quickly fol-

low any break in British-Bulgarian relations.

Bulgaria, he said, has "met Germany more than halfway," adding:

"Many Germans are here in key positions."

Technicians Already There

"Technicians have crossed the Danube to supervise bridge moorings. Extra telephone wires have been strung across the country. Villas already have been requisitioned by the German general staff."

"The Bulgarian army has been virtually mobilized, but it is not facing the German army on the Danube."

"The Bulgarian press is an enemy of Britain and completely in German hands."

"The police are very largely under German control. The army also is largely in German hands, at least at the top."

"The schools have been closed for the use of troops. Motor trucks have been requisitioned as well as live stock and even peasant carts."

BRITAIN ISSUES STERN WARNING TO BULGARIANS

Cites Pro-German Acts and Threatens to Make War Declaration.

FULL ACCORD AT ANKARA

Eden Announces Agreement With Turkey—Soviet Said to Shift Stand on Nazi March.

Sofia, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, announced tonight his diplomatic mission "does not pro-

pose to remain in Bulgaria in a humiliating position or to play into German hands."

"If relations are broken it is very probable Britain would declare war on Bulgaria before hostile acts were committed, but we would still regard ourselves free to attack the Germans on Bulgarian soil without any formal declaration," Mr. Rendel said.

British spokesmen earlier had emphasized that the mysterious disappearance of Wodan Granovitch, British passport officer, might lead to a break in diplomatic relations between Britain and Bulgaria.

Mr. Rendel protested to Premier Bogdan Philov and said later the British were "taking an extremely serious view of the situation."

"If relations are broken," Mr. Rendel said at a press conference, "it will be the first step toward carrying Bulgaria into the war. If we leave here Bulgaria will have to face the consequences of being a theater of war. Adequate causes for breaking relations almost exist already."

Ready to Bomb Oil Fields

The Minister said Nazi-occupied Rumania had not been bombed "because we want to make it easier for Bulgaria to remain neutral." He implied, however, that Rumanian oil fields and communication lines would be bombed quickly should Britain break off relations with Bulgaria.

Declaring that "Bulgaria met Germany more than half way," Mr. Rendel continued:

"Many Germans here are in key positions. Technicians have crossed the Danube to supervise bridge moorings. Extra telephone lines have been strung across the country. Villas already have been requisitioned for the German general staff."

Mr. Rendel said the "Bulgarian army has been virtually mobilized, but it is not facing the German army on the Danube."

Calls Press Hostile

"The Bulgarian press is the enemy of Britain and completely in German hands. The police are very largely under German control. The army also is largely in German hands, at least at the top. Schools have been closed for

the use of troops. Motor trucks have been requisitioned as well as live stock and even peasant carts."

It has long been expected that Britain would sever diplomatic relations with Bulgaria as soon as Nazi troops began crossing the Danube from Rumania.

Associates of Granovitch said they had good reason to believe that he was taken off a train while en route from Sofia to Istanbul, Turkey, by Bulgarian police at the behest of the Germans. The police made no statement regarding his disappearance.

Legation attaches said that they believed there was a definite connection between the disappearance and the looting of the Passport Control office safe Saturday night.

They intimated that papers of great value had been sought by the thieves.

Ankara, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—British and Turkish leaders were authoritatively reported today to have reached full agreement on problems affecting the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean situation.

Full Accord Announced

Meanwhile Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, arrived at Istanbul by plane from Moscow today after flying through a heavy storm and was to join the conferees at Ankara. He rushed from the Istanbul airport to a train.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's secretary said the joint diplomatic and political conferences held this morning were so successful that no further such meeting need be held. Agreement had been reached "on all points," he said.

Eden to Return to Cairo

Military experts of the two countries will continue their talks on technical details, but diplomats will not participate and Eden is expected to leave for Cairo, Egypt, tomorrow night unless there are "unexpected obstacles." Later he will go to Greece.

Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and their aids and British Ambassador Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen met in the Turkish Cabinet Room with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru

Aracoglu, Field Marshal Chakmak and officers of the Turkish General Staff "for a general review of the situation." Abdul Halik Renda, President of the Turkish National Assembly, also attended the conference.

Dardanelles to Fore

Unofficial reports said that Great Britain had sounded out Turkish reaction to a plan for regulating traffic through the Dardanelles, strategic waterway linking the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. In some quarters it was said they believed Mr. Eden had proposed that Turkey assume strict jurisdiction over

the strait, barring all merchant traffic without special permission.

[Such a step possibly would be designed to cut off one route for oil shipments to the Axis Powers—Italy in particular. It might also be used as a club to prevent Bulgaria—dependent on the straits for her sea-borne commerce—from yielding too easily to any German demands.]

Soviet Shift Reported

Bucharest, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Diplomatic dispatches from Belgrade said today that the Yugoslav General Staff had ordered a speed-up of defense preparations, apparently in fear that German armies now massed in Rumania might attempt to get at Greece through Yugoslavia instead of Bulgaria.

Diplomats heard that Soviet Russia, apparently after agreeing to German transit through Bulgaria, now had raised objections.

Called Suddenly Home

Budapest, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic of Yugoslavia was recalled to Belgrade from Budapest today but shortly before he left he signed a Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship treaty. Hungarian signers of the pact were Premier Count Pal Teleky and Dr. Laszlo Bardossy, Foreign Minister. After the ceremony Cincar-Markovic conferred with Count Teleky.

No reason for the abrupt recall of Cincar-Markovic was given, but in diplomatic quarters the report was heard that it was connected with impending events of importance between the Axis

and Yugoslavia. He arrived here only yesterday.

Meanwhile, reports circulated in diplomatic circles here that Bulgaria is preparing to join the Rome-Berlin Axis.

The Bulgarian Cabinet met in an emergency session last night after Premier Bogdan Philov and Foreign Minister Ivan Popov had conferred with the army chief of staff, but the significance of the meeting was not disclosed.

REDS BELIEVED SET TO OPPOSE GERMAN DRIVE

Said To Have Objected Strongly To Nazi March Through Bulgaria

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Feb. 27—Soviet Russia was reported tonight to have done an about-face and raised strong objections to a German thrust through Bulgaria to Greece, leading to a speedup of military preparations by Yugoslavia, the country which might offer a second-choice pathway to the Nazis.

This turn of events, plus a threatened British diplomatic break with Bulgaria, and British-Turkish negotiations, in which the two nations were said to have reached "full agreement" on Malkin and eastern Mediterranean problems, brought a sudden rise in the already high Balkan tension.

Calling Up Reserve

Diplomatic advisers reaching Bucharest said Yugoslavia began calling up reservists on individual orders.

Aleksander Cincar-Markovic, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, suddenly returned without explanation to Belgrade after taking part in ratification of a Yugoslav-Hungarian friendship pact at Budapest.

The reported change of attitude by Soviet Russia, heretofore represented as acquiescent to German transit through Bulgaria, was said to have in-

creased fears in Belgrade that Adolf Hitler now might attempt to sweep down Yugoslavia's Vardar Valley to Salonika instead of taking the mountainous way through Bulgaria.

Adding to southeastern Europe's war of nerves was a report that Bulgaria may join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis as a result of last night's secret Cabinet meeting in Sofia.

Conference With Nazi

That meeting followed a long conference between Baron Herbert von Richthofen, German Minister to Sofia, and Bulgarian leaders.

Bulgarian adherence to the Axis alliance, it was believed in diplomatic quarters, might turn the Nazi armies toward Yugoslavia, although Bulgarian air bases would be used.

Another theory advanced was that Hitler could get to Greece much quicker down the Vardar Valley—his-

toric road of conquest—than through Bulgaria.

Balkan diplomats expressed the belief that such a change in the Nazi program—if there be one—would be due to the fact that speed now is essential if Hitler decides to go to Greece and the Mediterranean.

Time Element Essential

The time element is essential, these informants explained, because the British, having made tremendous progress against the Italians in Africa, now are in a position to transport troops to Salonika swiftly to back up the Greeks.

Some well-informed military observers, particularly those with close German connections, were of the opinion that when the time comes to march Hitler would send his troops every possible way in order to get there at as many points as possible.

That would mean through both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Ankara Parleys To Turn To Relations With Russia

Ankara, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Britain and Turkey reached "full agreement on all points" today concerning the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, a British spokesman announced, and observers expected a discussion of the relations of Turkey and Soviet Russia to follow.

While Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Turkish leaders wound up their conferences, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia,

was on his way here from Istanbul. He had flown there from Moscow.

The importance of the Soviet Union's role in the shifting Balkan picture was emphasized by the fact that Sir Stafford flew through a heavy storm en route to Istanbul.

In announcing the quick British-Turkish agreement, Eden's secretary asserted that today's conferences were so successful that further joint diplomatic and political conversations were unnecessary.

Army Talks To Continue

Military experts of the two countries will continue their talks on technical details. Heading the British military conferees is Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the imperial general staff.

Eden himself is expected to return to Cairo tomorrow night after receiving Sir Stafford's report on Russia, unless unexpected obstacles develop. Later he will go to Greece.

Before boarding an overnight train at Istanbul for Ankara, Sir Stafford declared he was "optimistic" over the future of British-Russian relations.

Both Turkish and British quarters expressed gratification at the disposal of the major issues faced by Britain and her non-belligerent Turkish ally.

Australia Breaks With Rumania

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Commonwealth of Australia issued an order today breaking off diplomatic relations with Rumania and declaring Rumania to be enemy territory for purposes of trade and communication, in line with a similar order issued recently by Britain.

30.24-7757

30.24-7757

MOSCOW, FEB 27-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS FLEW TO TURKEY TODAY TO CONFER WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN. SIR STAFFORD'S PLANE TOOK OFF AT 7 A.M. (11 P.M., WEDNESDAY NIGHT, EASTERN STANDARD TIME) FOR ISTANBUL.

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MOSCOW FIRST ADD CRIPPS XKE FOR ISTANBUL.

RED STAR, ORGAN OF THE SOVIET ARMY, SAID IN A REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND GERMANY WERE WAGING "A DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE" IN THE BALKANS IN AN EFFORT TO DRAW OTHER NATIONS INTO THEIR CAMPS.

"IN BERLIN AND ROME THEY THINK ENGLAND IS FINALLY CLEARED OF THE FIELD FOR THE AXIS POWERS IN RUMANIA (THROUGH THE RECENT BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS) AND THAT THE RUPTURE MEANS 'THE BEGINNING OF THE END' OF THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND OVER OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES.

"ON THE CONTRARY, THE BRITISH PRESS REPRESENTS THE BREAKING OF ANGLO-RUMANIAN RELATIONS AS A 'SERIOUS WARNING' TO BULGARIA AND OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES."

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KELAMET, ERITREA, SEIZED BY BRITISH

Belt Around Cheren Drawn Up Another Notch By Wavell's Forces

Italians In Somaliland Reported Surrendering By Thousands

[By the Associated Press] New York, Feb. 27-The Na-

tional Broadcasting Company representative in Athens said tonight in a broadcast from the Greek capital that the British had captured the island of Casos, the second of the Dodecanese group to be taken from Italy.

Casos lies twenty miles east of Crete, Greek island on which the British have landed forces.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Feb. 27-A British column has driven down the Red Sea coast in Eritrea for 200 miles and captured Kelamet, 30 miles northeast of Cheren, in an effort to take that key

Italian defense point from the rear, British dispatches said today.

Troops which had fought to Cubcub, some forty miles northeast of Cheren, sent roving detachments back to the north to occupy Kelamet and also Nafka, sixty miles north of Cheren, it was reported. At neither place was resistance encountered.

Encirclement Speeded

The tactics indicated a rapid encirclement of Cheren, heavily fortified railway station which has been attacked from the west for weeks by British attempting to reach Asmara, Eritrean capital.

On the Somaliland front, meanwhile, the Italians were reported "demoralized" and surrendering by thousands throughout the huge sandy area that

has been overrun by South and West African forces.

Bardera, Italian headquarters on the upper Juba river in Somaliland, was reported by air scouts to be deserted.

Barracks Bombed

Barracks, wireless station, trucks and camps at Lugh Ferrandi, one of the larger Italian posts in the Juba valley, were reported bombed, as well as barracks at Iscia Baidoa and Mandera.

The British partially confirmed Italian and German reports of a clash between German and British armored detachments in Libya.

The British said "armored fighting vehicles believed to be German" were driven back when encountered west of El Agheila.

Clash A Minor One

The engagement was a minor one between the two advanced groups en-

gaged in feeler operations, it was said. No German vehicles or Germans were captured.

"The two groups met and opened fire on each other," an official said.

Patrols of the armored division which routed the Italians south of Bengasi have been operating in eastern Tripolitania west of El Agheila since that city's fall.

There was no information here as to what the Germans might have in Tripolitania, but any heavy equipment taken there must run the British blockade in the Mediterranean.

Railroad Bridge Hit

The R. A. F. reported a hit on a railway bridge at Awash on the Jibuti line near Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, and acknowledged damage to "R. A. F. property" in a mass raid at Luga Air-drome on the island of Malta.

Seven of the nearly eighty attackers were shot down and many more damaged, the British said. They admitted the loss of three fighting planes. (The Germans and Italians said six British planes were lost.)

In the rapid 570-mile march from Kenya colony to Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, a communique said, 200 British and Allied seamen captured and held prisoner by the Italians were released at Merca, on the coast southwest of Mogadiscio.

SUPPOSED NAZI FORCE BEATEN BACK IN LIBYA

British Also Say Italians Are Surrendering by the Thousands in East.

REPORT SOMALILAND GAINS

Rome Hears British Unit Was Driven Back Into Sudan From Ethiopia.

Cairo, Feb. 27 (A. P.).-British headquarters announced today that British mechanized forces drove back a reconnaissance unit believed to be German west of El Agheila, Libya.

[The German High Command reported yesterday that a Nazi mechanized force had clashed on Monday with the British southeast of Agedabia and had taken some prisoners and destroyed equipment.]

The communique also said that 200 allied seamen held prisoner by the Italians at Merca, in Italian Somaliland, had been liberated by the British. It declared that several thousand Fascist prisoners had already been counted in Italian Somaliland, and went on to say that the capture of Mogadiscio, the capital and chief sea port of that colony, "has evidently demoralized the enemy forces who are offering themselves for surrender all along the large stretch of country which we have overrun."

In Eritrea the advance of a column from Cubcub toward Cheren was reported continuing, while forces from the west maintained attacks.

Vast Retreat Described.

The proportions of the Fascist

retreat before the 570-mile British drive into Italian Somaliland, were described in a separate Royal Air Force communique, which said that pilots reported the important town of Bardera on the Juba River deserted and the river ferry destroyed.

The R. A. F. also made dive bombing attacks on the Italian military post at Lugh Ferrandi, in northwestern Somaliland, near the Ethiopian border, indicating the British were spreading their advance across the entire width of Somaliland. It said that British bombers yesterday damaged the railroad bridge at Awash, near Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, and reported wide activity in Eritrea.

The British also admitted some damage to R. A. F. bases at Malta in a raid by forty German bombers escorted by forty fighters. Seven Nazi bombers were reported shot down and two more were damaged. Three British fighters were missing.

Nazis Tell of Malta Raid.

Berlin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).-The German High Command reported today that combined German and Italian air units, in the course of an attack against Luca Airport on the Mediterranean island of Malta, destroyed ten British bombing planes on the ground and seriously damaged a number of others. In air battles, it said, German chasers shot down four challenging British planes and the Italians two.

DNB, the official German news agency, said last night that German planes had set a British destroyer afire at Tobruk on Tuesday and had sunk a 5,000-ton steamship in the Mediterranean.

Report Seven Raiders iDown.

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).-British spokesmen last night acknowledged a heavy attack on Malta, during which seven raiders were reported shot down and six so seriously damaged as to make it unlikely that they reached their home bases. The British put their own losses at two planes.

ROME CLAIMS FOE FELL BACK ACROSS BORDER

Admits Fascists Are
Fighting Retreating Ac-
tion In Somaliland

"Mass Bombing" Of Air-
ports On Malta Cited
By Communique

[By the Associated Press]
Rome, Feb. 27.—One of the few
Italian land victories of consequence
to be reported here in weeks from the
African front—the enforced withdrawal
of a British column attempting to enter
Ethiopia from the Sudan—was an-
nounced today by the high command.
Beaten in fighting in the zone of
Zilmami, the official communique re-
ported, the British have withdrawn
across the Sudanese frontier to Boma,
"leaving numerous dead and much
war material on the field."

Retreat In Somaliland
Italian troops in Somaliland were
officially acknowledged to be fighting
a retreating action.
The day's military bulletin dwelt on
the German and Italian joint air forces
in meeting the British challenge in the
Mediterranean.

Nazi dive bombers flanked by Ger-
man and Italian fighter planes, the
high command declared, carried out a
"mass bombing" of British airports on
the Mediterranean island of Malta,
leaving pitted runways, ten British
planes burning on the ground, and
"numerous" others damaged.

Six Planes Shot Down
Four British planes were said to
have been shot down by German pilots
and two by Italians. (The British said
seven raiders were shot down and two
others damaged.)

The Italian command reported Ger-
man planes also had hit a British de-
stroyer with heavy-caliber bombs off
Tobruk, Libya—this on Tuesday—and
sank a 5,000-ton steamer in the west-
ern Mediterranean.

Italy and Germany, already operat-

ing militarily as a united force,
merged their economies under a newly
announced agreement by which the
settlement of trade balances is waived
until after the war.

Expect Coal Supply
From this, Italian observers ex-
pected Italy to receive heavy coal
shipments, probably equaling last
year's consumption of 12,000,000 tons;
oil and doubled imports of German
iron and steel.

To Germany from Italy, in a deal
understood to total about 1,000,000,000
marks from each country, will go
food, textiles, mercury and some
315,000 skilled industrial workers. Ger-
many's need for metallurgical work-
ers, as well as farm laborers, is shown
by a reported plan to increase hours
in the shifts for new men sent to
Germany.

Meat Sale Curbed
The Ministry of Agriculture, pre-
paring to regulate the sale of beef and
veal, ordered butchers not to sell to
strangers or to sell more than one
day's supply to regular patrons.

Stefani, the official Italian news
agency, disclosed that Italy, in claim-
ing she had spent 7,500,000,000 lire
(about \$375,000,000) to help the In-
surgents in the Spanish civil war, had
presented to Spain a bill for 5,500,000,-
000 lire (about \$275,000,000), to be
paid in twenty-four annual install-
ments.

ROME REPORTS GAIN IN AFRICA

Says British Unit Was Badly
Beaten in Ethiopia.

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—De-
feated by the Italian forces a
Zilmami, Ethiopia, British troop
have withdrawn across the Su-
danese frontier to Boma, "leav-
ing numerous dead and much
war material on the field," the
Italian High Command an-
nounced today. Zilmami is in
southern Ethiopia, about ninety
miles north of Lake Rudolf and
fifteen miles east of the Sudan-
ese frontier.

On the other hand, the Italian
defenders of Somaliland were
said to be retreating toward the
colonial capital at Mogadiscio,

fighting a fierce rearguard ac-
tion against numerically superior
forces.

[The capture of Mogadiscio
on Tuesday evening was an-
nounced by the British yester-
day.]

The German air force, mean-
while, was credited with damag-
ing a British destroyer with
heavy bombs in a raid on the
Libyan harbor of Tobruk on
Tuesday. A Nazi torpedo-launch-
ing plane also was reported to
have sunk a 5,000-ton steamship
in the western Mediterranean.

British artillery emplacements,
motor truck concentrations and
camps around Tobruk were said
to have been attacked.

Nazi planes, escorted by Ger-
man and Italian fighters, also
carried out a mass attack on air-
ports at the British island base
of Malta yesterday, setting fire
to ten grounded planes and seri-
ously damaging a number of oth-
ers, the communique said. Four
British hurricane fighters were
reported shot down by German
pilots and two by Italians.

R. A. F. Active
Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Feb. 27
(A. P.).—South African war
planes made a dive bombing at-
tack on Tuesday on the Italian
military post at Lugh Ferrandi,
northern Italian Somaliland, a
Royal Air Force communique an-
nounced today. Barracks, the
wireless station, motor transport
and a construction camp north-
west of the village were reported
bombed.

Other targets were airdrome
buildings and barracks at Man-
dera and direct hits were an-
nounced. Pilots said that the
ferry at Bardera, Italian Somali-
land, appeared to have been de-
stroyed and the town deserted.
Bombs were dropped at Iscia and
Baidoa and direct hits were made
on the barracks there, the com-
munique said.

CIANO TAKES FLING AT U. S.

His Newspaper Assails
American Pride.

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Foreign

Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's
newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leg-
horn, today attributed what was
described as American "antipa-
thy" toward the Nazi and Fascist
regimes to pride and fear which
balked at admitting other coun-
tries were better than the United
States.

American pride, declared Gio-
vanni Ansaldo, editor of the paper,
could be summed up in the words
"best in the world," he said they
were applied to everything in the
United States.

"The average American," he
wrote, "is firmly convinced, first,
that he is the best type of man in
the world, and then that he is
living in the best country in the
world."

"It is understood that such en-
ormous pride cannot admit that
outside America initiatives may
be carried out, or works accom-
plished, which attract the atten-
tion of the whole world and which
may tend to change the destinies
of the human race," Ansaldo said.

Called Reason for Hostility.
"That is the unconfessed but
true reason for the latent but
lively antipathy with which the
American people have considered
the two totalitarian European
regimes from the outset. They
felt obscurely that those regimes
constituted something big in the
history of the world achieved out-
side America and were averse to
them exactly for this reason."

Ansaldo added that American
pride was offended by "social
peace" in Italy and Germany and
by their abolition of unemploy-
ment, great works, colonization
and land reclamation.

Then, he declared, when Amer-
icans learned that Germany
rather than the United States
made "the best motors, the best
airplanes and best guns in the
world" and that "the best techni-
cians in the world were Ger-
mans" it was a "horror and
abomination."

"And, as was inevitable," he
continued, "with the fall of Amer-
ican pride, thus struck to heart,
sprang a nightmare of fear—fear
as vast, intent and deep as their
pride was vast, intent and mas-
sive."

This he called "the American
tragedy."

ITALY BILLS SPAIN FOR CIVIL WAR AID

Duce Charges 275 Millions
for His Assistance.

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Stefani,
the official Italian news agency,
disclosed today that Italy, claim-
ing she had spent 7,500,000,000
lire (about \$375,000,000) aiding
the Insurgents in the Spanish
civil war, had presented a bill to
Spain for 5,500,000,000 lire (about
\$275,000,000) to be paid in twen-
ty-four annual payments.

Stefani published a balance
sheet on the Spanish war aid as
Premier Mussolini promised in
his speech last Sunday.

It included these claims:
Italy sent Spain 763 planes for
use in Italian squadrons and Gen.
Francisco Franco's own air force,
along with 1,414 motors, 1,672
tons of bombs, and 9,250,000
rounds of ammunition for them.

For land forces Italy sent 1,930
cannon, 10,135 automatic guns,
240,747 small arms, 7,514,537
rounds of artillery ammunition,
324,900,000 rounds of small arms
ammunition, and 7,668 motor ve-
hicles.

Ninety-one Italian warships
were engaged in Spanish war ac-
tions while ninety-two steamships
ferried the material.

Italian submarines sank 72,800
tons of hostile shipping.

Gen. Franco returned all the
warships to Italy after the war
with the exception of two sub-
marines, four destroyers and four
armed motor boats, which were
ceded to Spain.

Official totals of Italian casu-
alties in the Spanish civil war
were given as 3,132 killed and
10,765 wounded, of which 2,000
were permanently disabled. These
included aviation casualties of 175
killed and 192 wounded.

NAZI RAIDERS BOMB LONDON BY DAYLIGHT

Pilots Machine-gun Streets
of Four Villages and
Attack Shipping.

R. A. F. BATTERS COLOGNE

Heavy, Concentrated Attack
Reported to Have Straddled
Rhine With Bombs.

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Day-
light raiders shielded by clouds
dropped a load of bombs on Lon-
don today, attacked ships off the
east coast and were declared to
have machine-gunned the streets
of four English villages. Small
formations of German planes
made two tries at London and got
through for a brief attack at
noon. British spokesmen said that
bombs as well as machine guns
were used in hit-and-run raids on
three towns of east Anglia and
one on the south coast.

In last night's raids on London
a bomb wrecked the canteen of
an air raid precautions station,
formerly a hospital, killing and
injuring a number of persons.
Wounded nurses worked with
rescue squads in the light of
flares to aid others more serious-
ly wounded. A South Wales
town, hit at night, reported nine
dead and nurses and firemen
were said to have carried thirty
babies from an orphanage set on
fire by an incendiary bomb.

Dwellers along the east coast
could see the explosions of bombs
aimed at ships. The ships or their
escort put up a heavy anti-air-
craft fire.

An official statement said that
British night fighters had dam-
aged two raiders over Britain and
the Press Association, a news
agency, reported that one of the
daylight attackers on the east
coast was believed shot down.

Cologne Is Beaten.
On the other hand it was stated

here today that the Royal Air
Force hammered industrial tar-
gets in the course of a very suc-
cessful attack on Cologne last
night. It was the fifty-eighth
British raid on that Rhineland
city. An official statement said:
"It was learned in London that
last night's attack on Cologne
was very successful. Many
heavy bombs were dropped on
targets on both sides of the
Rhine and large fires were
started."

An informed spokesman added
that the raid was heavy and con-
centrated. In the past, British
reports have said, the Royal Air
Force has persistently bombed
oil refineries, munitions plants,
factories, railroads and river
transportation facilities at Co-
logne.

Later the Air Ministry an-
nounced that fires blazed in dock
areas of Boulogne, France, and
Flushing, the Netherlands.

"Attacks were also made dur-
ing the night by aircraft of the
bomber and coastal commands
on ports in enemy-occupied ter-
ritory," it recounted. "At Bou-
logne and Flushing fires were
started in the docks area."

Night Raids Hit Hard.

The raiders struck hard at the
southern half of England during
the night, concentrating mainly
on London and a South Wales
town. Points in the east, south-
east, south and west of England
also were raided, the Government
reported, but though the assaults
were on a considerable scale, the
communique said that no heavy
attack developed in any area and
that on the whole there were very
few casualties.

The Nazis roared in early over
the estuary of the Thames, hit-
ting hard at a town on the estu-
ary and at London. Then they
singled out one section of the
south Wales town (name with-
held, but possibly Cardiff or
Swansea, the latter persistently
blasted by raiders last week) for
a long attack. Later they turned
on London for another assault on
the capital.

The raiders dropped thousands
of fire bombs on the Welsh town,
then poured high explosives on
top of them. Most of the fire
bombs were reported quickly ex-
tinguished but a church and a
children's home were damaged
and explosives were said to have
struck another church, a saloon

and a girl students' hostel. The British said that on the whole, however, reports from the town indicated that the damage was light considering the intensity of the attack.

Several persons were reported trapped in demolished houses in one hard-hit section of London and others were said to have been trapped similarly in the home counties around London and in the towns along the estuary. An absence of searchlight activity in London indicated that night fighters were aloft taking care of the defense. In one area of the capital a vast ring of flares was dropped, but the anti-aircraft guns blotted them out as they fell.

R. A. F. Loses Six Planes

The Air Ministry announced later today the loss of six British planes, two of them fighters, in operations over German-occupied territory yesterday.

The Air Ministry news service disclosed that two-man British night fighters are partolling German airdromes to shoot down Britain-bound raiders as they take off. Describing last night's bomb and machine-gun attacks on airdromes in northern France,

the service said that one crew flew down from the dark at two airdromes and claimed a probable victim at each.

A taxiing German plane was hammered with two full bursts of gunfire and then bombed, the statement said, and one in flight was forced down with three bursts of gunfire and appeared to crash.

"Our night fighters over this country were active too and damaged a Junkers 88 and a Heinkel 111," it declared. "Both machines appeared to be in such trouble that if it had been daylight, our patrols would probably have seen them crash."

Put British Losses High

Berlin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force lost twelve bombers and pursuit planes in air fights over the English Channel and the French coast yesterday and last night, informed spokesmen declared today. At least twelve more British planes were believed destroyed by Nazi raiders in attacks on England, the Germans said.

The spokesmen acknowledged an R. A. F. night attack against a "western German industrial re-

gion," declaring that a number of civilians were killed or injured, but that no vital or military objectives were hit.

Concerning the attack on England DNB, the official German news agency, said that an airdrome at Lumpe in the southeast, was set aflame by German bombs, along with a store of gasoline.

The German High Command said that London and Cardiff were bombed heavily, with large fires started in harbor districts of both cities. British planes attacking western Germany last night were declared to have planlessly dropped bombs, mostly on villages, killing a number of civilians and wounding many. "Only slight damage to non-military buildings" was caused by the British, the communique said.

R. A. F. REPORTS 150 FIRES SET IN COLOGNE RAID

Pilots Spot "Burst After Burst" Of Bombs On Wharves And Buildings

England Subjected To Stepped-Up Daylight Attacks By Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 27.—British bombers destroyed factories, warehouses and oil-storage tanks in a devastating assault on Cologne which left 150 fires burning in that third largest city of Germany, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

Royal Air Force pilots observed "burst after burst" of high-explosive bombs on buildings and wharves in their two-and-one-half-hour overnight battering of the Rhineland city, the bulletin said. The target was illuminated brightly, it added, by the bomb-set fires which spread to oil tanks along the river and industrial plants.

Admit Six Planes Lost

The British acknowledged loss of six planes in this thrust, which, in addition to the fifty-eighth raid on Cologne, covered attacks on the German-held ports of Boulogne, France, and Flushing, the Netherlands. The Air Ministry said docks were fired in both ports.

England herself was subjected today to stepped-up daylight onslaughts by Nazi raiders who swooped from screening clouds to bomb towns, attack shipping off the east coast and machine-gun village streets.

Casualties "Not Heavy"

A British communique said the number of persons killed or seriously injured in the day's scattered attacks was "not heavy." Earlier unofficial reports told of several deaths and injuries resulting from a single dive-bomber's foray against an East Anglian coastal town, where cries for help came from the wreckage of an underground barroom.

The Nazi craft flew singly across the coast as far north as the Humber river, the communique said. At two points—one in Lincolnshire and another in the west—bombs started fires which caused "some damage."

Residents Hear Blasts

Off the east coast, residents heard explosions of bombs aimed at ships and heavy anti-aircraft fire from the vessels. Small groups of German planes stabbed twice at London during the day and pierced the defense barrage for a short attack at noon.

A southwesterly gale lashing the Channel in Dover Strait apparently kept the Luftwaffe at home tonight and London's sirens were silent up to a late hour. Dense fog accompanied by occasional rain limited visibility in the strait to a few yards.

Churchill Wins Unanimous Vote In Commons on Confidence Issue

First Such Test Since He Formed Ministry Gives Members Serving in Posts Abroad Right to Keep Seats

LONDON, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill challenged his House of Commons opponents today with a demand for a vote of confidence in his government and the House responded with a resounding and unanimous "yes." It was the first time he had made

such a demand since his government, then just formed during the German invasion of the Low Countries, received a 381-to-0 confidence vote on May 13.

In the session today Mr. Churchill, declaring impatiently that "I really must emphasize that there is a war on," turned down a request for a debate on the leasing of Western Hemisphere defense bases to the United States, an issue on which there has been some persistent if faint British grumbling.

The matter of confidence was on a comparatively minor piece of legislation, a bill that will permit members of the Commons who are sent to posts abroad for "the duration" to retain their parliamentary seats. Affected especially is Malcolm MacDonald, the new High Commissioner to Canada, and in lesser measure the Ambassadors to Madrid and Moscow, Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Opponents of the bill contended this would deprive the envoys' constituencies of proper representation, but Mr. Churchill declared brusquely that "a great inconvenience will

arise to the war effort of this country" if the bill were not adopted.

There were murmurs of "no, no," and one independent member asked that the Prime Minister explain why Mr. MacDonald should be "any more able to help win the war in his new position by retaining his seat in the Commons." Mr. Churchill replied:

"At this time, when we are fighting for our lives, it is in the interests of the country that the government should have full freedom—as long as it retains the confidence of the House—to make the appointments it desires."

Mr. MacDonald, he went on, will be serving the country abroad in the same way that members of the Commons who are in the fighting services are serving it at home.

amendment that would have forced a test and the bill received unanimous second reading, without a recorded ballot.

Britons already are unable to vote to fill Parliamentary vacancies because of a wartime electoral truce under which the party that won the district in the last general election, 1935, appoints a member when necessary.

CHURCHILL WINS UNANIMOUS VOTE

House Approves Bill to Let M. P.'s Serve as Envoys

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The House of Commons gave the Churchill Government a unanimous vote of confidence today by approving a bill to permit members of Parliament appointed to posts outside the country to retain their seats. The House voted after Prime Minister Winston Churchill had forced the issue by declaring he would consider the vote a matter of confidence. It affects such envoys as Malcolm MacDonald, the new High Commissioner to Canada, and Sir Samuel Hoare, wartime Ambassador to Madrid.

Some members had contended that the practice of sending members of Parliament away from home for the duration of the war and permitting them to keep their seats would leave their constituencies without representation. Britons are already deprived of a chance to vote on filling parliamentary vacancies. Under a wartime electoral truce such vacancies are filled through appointment by the party which had won the affected constituency in the

last previous general election, 1935.

Also today the Prime Minister rejected an Opposition demand for a debate on the leasing of defense bases to the United States.

"I do not think it would be desirable to have a debate on this subject at the present time," he said. "I must really emphasize that there is a war on."

Dramatically, he waved aloft a white paper listing 166 House members in the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force and declared: "This is a roll of honor!"

Then he said he would consider the vote on the bill a matter of confidence in his government. Opponents quickly withdrew an

190 Lost on the Jervis Bay

50 Dead in Fight With Raider, 140 Went Down With Vessel Nov. 5

LONDON, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Admiralty disclosed today that 140 officers and men went down with the auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay, sunk Nov. 5, 1940, while

save a convoy from a German surface raider of superior fire power. In the action an additional fifty officers and men were killed or fatally wounded and eight suffered lesser wounds.

Total British naval casualties since the war began were announced as 3,522 killed, 2,693 wounded, 6,259 missing, 79 died of wounds and 114 taken prisoner—a total of 12,667.

776 Amputations As Result of Raids

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—There were 776 amputations of legs or arms and 191 operations to remove eyes as a result of air raids on Britain between July 1, 1940, and January 31, 1941, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons today.

EIRE'S COAL RATION CUT

Fuel Supplies From Britain Fall Below Expectations

Dublin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The monthly coal ration for householders will be cut from a half-ton to a quarter-ton effective Saturday because supplies from Britain have fallen below expectations.

The Government urged the public to obtain peat instead of coal.

persons said, nine fully loaded, England-bound cargo ships totaling 58,000 tons were sunk, three ships of 23,500 tons were heavily damaged and four others aggregating 21,000 tons were less seriously damaged by bomb hits.

The boilers of two vessels exploded, these informants said, and the craft sank within a few minutes.

The High Command, without going into details, made this announcement in a special communique:

"Long-range planes carried out

a daring attack in which nine ships were sunk and three others so heavily damaged their loss is assumed. Four other ships suffered heavy hits."

The high command said a number of civilians were killed or wounded in "planless" bombings last night by British raiders in western Germany.

German raiders were reported to have fired harbor districts of London and Cardiff, Wales, last night, and "numerous" British planes were declared destroyed on the ground in southeast England.

From Feb. 23 to 26 the high command announced that thirty-three British planes had been destroyed, eighteen in air battles, three by ground batteries and the rest on the ground. In the same period, ten German planes were acknowledged lost.

Lieut. Col. Werner Moelders was credited with winning his sixtieth air battle yesterday when, the high command asserted, six British planes were downed in a frustrated attack on Calais. Informed Nazis asserted that twelve Royal Air Force planes were downed in air fights over the English Channel and the French coast yesterday and last night. At

Nazis Claim Hits on 16 Ships

Say Attack on Convoy Sent Nine Vessels Down and Damaged Seven Others.

Berlin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The German air force, striking another heavy blow in the stepped-up sea and air war on Britain's commerce, was declared by the Germans today to have sunk or damaged 102,000 tons of shipping in a convoy yesterday 315 miles off the west coast of Ireland. In this one assault, authorized

least twelve other British craft were believed destroyed in raids on England, these informants said.

GERMANS BOMB CONVOY. CLAIM 9 SHIPS SUNK

Report 16 Vessels In All
Hit In "Daring" Attack
Off Ireland

125,500 More Tons Sent
To Bottom. Sources In
Berlin Assert

[By the Associated Press]

The opening phases of Adolf Hitler's new year offensive against Britain sent the total shipping losses checked by the Associated Press over the 5,000,000-ton mark for the first time in the eighteen months of war. The weekly sea warfare compilation shows the loss of 1,351 merchant and naval vessels. Approximately forty-six per cent., or 617, of the ships sunk were British.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 27—Long-range German planes, without the aid of submarines or surface raiders, were declared by the high command today to have sunk or damaged sixteen ships of a strongly protected convoy in a "daring" attack 315 miles west of Ireland.

Altogether, in the communique and in reports of DNB, Germans summed up 125,500 tons of England's shipping which they said were sent to the bottom or damaged in mid-Atlantic, in English seas or in the Mediterranean.

102,500 Tons In Convoy

Of the total, 102,500 tons were accounted for in the single convoy raid. Nine fully loaded England-bound ships totaling 58,000 tons went down, two of them with their boilers burst, according to this account, while three

other freighters, totaling 23,500 tons, listed badly after direct hits. Four others were said to have been damaged.

Other Successes Claimed

The high command summed up other results as follows:

Steamer of 4,500 tons sunk by speedboat off the English coast.
Two merchant ships, damaged by bombs in England's seas.
A 5,000-ton freighter sunk by planes in the Mediterranean.
A destroyer set afire at Tobruk, in Libya.
A patrol boat bombed off the English coast.
DNB tonight listed five other ships,

totaling 23,500 tons, as damaged in air attacks about England.

In Luftwaffe visits to England today, DNB reported water towers in several towns machine-gunned, coke furnaces of a gas works in one city bombed and three hangars at two Midlands airfields hit.

The Germans admitted British planes "tried" to attack a number of German

patrol boats in the North Sea yesterday but asserted no German boat was hit.

They announced also that defense

fire forced back R. A. F. planes which attempted five attacks Tuesday on German merchant vessels in the eastern part of the North Sea.

Say British Agents Spur Dutch

Nazis Hold Agitators May Enter Holland
by Parachute or Speedboat.

Berlin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The possibility that British agitators are being landed in the Netherlands at night by parachutes and swift motor boats was suggested in Berlin today. A Nazi spokesman declared, however, that the effectiveness of such operations was limited, and that measures now being taken by the German military authorities to suppress disorders in Amsterdam and Rotterdam were proving adequate.

"There is no preventing parachutists from landing and some boats might reach the coast," the spokesman said, "but no big vessel with upward of 1,000 agents could land. We see to that."

"At any rate, the disturbances in Holland, which have led to a number of deaths and the institution of a military administra-

tion in one province (North Holland), are not to be regarded as a great political development. It is a little incident which cannot possibly cause any serious trouble.

Dark Elements Are Noted.

"Psychologically, the behavior of the Dutch is easy to explain. The country is occupied by a foreign Power, and if such occupation be by God or the devil, resentment in some quarters is inevitable, and Germany thoroughly appreciates the situation—which the Reich had no wish to impose on blameless Dutch citizens.

"Under the circumstances, of course, the Low Countries are a fertile ground for agitators. We are striving by patience to demonstrate the uselessness of opposition and we hope the Dutch people will find the way to their national leaders rather than look to the Ghetto or England for leadership."

The German idea apparently was that Jews were chiefly responsible for the disorders, but the spokesman said that there were other dark elements also, including British agents. He added: "Depend upon it, the counter-measures will be sharp enough

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"At any rate, the disturbances in Holland, which have led to a number of deaths and the institution of a military administra-

pated therein," were arrested, or Devil," would arouse "resentment" in some quarters, but said the situation "cannot possibly cause any serious trouble."

REMBRANDT PAINTING SOLD

Goes To Private Buyer At The
Hague For 20,000 Guilders

Berlin, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—DNB in an Amsterdam dispatch today quoted the Amsterdam Telegraaf as reporting the sale of a Rembrandt painting, "Rembrandt's Father as a Priest at public private buyer yesterday at public auction in The Hague for 20,000 guilders."

Berlin Blames British Spies for Dutch Clashes

Hints Agents Were Landed
at Night by Parachutes
or Boat to Stir Strife

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—British agents landed at night by parachutes or speedboats may be partly responsible, German spokesmen hinted today, for strikes and fatal clashes in The Netherlands.

"Local" uprisings, which resulted in the death of at least six persons and injuries to several more yesterday, have been suppressed by swift, decisive military measures, informed persons said.

Dispatches from Amsterdam said all strikers had returned to work under military orders threatening fifteen years' imprisonment and even death in cases of disruption of war-vital industry.

The orders were reported yesterday to apply only to the Province of North Holland, including Amsterdam, but today German spokesmen mentioned Rotterdam also as a place of martial action.

All was declared to be quiet after yesterday's roundup of a "great number" of "ringleaders of nightly attacks" and of a "secret Jewish organization."

Referring to "agents working in English service," an official spokesman said: "There is no preventing parachutists from landing, and some boats might reach the coast. But no big vessel with upward of 1,000 agents could land. We see to that."

He admitted that the Low Countries were a "fertile ground for agitators" because occupation by a foreign power, whether "by God

Greeks Trap Italian Unit; British Seize Second Isle

Fascists Suffer Heavy Losses;
Casos Near Crete, Captured

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—An Italian force of unstated size was "trapped" by Greek fire on the Albanian front today and suffered heavy losses, the Greek command announced tonight. The Italians were reorganizing their defenses, according to a Greek government spokesman, who reported that a Fascist attack in the central sector last night had been thrown back.

"Exceptionally successful" Greek air activity also was reported, and a Royal Air Force announcement said that British flyers bombed and machine-gunned Italian troops and vehicle concentrations at two points in Albania and attacked a convoy off Valona yesterday.

[The National Broadcasting Company's representative at Athens said last night in a broadcast that the British had captured the Island of Casos, the second of the Dodecanese group to be taken from Italy. Casos, twenty miles east of Crete, is west of the Island of Castelrosso, whose capture by the British was announced Wednesday.]

Italians Raid Greek Lines

ROME, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Despite bad weather, Fascist planes bombed Greek positions and communication lines on the Albanian battlefield yesterday, the Italian high command declared today. Loss of one plane was acknowledged. There was "nothing of importance to report" concerning ground operations, a communique said.

Four Italian Bombers Wrecked

SALONICA, Greece, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Observers on the Ionian coast near Preveza said today the wreckage of four Italian bombing planes was washed ashore yesterday after an air battle with Greek planes over the Epirus region of Greece.

BITOLJ, YUGOSLAVIA, FEB. 27—(AP)—RAINS AND SNOWS ARE CAUSING THE
GREEKS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN MOVING SUPPLIES UP TO THEIR TROOPS
ON THE ALBANIAN BATTLEFRONT, SAID DISPATCHES TO THE FRONTIER TONIGHT.
SOME UNITS, VIRTUALLY CUT OFF FROM THE MAIN FORCES, WERE EXISTING ON
REDUCED "IRON RATIONS."

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Japanese Ultimatum Demands Indo-China Accept Plan to End Thailand Border War

Tokio, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Japan was reliably reported tonight to have delivered an ultimatum to French Indo-China, demanding that she accept Japan's "final" proposal of mediation in the Indo-Chinese Thailand border dispute by midnight Friday (10 A. M. tomorrow, New York time).

Forceful action was threatened, but the nature of this was not disclosed, it was understood, however, that the Foreign Office had notified Vichy that unless a favorable reply was forthcoming the matter would pass to the jurisdiction of military officers in the French colony.

Competent spokesmen said that the Tokio Foreign Office would accept no alteration of the Japanese mediation proposal and would extend the time limit only if it was satisfied that French Colonial authorities were awaiting confirmation of their stand from Vichy and not "playing for time."

Japan's "forceful action" would

be taken to "win justice for Thailand," it was said.

Significantly, the Admiralty announced appointment of Vice-Admiral Hiroki Yamamoto as commander of Mako Naval Base in the Pescadores Islands, part of Formosa, off the East China coast. Yamamoto is believed to have taken the post already.

Japan Warns Nationals.

Meanwhile the Japanese Government ordered Japanese residents of French Indo-China to be prepared to leave that colony, and observers expressed the belief that the order was a diplomatic maneuver intended to strengthen the hand of Japan during the next few days should the peace negotiations between Thailand (Siam) and Indo-China collapse.

The prepare-to-evacuate order followed editorials today in which four leading Tokio newspapers, Nichi Nichi, Yomiuri, Hochi and Chugai, echoed Asahi's statement of yesterday that the

Tokio peace conference has entered a most delicate stage following the submission of "what is regarded as Japan's final mediation plan."

Great Britain and the United States were blamed for the failure of the conference thus far. Chugal said frankly that the "restraining operations and maneuvers of Great Britain and the United States behind the scene" have had an effect on the parley. In like view, Hochi said that the "spreading of rumors of a Far Eastern crises in the landing of British forces at Singapore, the massing of troops on the Thai-Malay border," all have influenced the attitudes of Indo-China and Thailand.

Vichy Advised to Agree.

All four newspapers declared that an early peace was desired and warned against any dilatory policy on the part of either of the principals. Asahi declared in a dispatch from Vichy that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Ken Harada, had notified the French Government of Japan's desire for the acceptance of the peace proposals.

As outlined in the Tokio press, the peace plan would require Indo-China to cede to Thailand large sections of territory in Laos and Cambodia, along the Mekong River, which were taken from her, Thailand asserts, between 1893 and 1904. No concessions by Thailand are mentioned. The conference, with Japan as mediator, followed the declaration of an armistice on January 31.

French Protest Hinted.

Meanwhile today Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that Luang Vichit Vadakar, Minister without Portfolio in the Thai Government, had arrived in Tokio to attend the peace conference with special instructions as a representative of Thailand's Premier, Luang Bipul Songgram.

Reliable spokesmen said that the French peace delegation in Tokio was considering a protest against an alleged breach of diplomatic etiquette because the

press disclosed the terms of the peace proposal before they had been received in Vichy. The newspaper Asahi said recently that "Thailand's demands must not be too heavy," indicating semi-official Japanese opinion that the original territorial demands were unacceptable.

The tone of the press today indicated the present proposals are the least Japan can induce Thailand to accept.

Prepare for Evacuation.

Saigon, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—All Japanese Army and Navy officials, together with consular and civilian representatives, convened tonight in an emergency conference at the Japanese consulate to consider orders received from Tokio to prepare for possible withdrawal from this French Indo-China city. The Japanese refused to discuss the situation.

French authorities said they were not informed of the Japanese plans.

[Reports reaching Shanghai from Saigon and Hanoi said Japanese consuls in those places had ordered their nationals to prepare for departure and that feverish activities were under way. It was said that there were 120 Japanese residents in Saigon and a similar number in Hanoi.]

French Mass Troops.

Vichy, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The French were reported authoritatively tonight to be massing troops along the French Indo-China-Thailand frontier ready to resume hostilities if the armistice is ended.

Vichy heard reports, attributed to Japanese sources, that Japan was "ready to face any eventuality which might arise" as a result of a rupture in the negotiations between France and Thailand.

It was intimated that modified Thai territorial claims had full Japanese support.

Hint British-China Pact.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, broadcast from Tokio today a report that 20,000 Chinese Government troops had arrived in Burma recently to strengthen British defenses there in accordance with "a secret British-Chinese alliance."

The report, in the form of a dispatch from Bangkok quoting authoritative sources, said this was "held to indicate that Britain, with the co-operation of Chungking (China), is attempting to encircle Thailand."

[There is no confirmation from other quarters of any British-Chinese military understanding. Japanese newspapers recently have been picturing Thailand as under British pressure and reporting American-British efforts to wreck the Tokio peace conference in which Japan is mediating between Thailand and French Indo-China.]

See Matsuoka in Coup.

Advices received by the Associated Press from the Orient today indicate that Japan may be about to make another major diplomatic move, perhaps rivaling in importance her adherence to the German-Italian alliance last September 27. This is likely to take the form, the advices say, of a journey abroad by Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's eloquent and energetic Foreign Minister, in the course of which he may visit one or more of the following cities: Hankow, Moscow, Berlin, Rome.

Freedom of Action Wanted.

Shanghai, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported from Tokio today that Japan had ordered Japanese residents to leave French Indo-China immediately in order to allow Japan full freedom of action in the event of the failure of the Indo-China peace conference. The dispatch added that the success or failure of the conference was expected to be decided within forty-eight hours "present indications not too optimistic."

Russia Cuts Rail Service in Siberia

Tokio, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union has notified Japan that, effective March 1, through tickets to Europe by way of Siberia from Japan will be limited to travelers going to the Soviet Union, Germany, Sweden and Italy, Domei, the Japanese News Agency, reported today.

The new regulations, it said, were necessitated by railway traffic adjustments as a result of "delimitations of frontiers in Europe and increasing international complications."

JAPANESE CABINET

Tokio Paper Hints Konoye May Change Ministers.

Tokio, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The newspaper Miyako asserted today that Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye "apparently has come to recognize the necessity for strengthening the Cabinet in order to cope with the international crisis." The paper said the Premier probably would confer with Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Home Minister and former Premier, on this subject when the former recovers from his current illness.

Reliable persons expressed belief the story was well founded, but doubted that major ministers would be involved.

The House of Representatives adjourned until March 18, but members were instructed to remain in Tokio in the event a Government report became necessary on a serious situation.

CURRIE LEAVES CHUNGKING

Reaches Hong Kong and Will Start Back to U. S. Sunday

HONG KONG, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Lauchlin Currie, special administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, who is completing a three-week official survey visit to the Chinese Nationalist Government, arrived here by plane from Chungking in a wartime blackout tonight. He said he would depart for the United States Sunday by clipper.

"I leave with my faith in the greatness of China's destiny confirmed," he declared.

TOKYO ORDERS ALL CITIZENS TO LEAVE SAIGON

Japan Wants To Be Free To Act If Mediation Efforts Fail

Nippon Threatens 'Forceful Action' Unless French Give In

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Friday, Feb. 28—Domei reported today that French Indo-China authorities had decided to resist any large-scale partitioning of that colony "unless ordered by Vichy to revise their attitude or unless they are compelled otherwise by an overwhelming Japanese force."

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Friday, Feb. 28—Indicating increased tension and lack of agreement in the French Indo-China crisis, Japanese nationals have been ordered to leave Saigon, it was asserted today in reliable official quarters.

It was said the action was taken to enable the Japanese Government to adopt full freedom of action in the event its mediation efforts between French Indo-China and Thailand should fail.

Japan already has delivered an ultimatum to Indo-China, according to reliable sources, demanding that she yield by midnight tonight to Japan's final proposal for settling the border war with Thailand or suffer "forceful action."

Refuse To Talk More

Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau, indicated that officials were gravely awaiting the French reply and that Japan was not prepared for any further conversations on her "final proposal."

He said Japanese in Indo-China had been advised to be ready to leave. Word of the specific order to those in Saigon to leave was received from the most reliable sources, however, and Ishii himself said, "I leave to everybody to suppose what evacuation means."

Bombarded with questions by correspondents, Ishii replied, "I can't tell you anything but I expected lots of questions because this is so critical a moment."

Outcome Depends On French

In response to a question whether French rejection of Japan's proposal would mean collapse of the peace conference, he said, "It is too early to say," but intimated Tokyo newspapers were correct in supposing the outcome depended entirely on the French, as "Thailand is favorably disposed."

Ishii said the final answer was expected from Vichy today and that Japan had no intention of modifying her proposal, which is understood to call for cession of large portions of Laos and Cambodia provinces to Thailand.

What the Japanese meant by "forceful action to win justice for Thailand" was not disclosed, but it was understood the Foreign Office had notified both the colonial administration and the Vichy Government that unless a favorable reply is forthcoming the matter would be put in the hands of Japanese military officers already in Indo-China.

Tokyo Reported Adamant

Competent sources said the Foreign Office would accept no alteration of the mediation proposal—reported by the Japanese press to call for cession to Thailand of large sections of Laos and Cambodia—and would extend the dead line only if convinced the French were not "playing for time."

The Japanese press has widely blamed Britain and the United States

for Indo-China's reluctance to yield. One set of proposals already has been rejected by Vichy.

Other Developments

Concurrently, these developments pointed up the situation for French Indo-China and other parts of the greater East Asia sphere which Japan regards as her own to dominate:

The Admiralty announced appointment of Vice-Admiral Hiroki Yamamoto as commander of the Mako naval base in the Pescadores Islands, a cluster lying thirty miles west of Formosa off the East China coast, and about 250 miles north of the Philippines.

Press dispatches from Bangkok said that because of "the large number of Japanese in Thailand," steps are under way to open consulates at Singora and Songkhala, both in southern Thailand, where heavily armed British Malaya is the neighbor.

The Japanese press, backing up the Foreign Office in its show of firmness with the French, warned against any dilatory policy on part of Indo-China or Thailand, but apparently the French were the only ones who had been asked to give up anything.

Matsuoka's Junket

The possibility of Foreign Minister Matsuoka's junket to Moscow, Hankow, Berlin or Rome shared attention with word of the Japanese ultimatum to the French.

Tokyo's official spokesman declined to discuss reports of Matsuoka's reported plans; censorship was imposed on such matters. Japanese in Shanghai, however, discussed them.

A Japanese official there disclaimed any knowledge of a Matsuoka plan to visit Hankow and suggested that Moscow might have been meant.

"The only reason Matsuoka would visit Hankow would be to talk with Chiang Kai-shek," he said.

"However, it would be easier for Matsuoka to see Stalin than to contact Chiang Kai-shek."

Asked about the possibility of Chinese-Japanese peace, he declared, "we cannot expect peace now so long as the United States assists Chiang Kai-shek."

Advices from elsewhere in the Orient indicates that Japan may be on the verge of a move which perhaps would rival in importance her adherence last September 27 to the German-Italian alliance. But it was assumed that Matsuoka would not move until the Indo-China crisis had subsided.

French Troops Reported Massing On Siam Border

Vichy, Feb. 27 (AP)—The French Government appeared tonight to have taken a strong attitude toward the border dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, and was reported massing troops on the Indo-Chinese frontier ready to resume hostilities if the armistice is ended.

This position was taken in the face of reports here that Thailand, which had originally demanded nearly a third of Indo-China, had now modified her demands and that these, in their later form, had full Japanese support.

The French have offered only a small concession around Bassac, a region on the right bank of the Mekong river, and, it was stated, were unwilling to yield further.

BY FRANK L. MARTIN, JR.

SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, FEB 27—(AP)—A BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVER WHO ARRIVED HERE FROM ENGLAND BY PLANE ON AN INSPECTION OF BRITISH POSITIONS IN THE FAR EAST SAID TODAY THAT THERE WAS A 50-50 CHANCE THE GERMANS WOULD TRY TO INVADE ENGLAND WITHIN FIVE WEEKS.

HE CONCEDED THEM AN OUTSIDE CHANCE TO SET FOOT ON SOME ONE POINT, BUT DECLARED THEY WOULD BE WIPED OUT IN A MATTER OF MINUTES.

THE OFFICER, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME, SAID THE GERMANS SUFFERED 40,000 CASUALTIES WHEN THE RAF, THE NAVY AND SHORE GUNS BROKE UP AN INVASION DRESS REHEARSAL LAST SEPTEMBER.

(A VARIETY OF RUMORS AND REPORTS AT THAT TIME PLACED GERMAN CASUALTIES AS HIGH AS 60,000. SILENT THEN, THE BRITISH LATER ANNOUNCED THAT A GERMAN INVASION ARMY HAD BEEN BROKEN UP BY THE RAF AND A STORM ON SEPT. 16, BUT GAVE NO ESTIMATES OF CASUALTIES.)

THE OFFICER SAID THAT IF THE GERMANS ATTEMPT AN INVASION, THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL EMPLOY MUSTARD GAS BUT THAT HE BELIEVED THIS WOULD ONLY MAKE A BLOODIER WAR, AND WOULD NOT HELP THEM TO LAND.

UNDER PERFECT CONDITIONS, HE SAID, MUSTARD GAS WILL REMAIN IN THE GROUND FOR THREE MONTHS AND WILL EAT THROUGH SHOES, BUT THE BRITISH HAVE PREPARED SPECIAL ANTI-GAS EQUIPMENT AND WILL RETURN GAS FOR GAS.

HE ALSO REMARKED THAT IF THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK SINGAPORE THEY WOULD MEET "A POWERHOUSE RECEPTION." ASIDE FROM THAT HE WAS SILENT ON THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

KA956PES

HONGKONG, FEB. 28—(FRIDAY)—(AP)—A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT AIR ATTACKS ON THE BURMA ROAD WERE RESUMED YESTERDAY, NAVAL PLANES BADLY DAMAGING AN IMPORTANT BRIDGE ON THAT CHINESE ARTERY. SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE JAPANESE SAID, OTHER NAVAL PLANES BLASTED TIN REFINERIES AT KOCHU IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, CAUSING IMMENSE DESTRUCTION. THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY RELATED THAT ON LAST TUESDAY CHINESE GUERRILLAS BLEW UP A TRAIN BOUND FROM HANGCHOW TO SHANGHAI, WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES.

PS1241AES

30.24-7763

SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, FEB. 28 (FRIDAY) (AP)—JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL H. MINOTA SUMMONED SAIGON'S 200 JAPANESE RESIDENTS, INCLUDING BUSINESSMEN, VISITORS AND ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL, TO A SPECIAL MEETING LAST NIGHT AND TOLD THEM TO PREPARE FOR IMMEDIATE EVACUATION FROM SAIGON, AS HE SAW LITTLE HOPE OF A PEACE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED THREE HOURS EARLIER THAN ONE FROM TOKYO WHICH SAID JAPANESE CITIZENS DEFINITELY HAD BEEN TOLD TO LEAVE SAIGON.)

A JAPANESE SPOKESMAN SAID EVACUATION WOULD INCLUDE ARMY AND NAVY MEN IN SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA BUT THAT SO FAR THE PREPARATIONS WERE PRECAUTIONARY.

AMERICAN OBSERVERS TOOK THE VIEW THAT THESE PREPARATIONS CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO THE FRENCH TO ACCEPT JAPAN'S "FINAL MEDIATION PROPOSAL" IN THE BORDER WAR. THE FRENCH, HOWEVER, TOOK THE NEWS CALMLY AND CONTINUED TO CONCENTRATE ON MILITARY PREPARATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN EVIDENT FOR THE PAST 10 DAYS, TROOPS AND SUPPLIES BEING SHIFTED TO STRATEGIC POINTS.

FRENCH PAPERS HERE DID NOT PUBLISH THE JAPANESE REMOVAL PLANS BUT COMMENTED PESSIMISTICALLY ON THE COURSE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT TOKYO.

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30.24-7763

EARLE'S OPPONENT REVEALS HIMSELF

German Industrialist in
Sofia Blames Envoy.

Sofia, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A German industrialist, who said he had lived three years in Sofia, declared today he was the second man in the bottle throwing episode in a cafe here Saturday night with United States Minister George H. Earle.

Dr. Carl Decker, 34 years old, received three American newspaper men in his office and said he had given an attorney information for a court complaint against Mr. Earle.

No complaint has been filed thus far, however, so far as could be learned.

Dr. Becker, who said he had no connection with the army or politics, declared the incident began when Mr. Earle came to his table.

In his account, Mr. Earle asserted the trouble began when he asked the orchestra to play "Tipperary."

"A German at a table not far from mine protested very furiously and in a very animated way to the restaurant proprietor," Mr. Earle said, adding that in an ensuing exchange of words the man hit him on the forearm with an empty wine bottle and that he, Earle, "smashed him in the face, knocking him down and causing his face to bleed."

Berlin, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The commentary Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, which is close to the German Foreign Office, said today that United States Minister Earle's version of the Sofia affair was "false."

"Such reports are nothing new for Washington," the commentary added. "It must be pointed out that to the honor of decent American circles, not only individual newspapers but representatives" were protesting the Minister's conduct.

Korrespondenz declared that Mr. Earle provoked the trouble by insisting that the Bulgarian orchestra play a British military song.

German In Sofia Says Earle Hit Him Without Provocation

Businessman Asserts U. S. Minister Called Him "You Damned Nazi" After He Asked For German Waltz

Sofia, Feb. 27.—Dr. Karl Becker, a German businessman, identified himself today as a principal in a cafe altercation with George H. Earle, United States Minister, last Saturday night, asserting that the American diplomat had called him "you damned Nazi" and attacked him "without provocation."

Becker, who said he had lived three years in Sofia and had no connection with the army or politics, received American newspapermen to give his version.

"I was seated at my table," he said. "I did not know that the man was the American Minister. He either threw or struck me with a bottle while I was seated. Although I would have overlooked the phrase 'you damn Nazi,'

being struck was more than I could stand and naturally I defended myself."

He added that in examining his forehead a physician had certified that "a hard object" and "not a fist" had caused his injury. Today he wore a half-inch-square patch of adhesive in the center of his forehead.

Becker, who is 42 and of medium build, said he was associated with a firm which sells metal type.

Earle's account was that the German protested when he asked the orchestra to play "Tipperary," and that after an exchange of words the man hit him on the arm with a wine bottle.

Earle said that in return he hit the

German in the face, "knocking him down and causing his face to bleed."

With Wife And Friend

With him at table when the incident occurred, Becker said, were his wife and a business friend.

"The orchestra played 'Tipperary' several times and I sent for the manager. I told him Germany after all was at war with England and that it was

not pleasant to hear an English tune being played repeatedly. I asked for a German waltz, which the orchestra played.

"I paid no attention to anyone until the man came to my table."

Speaking in German, said he did not speak English but that he was quite capable of understanding "you damned Nazi."

Willing To "Fight It Out"

"The incident was a regrettable one," he went on. "I can assure you, however, I was willing to fight it out. I am in good physical condition and in years gone by in Germany I boxed with Americans, who are fine sportsmen."

"I have given my attorney information for filing papers in Sofia. It is not so much that I expect to realize anything thereby but that I wish formally to record what happened."

A friend said Becker served in the World War.

Diplomatic circles pointed out that Earle was entitled to diplomatic immunity from action of the Sofia courts

unless immunity was waived by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

British Halt French Ship

Freighter With Cargo of Bananas
for Marseilles Is Seized

VICHY, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The government announced tonight that the 3,485-ton French freighter *Fort Richepanse* had been halted by British warships while en route to Casablanca and Marseilles from the West Indies with a cargo of bananas.

Tomorrow morning's newspapers

will carry the story, all with the same headline: "No Bananas for French Children."
The Fort Richepanse was the fifth French ship halted by the British in three days.

LE HAVRE ASKS PETAIN TO EASE FOOD SHORTAGE

City In Occupied Zone
Fears "Menace To
Public Order"

Banana Ship Bound For
France Reported Halted
By British

[By the Associated Press]
Le Havre, France, Feb. 21 (Delayed, via Berlin)—The City Council has directed the Mayor to appeal to Marshal Petain at Vichy to take steps to relieve a "persisting and acute" food shortage. The council said the shortage, especially in meat and potatoes, was creating a situation which was "a menace to public order."

It said the situation was especially serious because most maritime and industrial workers were unemployed. Le Havre still is a center of war activities.

[This dispatch did not specify how the Government of unoccupied France was expected to aid Le Havre, which is in the German-occupied zone and a base of German operations against Britain.]

The Le Havre case is complicated by the special situation prevailing in France. Under a ruling of the Vichy Government, each prefecture may prohibit export of food to another prefecture. That situation already has hit Paris, and Le Havre also is feeling its effect.

The surrounding prefectures, desiring to protect their own resources, have been refusing to permit the export of food to neighboring cities which normally are entirely dependent upon them.

Cape Of Pilar Sent To Stricken Alfonso

Tradition Is That Garment Will
Work Miraculous Benefits For
Those It Adorns

Rome, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Cape of Pilar, Madonna of Zaragoza, was sent today by the Spanish ecclesiastical authorities to former King Alfonso of Spain, who lies desperately ill.

Tradition is that the garment possesses miraculous qualities in facilitating cures.

If Alfonso's condition permits, it is expected that the mantle will be draped over his shoulders briefly.

A bulletin as to his condition said tonight:

"Serious prostration continues."

Mine Set Off By Ship Vibrations Reported Discovered By Nazis

An Eastern Canadian Port, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Germans have developed a new type of mine, exploded by the vibrations of a ship's propeller, the first officer of a freighter in port here said today.

He said the new mine was brought

into use after the British began using the De Gausse nullifier, which killed the effectiveness of the magnetic mine.

"The British will solve this, too," he predicted.

The officer also claimed the Nazis were camouflaging some of their planes to resemble British Spitfires.

On one occasion, he said, he was in a convoy guarded by two Spitfires when a third plane approached. Of much the same shape, it had been painted to resemble the famous British fighter.

TAFT SAYS AID IS HELD BACK TO WIN VOTES

He Is Accused by Chandler
of Trying to Stand
on Both Sides.

PRESIDENT CONTINUES TALKS

Plans for Action Are Being Made
for Use When Measure
Becomes Law.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, asserted in the Senate today that President Roosevelt was deliberately holding back aid to England in order to put pressure on Congress to pass the administration's British aid bill.

His assertion brought this retort from Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, "the Senator from Ohio says he wants to help England, but he wants to help 'em just enough so they're certain to get beat."

"He wants to be in a position at some time in the future where both sides will think he was for them. He wants to aid 'em \$2,000,000,000 worth so they will get beat."

Senator Taft had interrupted Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, to read a newspaper article which reported that the administration was preparing to assemble surplus defense materials to be dispatched to England when the pending British aid bill was passed.

Taft Asks About Delay.

Contending that the President had had power all along to transfer such materials, he asked why action had not been taken earlier if the President wanted to help England.

"I think this statement was given out," he said, "solely for the purpose of putting pressure on this Congress."

Meanwhile, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, told reporters that there now appeared to be no serious objection among the supporters of the British aid bill to accepting an amendment sponsored by Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, which would establish a joint congressional committee to consult with the President regarding defense measures.

The committee would be composed of the majority and minor-

ity leaders and the chairmen of the Foreign Affairs committees of both houses.

Conferences to Continue.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said today that Mr. Roosevelt would continue a series of conferences with the Secretaries of War, Navy, State and Treasury so that there will not be a minute's more delay than necessary when Congress acts finally on the British aid bill.

Much work remains to be done in gearing the administration to handle the aid program, he said. Several conferences were held yesterday.

Mr. Early was asked how far the President had progressed in these talks on setting up machinery on the lease-lend program.

"Not nearly so far as the headlines this morning indicated," he said. "The stories read pretty well, but the headlines have him moving supplies from arsenals and getting ready to make a complete and immediate turnover. That is not so."

Wheeler Fears for Freedom.

Before Senator Brown could resume his address Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, broke in to assert that if the country goes into this war it will mean loss of liberty and the freedom of speech and of assembly and that there would be great difficulty in keeping the United States from going totalitarian after the war.

"If we pass this legislation," he declared, "we're going to be in this war. I'm just as sure of it as that I am standing on this floor."

He added that a change had come over the Senate since last summer.

"You couldn't any more have gotten this legislation through the Senate last June or July than you could fly," he said.

Senator Brown told him that conditions have changed and the situation is much more serious than has been supposed.

"Conditions have changed because our emotions have been whipped up," Mr. Wheeler snapped.

Senator Chandler said that he thought statements of Mr. Taft and Mr. Wheeler had confused the country about the bill.

Joining the debate, Senator McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, said that the Government had bought up most of the passenger liners available and had con-

verted them into troop transports.

"Why should they be buying troop transports if we aren't going to war?" the Nevada Senator demanded.

F. D. R. SEES EARLY PASSAGE OF 1776

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27 (AP).—President Roosevelt asserted tonight that "we confidently anticipate" early enactment by Congress of Bill 1776 as an "all important factor" in hemispheric defense.

Speaking by radio from the White House to the 13th annual Motion Picture Awards Dinner at Hollywood, the Chief Executive declared that this nation's problem of defense "involves the defense of all the democracies of all the Americas, and therefore, in fact, it involves the future of democracy wherever it is imperiled by force or terror."

Praising the motion picture as a "national and international force," he said: "We have seen it reflect our civilization throughout the rest

of the world—the aims and aspirations and ideals of a free people and of freedom."

That was the real reason, he added, why "some governments do not want our American films exhibited in their countries."

"Dictators—those who enforce the totalitarian form of government—think it is a dangerous thing," he continued, "for their unfortunate peoples, to know that in our democracy officers of the government are the servants, never the masters of the people."

HOUSE VOTES FUND TO FORTIFY GUAM

\$1,533,439,702 Bill Is
Quickly Passed.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a \$1,533,439,702 emergency defense appropriation bill after overwhelmingly defeating an anti-closed shop amendment which its opponents said

would tie the defense program into knots.

The measure, carrying funds for completion of the army's big housing program and a vast expansion of naval shore establish-

ments, including development of naval aviation outposts at Guam and Samoa, went through without a record vote or even a ripple of opposition.

Not a word of debate occurred on the Guam project although a similar proposal stirred storms of controversy at two previous ses-

sions of Congress because critics contended it constituted an unwarranted affront to Japan.

Representative Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, proposed the anti-closed shop amendment, contending its adoption would stop "labor racketeering" on defense projects.

COFFIN STORY DENIED

Stimson Says Tale of Army
Purchase Is False.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson volunteered a statement at his press conference today that there was no truth whatever in reports which he said had been circulated that the War Department was purchasing 1,500,000 coffins. He said the reports had been spread for ulterior purposes and evidently to create alarm.

Winant Off By Clipper For London

Promises to Do His Best
to Carry Out Policy
of Aid to Britain

John Gilbert Winant, new Ambassador to the Court of St. James, left LaGuardia Airport on the Atlantic Clipper today with the statement that he would do his best to carry out the U. S. policy of material aid to Great Britain.

He was accompanied by Benjamin Cohen, who will be his assistant. They will fly to Lisbon with nine other passengers. The plane, commanded by Capt. A. L. McCullough, also had 16 passengers for Bermuda.

Winant confined his discussion of his diplomatic mission to a laconic typewritten statement.

"I go to England on no special mission," he said. "I go as the American Ambassador to represent the United States. I want to serve fully the President and Secretary Hull, who have trusted me at this time."

"We have agreed on a policy of material aid to Great Britain. I shall do my best to carry through that policy, but whatever is done must depend upon what the American people and American production make possible in the weeks and months ahead."

"We Recognize Gallantry"

"We know what England is doing."

"We recognize the gallantry, the sacrifice and the unity of her people under the leadership of Winston Churchill."

He recited the statement twice for newsreel camera men at the Marine Terminal before the clipper took off at 8:56 a. m.

Cohen said merely: "I am going to Great Britain at Mr. Winant's request, to assist him."

Winant's wife and his 20-year-old daughter, Constance, a student at the University of Peru, saw him off. Cohen was accompanied to the terminal by his New Deal associate, Thomas Corcoran, and Bishop Bernard J. Shiel of Chicago. The Ambassador said Mrs. Winant would join him in England before long.

Lieut. McComas With Envoy

Lieut. Anthony McComas of the Irish Guards, who came

here recently as aide to Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative to England, accompanied Ambassador Winant as his aide. Another passenger was Miss Gladys Mears, a former domestic in the Winant household, who is returning to her home in England. Ambassador Winant said, however, that her departure on this clipper was just a coincidence.

'WAR SPEED' URGED IN U. S. ARMAMENT

Bullitt Advocates Declaration Of 'National Emergency' If Other Means Fail

Former Envoy Declares Production Lag Menaces 'Whole Heritage'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 27—The immediate declaration of a "national emergency" was advocated tonight by William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France and Soviet Russia, unless production is stepped up to war speed by other means.

"We could double our planned output of airplanes and tanks and merchant ships and guns in 1942 if we would but buckle to the task," Bullitt said in a speech before the Overseas Press Club of America.

"Risking Independence"

"By not producing as fast as if we were in war," he declared, "we are risking the whole future of our nation, the whole heritage which our fathers left in our trust for unborn generations—we are risking even our independence."

"If we cannot now get into production at war speed without the declaration of a national emergency, I, for one, favor the immediate declaration of a national emergency."

Mr. Bullitt said that "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the border of Canada to the border of Mexico, we Americans tonight are anxious and uneasy," adding:

"And we have good reason to be:

We know what is happening in the world.

"We know that nation after nation has been enslaved by the totalitarian dictators; and at the root of our uneasiness is the question: 'Can that happen here? ...'

Representatives There

"Representatives of the peoples of Europe who have fallen into the hands of the Nazis and the Communists are with us in this room tonight. Those peoples were very like the American people.

"They made peace pacts with the dictators. They stood aside while their neighbors were suffering attack. They trusted in the dictators' promises that they would be spared. They thought the word of a dictator was worth something. They made that mistake in fact. One by one they were devoured.

"Misinterpretation of facts can be as fatal to a nation as an error in fact. ...

Hard To Perceive

"We all know that Hitler's conquest of Austria came before his invasion of Czecho-Slovakia; but in the kaleidoscope of a succession of front pages it is hard to perceive that his con-

quest of Austria was but a preliminary step in his encirclement of Czecho-Slovakia.

"And that his occupation of Czecho-Slovakia and his deal with the Soviet Union were but encircling moves to make possible his destruction of Poland.

"And that his deal with Japan was designed to encircle the Soviet Union, and to begin the encirclement of the United States.

"And that his seizure of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and northern and western France were but steps in his encirclement of Great Britain.

"And that the conquest of Great Britain, which he plans this spring, is designed to be his next step in the encirclement of the United States. ...

"Working Overtime"

"At this moment totalitarian states' propaganda machines are working overtime. They have spies and agents in our country who are the advance sappers of the totalitarian military machines. They have bored into every section of American life.

"These agents of the dictators try to play on any weakness they can find in the Americanism of any group or individual.

"They have been trying recently to make use of men of Irish descent in the hope they can find some who hate England more than they love America.

They have been trying to make tools of businessmen—especially those with business interests in Germany. ...

"All these efforts to befuddle the mind of America would have little effect if it were not that the agents of the totalitarian dictators have discovered that they can play on a noble sentiment which is in the heart of every real American—love of the American past.

Chord Responsive

When the propagandists of the dictators touch that chord it vibrates in every American heart. No American likes what has happened to his world since 1914. At heart we all wish that Europe and Asia were as remote from us as they seemed before 1914, and in that sense we are all isolationists. ...

"But there is nothing so dead as yesterday, and we cannot get back to a vanished past. The frontier is gone. The free land is gone. Men who want jobs cannot just 'go west'; they must have a new frontier of opportunity opened to them—often by Government action.

Plane Cuts Distance

"The airplane has put Europe closer to San Francisco than New York was to Philadelphia when Washington stood at Valley Forge. The radio has put the voices of all the dictators of Europe and Asia in our own homes.

"We lived secure and happy for a century, without powerful enemies, protected by our own fleet and the British fleet. We no longer know how long the British fleet will be able to hold the seas, and Germany, Italy and Japan are leagued against us openly by the pact that they signed exactly five months ago in Berlin.

World Not What It Was

"The world is not what it was before 1914, and those who believe that we can still live happily in passive isolation, indifferent to the fate of the rest of the earth, resemble sufferers from that gruesome form of dementia praecox which causes men who cannot bear to face the harsh reality of the real world to regress mentally and to traverse backward, in search of a lost paradise, all the stages of their existence.

"In asylums they behave first like adolescents, then like children, then like infants. In the end, before they die, they assume rigidly the physical posture of an unborn child.

"I know at this time many men in political life who are patriots, who would die gladly for their country, who are suffering from a form of political dementia praecox.

"Caught In A Dream"

"They care so much for the isolated

America of their childhood and hate so deeply the world of today that they have regressed—and they want all Americans to regress with them—to the original paradise of isolation in the surrounding waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic. They are caught in a dream. ...

"What is the reality? It is this:

"The earth has been so contracted by the airplane that for the first time in our history the war machines of Europe can reach the western hemisphere in a few hours. ...

Have One-Ocean Navy

"We have a one-ocean navy and we shall not have a two-ocean navy before 1946. So long as the British navy continues to hold the Germans and Italians on the other side of the Atlantic while our fleet watches in the

Pacific, we shall have the practical equivalent of a two-ocean navy.

"If the British navy should be eliminated, we would still have a one-ocean navy, but we would have two oceans to defend. In the absence of a fleet, an ocean is not a defense, but a broad highway for invasion.

"Without the British navy we could not protect both the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast of the Western Hemisphere. We could not effectively guard both doors of our national home.

Elements Waiting

"The Latin American republics have no strong military forces. Within their borders are powerful totalitarian ele-

ments awaiting the elimination of the British navy to strike for power. ...

"Should the British navy be eliminated, invasion of the Western Hemisphere by way of one or more states of Latin America would be almost certain. We are not prepared to meet such an attack by the totalitarian states that are leagued against us.

"If the Nazis should control Africa and Europe, and the Japanese control Asia and Australasia, we would be cut off from trade with so great a portion of the earth that the standard of living of every American from the richest to the poorest would fall disastrously. ...

"That is our situation on this earth tonight. That is reality.

"Where then lies hope?

"It lies in the courage of the British people, in the skill of their sailors, in the heroism of their aviators, in the will of their leader. It lies in the valor, the endurance and the new-born patriotism of the Chinese, and in the

old spirit of Marathon and Thermopylae that is alive again in the Greeks. It lies in the chance that they will hold out and we will really wake up. ...

"We know that our country is not producing weapons of defense fast enough and that we are not supplying

weapons in sufficient quantities to the British, the Chinese and the Greeks.

"Let those who will call us warmongers. We speak the truth because we love our country and we want our nation to save itself from destruction.

"If that be warmongering, then patriotism is the love that Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin feel for America.

"Since the fall of France, the British have done far better than any man had reason to believe they would be able to do. We, in our production, have not lived up to our tradition of American enterprise and industrial efficiency. In our production we have done worse than any man had reason to expect.

Discovery Of Germicidal Mist, Harmless To Humans, Reported

**Scientists Find Propylene Glycol Spray Effective
1½ Hours—Air-Raid-Shelter Use Suggested**

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Feb. 27—Scientists have developed a germicidal mist which sterilizes air without apparently harming humans, a discovery which may be of great value in air-raid shelters and barracks.

University of Chicago researchers reported today that the new method might achieve sterile air in sickrooms, meetings and crowded housing places and might, therefore, reduce sharply the spread of such infections as pneumonia and common colds.

The report was published in Science by Drs. O. H. Robertson, Edward Bigg, Benjamin F. Miller and Zelma Baker, of the University of Chicago Medical School, who said the germ-killing mist (called an aerosol) consisted of minute droplets of propylene glycol.

Because each droplet contains the same concentration of the chemical as the parent solution, the mist kills bacteria suspended in air, either when

sprayed on the germs or when the bacteria are sprayed into the mist, as in the case of a cough or sneeze.

The mist, which maintained its effectiveness for an hour and a half in tests, is so fine and odorless that it is unnoticeable to humans and seems to be stainless. Propylene glycol, in the quantities employed, appears to have no poisonous effect on humans, the investigators said.

Two medical groups in England already are experimenting with germicidal mists, but their results in war experiences have not been reported.

with a smoldering, passive resistance, but in many cases this has broken out into active opposition to the Nazi conquerors. Under-cover sabotage and refusal to co-operate with the German administration long has been apparent in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Holland and France.

Industry Crippled

A refusal by the civilian population to co-operate with the overlords means that Government and industry cannot function properly. This has been one of the chief weapons of the Chinese against the Japanese invaders—refusal to co-operate. It is one of Hitler's gravest dangers.

Much more sensational would seem to be the announcement that German troops are in action in Italian Libya and have clashed with the British south of Bengasi. I can't give that very high rating in military importance.

The Fascists have made the most of the news, presumably to cheer up the Italian public, but the German communique recorded a skirmish between German and English motorized reconnaissance squads, a small spat among a handful of men.

There has been no indication that the Germans have managed to smuggle any large number of troops through the British blockade. No threat has appeared thus far to the very strong British position.

In the War Zone

**Clashes in Amsterdam Noted
As Bearing Deep Significance**

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The bloody clashes between the police in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam, Holland, and Dutch "disturbers of the peace" is perhaps the most important of the big news events of the past twenty-four hours.

Its significance lies in the fact that it is the rash which tells us of a malady that is taking hold on Europe—a growing opposition to the overlordship of Germany. We don't hear much of this, because of fear and censorship, but if you watch carefully you will see that it is there.

Thus far the occupations have been accepted in most countries

The Italian people may raise the question whether the appearance of Germans to bolster the fortunes of Graziani doesn't in effect write the epitaph of Italy's African empire.

Other Bad News

They will have further food for reflection when they learn that

the British have captured Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, thereby apparently gaining control of the whole big territory. Another Italian loss cropped up when the British occupied the Island of Castelrosso, close to the Turkish coast, a seaplane base.

It wouldn't be surprising to see the British try to take over more of these Italian islands. They would be of vast military value if the Germans struck through Bulgaria at Greece or Turkey.

Such a move would be popular with Turkey which long has been anxious about these Italian bases right up against her coast. When I was in Turkey a couple of years ago I found the Turks gravely suspicious of Mussolini, believing he had designs on their Anatolian territory.

in the Cheren area with good effect. At Assab bombs were dropped on a large transport yard, while near Massawa ammunition stores and other military objectives were raided.

The railway bridge at Hawash, near Addis Ababa, was attacked and one direct hit caused damage to the bridge and track. Farther south aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed Lugh Ferandi, airdrome buildings and barracks at Madera and barracks and motor transport at Ischia Baidoa.

Malta: A considerable force of enemy aircraft attempted a large-scale attack on Malta yesterday. Forty German bombers escorted by nearly as many fighters attacked the airdrome at Luca and some damage was caused to R. A. F. property, but there were no casualties to R. A. F. personnel.

Our fighters, although greatly outnumbered, immediately attacked the enemy and two Junk-

when it is realized that during the period of Feb. 12 to Feb. 25, starting from advance bases already at the end of lines of communication 220 miles long, fighting formations advanced in the face of opposition over a single-track road a distance of 570 miles.

In addition, a major water obstacle of the Juba has been crossed—a line which the Italians apparently thought unpregnable in the face of opposition.

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (AP)—British Royal Air Force Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

During R. A. F. operations in support of the Greek Army today highly successful attacks were made on the Albanian villages of Lyuzati and Fieri [in Albania].

At Lyuzati, southeast of Tepeleni, direct hits were registered on a concentration of motor ve-

began shortly after dusk and lasted until about midnight.

Bombs were dropped at a number of points in the east, south-east, south and west of England

and in South Wales, but no heavy attack developed in any area.

In several places damage was done to houses. A number of fires were started by incendiary bombs, but these were promptly put out. There were very few casualties.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué said:

Later reports of last night's raiding show that at one point in the London area and in a town in South Wales there were a number of casualties, including some people killed.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

During the day—and especially since noon—a number of enemy

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 27 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya: Advanced elements of our mechanized forces encountered west of El Aghella and drove back a reconnaissance unit of armored fighting vehicles believed to be German.

Eritrea: While our forces continue actively to contain the main body of the enemy about Cheren, further progress has been made by our column advancing southward from Cubcub.

Italian Somaliland: The rapid and vigorous advance of the West African forces from the line of the River Juba to the capture of Mogadiscio has evidently demoralized the enemy forces in the area, who are offering themselves for surrender all along the large stretch of country which we have overrun.

Several thousand prisoners have already been counted and many more continue to come in. In addition, large quantities of war material of all kinds have fallen into our hands.

Not the least satisfactory feature of this highly successful advance is that we have recovered 200 allied seamen who had been held for many months at Merka by the Italians as prisoners of war.

Royal Air Force Headquarters issued this communiqué:

Italian East Africa: Operations were continued in support of the Army offensive on all fronts. Stores and troop concentrations and supply dumps were attacked

ers 87s were shot down and a number of others were probably destroyed. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for five Junkers 87s, with others so damaged that it is unlikely that they returned to their base.

German casualties were such, in fact, that three hours after the raid a Red Cross seaplane accompanied by a large force of enemy fighters searched the sea north of the island for nearly an hour endeavoring to find some of their missing personnel.

Our fighters were attacked by the enemy fighter escort and in the engagement one Messerschmitt was severely damaged. Three of our fighters are missing.

From all other operations our aircraft returned safely.

NATROBI, Kenya, Feb. 27 (AP)—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

During the night of Feb. 25-26

our East and West African troops entered Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland capital, without opposition.

Owing to the darkness, the defeat of the enemy on the line of the Juba, the speed of our advance and the hurried evacuation of the Italians, the town suffered little damage.

It has been impossible up to now to assess the number of prisoners and material captured and many Europeans [Italians] and Askaris [native Italian troops] are still surrendering.

This achievement was made possible by the cooperation of all three services and the vigorous action all forces employed. Its greatness will be appreciated

hicles near the village and other bombs were dropped on near objectives in the target area.

The raid on Fieri resulted in direct hits on the village and military camps and several large fires were seen to break out. The aircraft then descended to very low altitude and machine-gunned military headquarters and other targets.

Our aircraft also intercepted a convoy of cargo ships and a gunboat two miles off Valona and the ships were successfully machine-gunned.

From all operations all aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué issued today said:

A heavy and successful attack was made last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command on industrial objectives at Cologne. Many heavy bombs were dropped, as well as incendiaries. Targets on both sides of the Rhine were hit and a large number of fires were seen.

Attacks were also made during the night by aircraft of the Bomber and Coastal Commands on ports in enemy-occupied territory. At Boulogne and Flushing fires were started in the docks area.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations. Two of our fighters are missing from patrol operations yesterday.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country last night was on a considerable scale and was mainly over the southern half of England. It

aircraft flying singly have crossed the Channel and east coast as far north as the Humber. The attacks included several by machine-gun fire, but in these damage and casualties were exceedingly small.

Bombs have been dropped at a number of points and at two of these—one in Lincolnshire, the other in the west country—some damage was caused by fire.

Elsewhere, mainly at points in East Anglia, almost the only damage done was to a small number of houses, some of which were demolished. The number of persons killed or seriously injured in these attacks was not heavy.

The Admiralty issued this communiqué:

A Heinkel 111 which approached some of our small units in the North Sea this morning was promptly and hotly engaged. The aircraft was certainly hit and was last seen flying low and still losing height, with tail well down and one engine stopped. The weather was too rough to allow investigation, but it was considered certain that this Heinkel did not return to its base.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Greek Command issued this communiqué today:

There were restricted contact activities [in Albania]. An enemy force was trapped by our fire and suffered heavy losses. Air activity was exceptionally successful.

A communiqué of the Ministry of Home Security:

Enemy aviation bombed an island in the Aegean Sea, but there were no casualties or damage.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Greek front nothing of importance to report. Despite bad weather conditions our planes scatter-bombed and machine-gunned defense works and communication lines in the enemy rear lines. One of our planes failed to return.

German bombing formations escorted by Italian and German fighter formations carried out a mass action on airports of Malta. Ten enemy planes were seen burning on the ground. Numerous others were damaged. Hangars and port installations were hit. In air combats four Hurricane planes were shot down by German fighting planes and two by ours.

In North Africa our planes bombed and machine-gunned motor trucks and enemy tent encampments.

On Feb. 25 planes of the German

Air Corps hit an enemy destroyer with heavy caliber bombs off the roadstead of Tobruk. Motor truck parks and artillery emplacements around the city also were bombed.

A detachment of German torpedo-launching planes sank a 5,000-ton steamer in the Western Mediterranean.

In East Africa enemy troops beaten in the Zilmami zone, as reported on Feb. 24, have withdrawn to Boma, leaving numerous dead and much war material on the field.

In [Italian] Somaliland, after more than a month of fierce resistance, our troops, facing preponderant enemy forces, are withdrawing fighting toward Mogadiscio.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

A speed boat on the English coast sank an armed merchant steamer of 4,500 gross tons.

Air attacks on ships at sea about England led to the sinking of one patrol boat, and one merchant vessel was seriously damaged.

An attack by light battle planes on the airport at Lympne, in the south of England, caused considerable damage.

Strong formations of dive-bombers of the German and Italian Air Forces, under the leadership of General of Aviation Geissler, undertook, with the aid of accompanying German and Italian

chasers, a successful bomb attack on the airport of Luca on the island of Malta.

Ten enemy bombing planes were destroyed on the ground and a number seriously damaged. Two hangars, quarters and barracks and a tank station went up in flames. In air battles German chasers shot down four and Italian chasers two enemy pursuit planes.

In the Mediterranean, German battle planes sank one freighter of 5,000 gross tonnage and in the harbor at Tobruk set a destroyer afire.

Last night a strong battle-plane formation made successful attacks on London and Cardiff. In harbor districts of both cities large fires were started.

In the course of attacks on air fields of Southeast England numerous enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and two British planes were shot down over their own ports.

Pursuit planes and anti-aircraft artillery yesterday frustrated a British air attack on Calais. In this action the enemy lost six planes in air battles.

On the night preceding Feb. 27 the enemy planlessly dropped bombs on Western Germany, mostly on villages. There was only slight damage to non-military buildings and a number of civilians were killed or wounded.

From Feb. 23 to Feb. 26 the German Air Force destroyed thirty-three enemy planes, of which eighteen were accounted for in air battles, three by artillery and the rest destroyed on the ground. In the same period, ten of our own planes were lost.

Lieut. Col. Moelders yesterday won his sixtieth air battle.

A special High Command communiqué stated:

Long-range planes carried out a daring attack in which nine ships were sunk and three others so heavily damaged that their loss is assumed. Four other ships suffered heavy hits.

LISBON, PORTUGAL, FEB. 27 (AP)—FREDERICK HIBBEND,

UNITED STATES CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, TODAY TURNED OVER MEMORANDUM

ISSUED TO THE PORTUGUESE RED CROSS A CHECK FOR \$10,000 SENT BY

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO AID VICTIMS OF THE RECENT HURRICANE.

30.24-7767
LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY)

DISPATCH FROM KHARTOUM TODAY SAID BRITISH FORCES IN NORTHERN ERITREA HAD OCCUPIED KELAMET, ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF BESIEGED CHEREN, WITHOUT MEETING ANY ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

CHEREN IS AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY TOWN ROUGHLY 42 MILES FROM MASSAWA ON THE RED SEA AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE FROM ASHARA, THE CAPITAL.

THE DISPATCH ALSO SAID NAFKA, 60 MILES NORTH OF CHEREN, HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH AFTER THE ITALIANS ABANDONED IT.

VH317PES

ROME, FEB 27-(AP)-ITALY AND GERMANY VIRTUALLY HAVE POOLED THEIR RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR UNDER TERMS OF A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT IN EFFECT TODAY.

EITHER COUNTRY MAY DRAW ON THE OTHER FOR ITS NEEDS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED, WITH THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PUT OFF UNTIL THE END OF THE CONFLICT.

"ALL COMMERCE OF A MILITARY CHARACTER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR TRADE BALANCES OR THE CONDITION OF COMPENSATED ACCOUNTS," THE AGREEMENT STATED.

SINCE THE PRESENT TRADE BALANCE IS UNDERSTOOD TO FAVOR GERMANY, FOREIGN OBSERVERS EXPECTED ITALY TO BE THE DEBTOR NATION WHEN THE AGREEMENT EXPIRES.

ME1029AES

FEB 28 1941

BERLIN, FEB 27-(AP)-UNDER THE NEW GERMAN-ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED IN ROME, GERMANY WILL DOUBLE STEEL DELIVERIES TO HER AXIS PARTNER, ACCORDING TO DNB, GERMANSNEWS AGENCY.

THE TRADE DEAL WILL INVOLVE APPROXIMATELY ONE BILLION MARKS,

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AVAILABLE TO EACH PARTY.

GERMANY ALREADY HAS BEEN FURNISHING ITALY'S ENTIRE COAL SUPPLY, WHICH IN THE PAST YEAR HAS AMOUNTED TO 12,000,000 TONS, SAID DNB.

ITALY WILL INCREASE CONSIDERABLY DELIVERIES TO THE REICH OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, PYRITES AND QUICKSILVER.

A SEPARATE AGREEMENT ALREADY HAS SENT AN ADDITIONAL 250,000 ITALIAN WORKERS--ESPECIALLY SKILLED METAL WORKERS--TO GERMANY THUS FAR IN 1941, MAKING A TOTAL OF 315,000 ITALIANS EMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

SW1037AES

NEW YORK, FEB 27-(AP)-MARITIME CIRCLES EXPRESSED FEAR TODAY THAT THREE FORMER AMERICAN SHIPS HAD BEEN LOST IN THE WAR AT SEA DURING THE LAST 10 DAYS WHILE SAILING UNDER BRITISH COLORS.

THE 5,589-TON BLACK OSPREY WAS TORPEDOED FEB. 18 ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF ICELAND, ACCORDING TO THESE SOURCES. ONE OF FOUR BLACK DIAMOND COMPANY FREIGHTERS SOLD LAST DEC. 20, THE VESSEL WAS TURNED OVER TO THE CAIRN LINE OF NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, IN JANUARY AND SAILED FROM BALTIMORE JAN. 24 WITH A BRITISH CREW.

THE 4,954-TON EMPIRE TIGER WAS REPORTED A PROBABLE LOSS, APPARENTLY THE VICTIM OF A SUBMARINE 100 MILES SOUTH OF THE BLACK OSPREY'S POSITION. SHE WAS FORMERLY THE 380-FOOT COYA OF THE GRACE LINE AND WAS SOLD LAST MARCH TO BRITISH INTERESTS. SHE PREVIOUSLY HAD TRADED ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST WITH A CREW OF 39 MEN.

THE 4,670-TON TANKER AMSCO, RENAMED THE EMPIRE OTTER, WAS SAID TO HAVE STRUCK A MINE FEB. 16 SOME 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HARTLAND POINT AT THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE BRISTOL CHANNEL. THE AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS CO. SOLD HER TO THE BRITISH LAST APRIL.

KAS42PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, FEB 27--ADVISED RECEIVED FROM THE ORIENT TODAY INDICATE THAT JAPAN MAY BE ABOUT TO MAKE ANOTHER MAJOR DIPLOMATIC MOVE, PERHAPS RIVALLING IN IMPORTANCE HER ADHERENCE TO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ALLIANCE LAST SEPT. 27.

THIS LIKELY TO TAKE THE FORM, THE ADVICES SAY, OF A JOURNEY ABROAD BY YOSUKE MATSUOKA, JAPAN'S ELOQUENT AND ENERGETIC FOREIGN MINISTER, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH HE MAY VISIT ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CITIES: HANKOW, MOSCOW, BERLIN, ROME.

NE1132AES

FEB 28 1941

NEW YORK FIRST ADD JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC XXX BERLIN, ROME. LATEST DEVELOPMENTS, HOWEVER, MAY COMPEL A POSTPONEMENT. JAPAN IS CONFRONTED WITH AN IMMEDIATE CRISIS IN HER EFFORT TO FURTHER ESTABLISH HERSELF AS THE DOMINANT POWER OF "GREATER EAST ASIA" THROUGH IMPOSING HER PLAN FOR PEACE BETWEEN THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA. THE FRENCH ARE BALKING. TOKYO MAY FIND IT NECESSARY TO ACT.

HOWEVER, REPORTS HAVE BEEN CURRENT FOR SOME DAYS BOTH IN THE ORIENT AND EUROPE THAT MATSUOKA IS CONTEMPLATING A TRIP TO BERLIN. A BERLIN DISPATCH YESTERDAY SAID THERE WAS "SPECULATION IN POLITICAL CIRCLES" CONCERNING SUCH A VISIT BUT ADDED THAT "PLANS ARE INDEFINITE."

(MORE)--NE1142AES

FEB 28 1941

NEW YORK SECOND ADD JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC XXX ARE INDEFINITE." TODAY'S ADVICES SAY THE EVIDENCE IS INCREASINGLY CONVINCING THAT MATSUOKA IS PREPARING TO GO ABROAD AND ADD HANKOW, MOSCOW AND ROME TO THE POSSIBLE ITINERARY.

THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN TOKYO REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS.

HOWEVER, IT IS KNOWN THAT CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN IMPOSED CONCERNING CERTAIN OF MATSUOKA'S ACTIVITIES.

THE INDO-CHINA CRISIS UNDOUBTEDLY IS CLAIMING HIS MAJOR ATTENTION TODAY. HE IS DIRECTING THE TOKYO PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE PRESS, NOW IS CONSIDERING JAPAN'S "FINAL MEDIATION PLAN" CALLING FOR INDO-CHINA TO YIELD TO THAILAND LARGE AREAS ALONG THEIR BORDER.

THE JAPANESE SAY THAILAND IS "COOPERATING" IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR "NEW ORDER." THE FRENCH APPARENTLY WERE NOT. THE TOKYO PRESS IS CALLING FOR PRESSURE TO MAKE THEM YIELD. TOKYO HAS ORDERED ITS NATIONALS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO BE READY TO LEAVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. IN SAIGON JAPANESE LEADERS MET TO CONSIDER THE CRISIS.

(MORE)--NE1147AES

NEW YORK THIRD ADD JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC XXX THE CRISIS. FRENCH SUBMISSION, HOWEVER, MAY END THIS CRISIS SOON.

THE ADVICES FROM THE FAR EAST INDICATE THAT IF MATSUOKA DOES JOURNEY ABROAD THE POSSIBILITIES OF HIS MISSION MAY COVER ALMOST THE WHOLE RANGE OF POWER POLITICS. IT MAY BE A PEACE MISSION, IN KEEPING WITH HIS RECENT EXPRESSIONS OF READINESS TO ACT AS PEACEMAKER ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. IT MAY SEEK TO FREE JAPAN'S HANDS FOR NEW ENTERPRISES. EXPERIENCED OBSERVERS BELIEVE MATSUOKA MIGHT HAVE THESE PURPOSES IN VISITING THE CITIES NAMED:

(MORE)--NE1151AES

FEB 28 1941

30.24-7769

30.24-7769

NEW YORK FOURTH ADD JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC XXX CITIES NAMED:

HANKOW: ATTEMPT TO MAKE PEACE WITH CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, PERHAPS MEET CHIANG FACE TO FACE IN AN EFFORT TO END THE WAR, NOW NEARLY FOUR YEARS OLD, THAT KEEPS AN ARMY OF 1,000,000 JAPANESE IN CHINA.

MOSCOW: TRY TO SPEED UP CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KREMLIN, PERHAPS EVEN NEGOTIATE THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH THE SOVIET WHICH JAPAN IS KNOWN TO DESIRE IN ORDER TO FREE HER REAR FROM THE DANGER OF A RUSSIAN BLOW.

BERLIN: EITHER TO STRENGTHEN JAPAN'S TIES WITH THE AXIS AND DISCUSS A COMMON PROGRAM OF ACTION AGAINST BRITAIN AND PERHAPS THE UNITED STATES OR EXPLAIN TO ADOLF HITLER AND HIS AIDES WHY JAPAN DOES NOT DESIRE NOW TO PLUNGE INTO THE WAR AGAINST THE BRITISH EMPIRE DESPITE THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

ROME: MUCH THE SAME AS BERLIN.

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OR JAPAN'S OREGON-EDUCATED LEADER MIGHT MERELY SEEK FIRST HAND INFORMATION TO HELP CHART THE COURSE JAPAN MUST SET SOON, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THESE EXTREMES:

1. AN ALL-OUT PROGRAM OF EXPANSION IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA AND THE EAST INDIES IN COOPERATION WITH AN AXIS OFFENSIVE IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

2. PLAYING SAFE, WITH THE POSSIBILITY IN MIND THAT BRITAIN (WITH AMERICAN AID) MIGHT WIN THE WAR, DRAWING IN THE EXPANSIONIST HORNS, STABILIZING RELATIONS WITH HER NEIGHBORS.

IN SHANGHAI A JAPANESE OFFICIAL SAID HE KNEW OF NO PLANS FOR MATSUOKA TO VISIT HANKOW AND SUGGESTED A MOSCOW VISIT WOULD BE MORE

LIKELY. "IT WOULD BE EASIER FOR HIM TO SEE STALIN THAN CHIANG KAI-SHEK," HE SAID.

"WE CAN NOT EXPECT PEACE NOW NOR AS LONG AS THE UNITED STATES ASSISTS CHIANG KAI-SHEK," HE COMMENTED.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG HEARD REPORTS OF A JAPANESE PEACE GESTURE, BUT THESE HAD IT CHIANG WOULD BE ASKED TO SEND DELEGATES TO HONGKONG TO MEET REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED NANKING GOVERNMENT OF WANG CHING-WEI WHO WOULD PRESENT A JAPANESE PEACE PLAN.

CHINESE COMMENTATORS, HOWEVER, SAID SUCH REPORTS APPARENTLY WERE CIRCULATED BY JAPANESE TO EMBARRASS CHIANG IN HIS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

ME1201PTE

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28)

ALUMINUM NOW PRIZED
MORE THAN GOLD

BECAUSE OF WARTIME USES

HOUSEHOLD WARES TO GET
ONLY SECOND CHOICE
UNDER NEW RULING (1100)

BY FREDERICK GARDNER

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, FEB. 28--ALUMINUM, TO THE WOMAN IN THE KITCHEN, HAS A PROSAIC, PEACEFUL ASSOCIATION WITH POTS AND PANS.

BUT TODAY IT IS A STRATEGIC WAR METAL, PRIZED MORE THAN GOLD BECAUSE ITS LIGHT WEIGHT AND STRENGTH HAVE BECOME ESSENTIAL TO INSTRUMENTS OF MOBILE WARFARE--AIRPLANES, SHIPS AND LAND MACHINES.

IT IS THE FIRST OF THE STRATEGIC METALS TO COME UNDER MANDATORY PRIORITY RULE BY UNCLE SAM'S DEFENSE PLANNERS. THIS MEANS THE POTS AND PANS MUST YIELD TO AIRPLANES IN COMPETING FOR THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY.

TURNING POTS AND PANS INTO AIRPLANES HAS BECOME THE MACHINE AGE EQUIVALENT OF THE HORSE-AND-BUGGY SAYING ABOUT BEATING PLOWSHARES INTO SWORDS. WAR PICTURES FROM EUROPE SHOW HOUSEWIVES PATRIOTICALLY GIVING UP COOKING UTENSILS FOR MILITARY USE.

DEMAND FOR LIGHT METAL TO SUPPLY NEW WAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED

STATES HASN'T BEGUN TO DENUDE THE KITCHEN. BUT NON-DEFENSE MANUFACTURERS, UNDER THE PRIORITY RULING JUST ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON, MAY HAVE TO LOOK FOR SUBSTITUTES, SUCH AS STEEL AND PLASTICS, IN HOUSEHOLD WARES.

TO HISTORIANS OF THE INDUSTRY, THERE IS A FAMILIAR RING ABOUT THIS DEMAND FOR LIGHT METAL TO GIVE WINGS AND SPEED TO FIGHTING MEN.

NAPOLEON III OF FRANCE, SO A TRADE YARN GOES, WANTED TO IMPROVE THE MOBILITY OF HIS ARMY, EVEN AS HITLER DID WHEN GERMANY RE-ARMED. THE FRENCH RULER HEARD OF ALUMINUM, LIGHT AND MALLEABLE, BUT IT COST \$500 A POUND. SO HE COMMISSIONED A CHEMIST TO FIND A WAY TO MAKE IT CHEAPLY.

THE CHEMIST DEVISED A PROCESS, BEGAN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION NEAR PARIS IN 1856. THE PRICE WAS \$34 A POUND, LATER CUT TO \$17. THIS WAS FAR FROM COMPETITIVE WITH THE COMMON METALS OF WAR EQUIPMENT--IRON, COPPER, LEAD.

D16

A YOUNG AMERICAN, CHARLES MARTIN HALL, TURNED UP IN 1886 THE PROCESS WHICH PUT ALUMINUM IN THE RUNNING COMMERCIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES. ABOUT THE SAME TIME A FRENCHMAN HIT UPON A SIMILAR PROCESS WHICH BECAME THE BASIS OF EUROPE'S NOW FAST-INCREASING ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

UNDER THE HALL PROCESS FOR REDUCING THE ABUNDANT ALUMINUM-BEARING ORES FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, THE METAL ENTERED THE POT AND PAN AS WELL AS THE MILITARY MARKET. IN FACT, POTS AND PANS MORE THAN WAR MACHINES APPEARED TO HAVE NURSED THE INDUSTRY IN ITS COMMERCIAL INFANCY.

(MORE)

ED1035AES

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK--FIRST ADD GARDNER'S SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, FEB 28 X X ITS COMMERCIAL INFANCY.

FROM \$5 A POUND, THE PRICE WENT DOWN AND DOWN AS THE MARKET BROADENED AND PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES IMPROVED. A YEAR AGO, WITH MILITARY REQUIREMENTS SOARING, IT WAS 20 CENTS. STILL IT WAS NOT AT BOTTOM. IT HAS BEEN REDUCED SINCE TO 17 CENTS A POUND.

ALUMINUM MEN SAY THE VAST EXPANSION OF CAPACITY UNDER WAY IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE FORESHADOWS FURTHER DECLINES IN PRICES, PROBABLY AFTER THE WAR.

THE BUSINESS HISTORY OF ALUMINUM IN THE UNITED STATES LARGELY HAS BEEN THE STORY OF THE ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA AND ITS PREDECESSOR, THE PITTSBURGH REDUCTION CO., ORGANIZED ON AN INITIAL CAPITAL OF \$20,000 BY HALL'S CHIEF BACKER, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. HUNT, AND A GROUP OF ASSOCIATES. SOME OF THE PITTSBURGH MELLON MILLIONS ALSO WENT INTO THE DEVELOPMENT.

PATENTS ON THE HALL PROCESS PROTECTED THE VENTURE IN ITS INFANCY. IT GREW PARTLY OUT OF RE-INVESTED EARNINGS, SPENDING MILLIONS FOR REDUCING PLANTS, GENERATING FACILITIES TO PROVIDE THE IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF ELECTRICITY NECESSARY TO SEPARATE THE METAL FROM BAUXITE, ONE OF THE COMMONEST OF MINERALS.

THE ALUMINUM ENTERPRISE CONTINUED TO GROW IN STRENGTH AFTER THE PATENTS EXPIRED. ITS POSITION AS VIRTUALLY SOLE PRODUCER IN THE UNITED STATES EXPOSED IT TO ATTACKS AS BEING A MONOPOLY.

TO METAL SALESMEN AS WELL AS MILITARY STRATEGISTS, ALUMINUM MEANT MOBILITY. IN THE POST-WORLD-WAR DECADES IT BECAME THE FASTEST-MOVING OF THE MAJOR METALS IN CONQUEST OF MARKETS.

U.S. OUTPUT IN 1940 LEAPED TO 412,000,000 POUNDS, NEARLY DOUBLE THE 1929 FIGURE. DEFENSE AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE EXPANSION PROJECTS UNDER WAY OR PLANNED WOULD DOUBLE THE 1940 OUTPUT BY THE MIDDLE OF NEXT YEAR. CANADA, SUPPLYING ENGLAND, LIKEWISE IS ADDING TO ITS CAPACITY FAST, DRAWING UPON ITS WATER POWER RESOURCES. U.S. AND CANADIAN EXPANSION, IT WAS ESTIMATED IN TRADE CIRCLES, POINTS TOWARD TOTAL NORTH AMERICAN CAPACITY OF AT LEAST 1,200,000,000 POUNDS.

HITLER GOT A HEAD START IN THIS RACE TO PRODUCE FOR MOBILE WARFARE. TRADE FIGURES SHOW GERMANY'S ALUMINUM OUTPUT JUMPED FROM ABOUT 35,000,000 POUNDS IN 1933 WHEN THE NAZIS TOOK CONTROL TO AROUND 441,000,000 IN 1939.

Bulgaria Joining

Axis, Nazis

Ready to March In;

Sofia Mans Turk

Border; British

Defer Break;

Indo-China

Reports Large

Japanese Fleet Near

30,24-7771

German Troops In Rumania Expected To Move Into Sofia As Soon As Ink Is Dry—Britain Certain To Break Off Relations

Premier And Foreign Minister Flying To Vienna To Sign With Tripartite Alliance—Berlin And Tokyo Officials Already There

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Saturday, March 1—Bulgaria stated officially early this morning that she will join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis today.

Before the ink is dry on the documents at Vienna—expected scene of the ceremony—German troops already marching in Rumania will enter Bulgaria automatically as allies and Great Britain will have to break relations with the newest Axis recruit, keenly watching diplomatic quarters predicted.

The official word that Bulgaria finally has yielded to the Nazi program was conveyed to Yugoslav Foreign Under-Secretary Smaljanic by Bulgaria's charge d'affaires, Ivan Strateff.

Flying To Vienna To Sign Up

Diplomatic reports from Sofia said Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff were flying to Vienna in a special plane this morning to sign the pact.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, already are in Vienna.

Thus, on Bulgaria's own official word, she finally was yielding to the Axis in a few hours.

Funds For Troops Acquired

A Bulgarian merchant who arrived here late last night from Sofia said that many millions of Bulgarian levas (the monetary unit) had been purchased recently by agents for an unknown account which was assumed to be the German quartermaster corps acquiring funds for the German troops whose arrival now was believed to be only a matter of brief hours.

Turkey was said to be reinforcing her troops on the Bulgarian frontier following conclusion of the talks between Turkish leaders and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and General Sir John Dill, chief of the imperial general staff.

Despite the communique issued in Ankara that Britain and Turkey were in complete agreement on "Balkan problems,"

there were few diplomats in the Balkans who were willing to wager that Turkey would oppose a German entry into Greece through Bulgaria.

Most diplomats expressed belief that Turkey would remain within her own frontiers and fight only in the event her borders were violated.

From all sources the word was the same: Bulgaria's number was up.

Diplomatic dispatches from Rumania told of mass movements of German soldiers in full battle kit through the blocked-off streets of Bucharest, less than fifty miles from the Bulgarian border.

The direction of the movement was not stated, but diplomats deduced it was southward toward the Danube, where Nazi pontoon bridges already have been erected and tested from the Rumanian shore.

Like A Besieged City

Sofia was like a besieged city, surrounded by policemen and cut off from communication even with its own provinces.

With the brief lifting last night of the ban on outside calls, there came news-tinged with forebodings—of long talks between Premier Philoff and King Boris and between Philoff and the Russian, Turkish and Italian Ministers to Bulgaria.

It was reported officially that the Bulgarian Cabinet met in a hasty night session following a thirty-minute special assembly of the Parliament.

Other reports here said the Bulgarian air defense corps had been fully mobilized.

Moving Toward Turkey

Another dispatch said Bulgarian army units were moving through the country, principally towards the Turkish border.

Other Sofia information said two Bulgarians employed at the Greek legation had been taken into custody in a series of wholesale arrests which included numbers of unidentified British subjects.

Britain and Turkey, in the face of fast-developing events, presented at

least outwardly a united front. They stood on their announcement of a complete identity of views after having examined all eventualities—presumably including a German push through Bulgaria into Greece to the Mediterranean.

Concerns Outlet To Aegean

A matter for speculation was the part that Bulgaria's well-advertised ambitions for an outlet to the Aegean Sea was playing in the drama of the Danube.

Observers also pondered on whether Adolf Hitler definitely had decided to disengage his Italian allies from their ill-faring war with the Greeks in Albania.

Neutral military experts here agreed that such a move might well mean that Germany has abandoned hope of a Blitzkrieg windup of the war with Britain.

They argued that apparent German willingness to engage large bodies of troops in a southeastern adventure would indicate reconciliation to a long-drawn-out war in the west and abandonment of the long-cherished Nazi dream of toppling the British Empire with the single lightning stroke of an invasion.

May Mean No Invasion

Sketching his own picture of Hitler's possible decision to forego a Blitzkrieg, one high diplomat here declared that Hitler, always having proceeded on the principle of economy of force, never would attack Greece even at the cost of a few thousand lives unless such a step were vital to his "master plan" of war.

Therefore, this diplomat said, invasion of Greece would be superfluous except that Hitler appeared to have given up the idea of frontal assault on England.

He said that even if Greece were fully occupied by the Germans, construction of military bases and air-dromes would consume months and man power in plenty, all under the steady attack of British bombs. It would only make sense if the Germans were convinced already that the war would drag on at least a year or two, he insisted.

Yugoslavia got a share of the general southeastern nervousness when German Minister Viktor von Heeren late Friday night canceled a projected trip to Zagreb ten minutes before train time. Reliable German quarters said his superior, von Ribbentrop, had ordered him by telephone to stay in Belgrade because of a sudden change in the Balkan situation. Von Heeren had returned only yesterday from a three-day trip to Germany.

30.24-7771

King Boris Locks Himself Up in Palace ---His Parliament Meets in Crisis--- Bucharest Cleared for Army.

Belgrade, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—A mass movement through Bucharest of German troops in battle uniform was reported in diplomatic dispatches from the Rumanian capital.

[The dispatch gave no indication of the direction in which the troops were moving. The Bulgarian frontier is less than fifty miles from Bucharest.]

All Bucharest's main streets were reported reserved for the German military, with business at a standstill.

German Minister von Herren returned today to Belgrade after a three-day visit to Germany. He had been summoned to Berlin by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, for a report.

Air Raid 'Practice' Ordered.

The Bulgarian Parliament held an extraordinary thirty-minute secret session late today, according to reports reaching Belgrade from Sofia.

A little later, the reports said, the Cabinet met in urgent session, after which Premier Bogdan Philoff was received in audience by King Boris.

There was no official indication of the subject of the urgent consultations in Sofia, but reports circulated through the Balkans that Bulgaria would join the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, probably tomorrow.

Civilian air raid defense corps in Sofia and the provinces were said to have been summoned to report at 11:30 P. M. for "practice."

Communications Cut; No Word Possible From Frontier — 1941

BACKGROUND—

Danger of Balkan explosion has appeared during last three weeks as result of German infiltration into Bulgaria and British severance of relations with Rumania. Germany is believed preparing to bring pressure on Greece to conclude peace with Italy, backing her demand with threat to march against her. Yugoslavs fearful Hitler may attempt to march through their territory.

By the Associated Press.

SOFIA, Feb. 28.—A cordon of police was thrown about this Bulgarian capital last night, making it impossible for any one to leave the city. Telephone communication, internal and international, was suspended mysteriously for nearly 23 hours.

(There were rumors in Vienna that Bulgaria will join the Berlin-Rome axis tomorrow.)

No authentic reports could be received from the frontiers.

The British legation was packed for a quick attempt to get out of the country ahead of any invasion of Nazi troops.

600,000 Germans in Rumania.

There are some 600,000 German soldiers in Rumania, to the north and many on the Danube frontier with Bulgaria.

(Diplomatic dispatches reaching Belgrade today told of a mass movement of German troops in battle uniform through Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, which is less than 50 miles from the border. There was no indication of what direction these troops were taking.)

(All Bucharest's main streets were reported reserved for the German military, with business at a standstill. The Bulgarian frontier is less than 50 miles from Bucharest.)

The police cordoned Sofia on the advice of the military, it was learned.

All diplomatic missions, including the United States Legation, were cut off from any kind of communication.

Unofficial reports said King Boris was closeted in his palace, refusing to see his own ministers. Attempts to obtain any word from the palace of what was going on proved fruitless.

Newsmen Are Arrested.

Shortly after dawn, secret police raided the homes of 10 or more Bulgarian journalists, oil men and others, seeking incriminating documents; then all were arrested. They were described as "men with British connections."

All those arrested were sent immediately to a newly established concentration camp somewhere in the provinces.

Among them were Michael Padeff, correspondent for the Times of London; Christopher Janeff, Chicago Daily News correspondent; the nephew of a famous Macedonian leader, Pudur Alexandroff; Peter Radoeff, official of an oil company which is partly American-owned, and two officials of the British press service.

At nightfall, secret police were reported to be rounding up many others.

Single Phone Line Opened.

A single telephone line from Sofia was opened early tonight. No reason was given for the cutoff.

Communications ceased at 8 p. m. last night (1 p. m. E. S. T., Thursday) and were not restored until the single line was opened to Belgrade at 6:45 p. m. tonight (11:45 a. m. E. S. T.).

It still was impossible to communicate with the provinces to learn what was happening along the Danube—German troops have been massed across it in Rumania—but the entire city, including government officials and diplomats, were extremely apprehensive.

Sofia Shuts Itself Off

SOFIA, Feb. 28 (A.P.).—This capital shut itself off from the outside world last night and today by establishing a police cordon which made exit from the city impossible and by suspending telephone communications for twenty-three hours. The authorities meanwhile began a roundup of "men with British connections."

Tension reached a new high, with the entire city apprehensive over the possible significance of these emergency moves. The nervousness was heightened by the sight of an unidentified plane over the city early this morning. A snowstorm made identification impossible.

It was reported unofficially that King Boris had secluded himself in his palace, refusing even to see his own Cabinet ministers. Attempts to get word from the palace on developments were futile.

The British Legation was ready for quick departure ahead of any Nazi invasion. There was no word from the frontier with Rumania, where many German troops have been concentrated just across the Danube River from Bulgaria.

Secret police descended soon after dawn on the homes of ten or more Bulgarian journalists, oil men and others, seeking incriminating documents. All were arrested and sent

to a newly established concentration camp. They included Michael Padeff, a "London Times" correspondent; Christopher Janeff, of "The Chicago Daily News" staff here; Peter Radoeff, official of a partly American-owned oil company; two officials of the British Press Service and the nephew of a Macedonian leader, Pudur Alexandroff. The roundup was reported still going on at nightfall.

All diplomatic missions here, including the American Legation, were cut off from any kind of outside communication during the interruption in telephone service, international and internal, from 8 p. m. yesterday until a single line to Belgrade was reopened at 6:45 p. m. today. It still was impossible to communicate with places in Bulgaria outside Sofia.

WARNING TO SOFIA AND TURCO ACCORD LINKED BY LONDON

British Now Reported Out to Force Hitler's Hand in the Balkans.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen in London declared today that Bulgaria must "bear responsibility for German aid."

Repeated British warnings to Bulgaria to avoid any act which might lead to a break in diplomatic relations was interpreted here as a move to force Germany to show her hand—whether she means to fight in the Balkans or was bluffing to screen an attempted invasion of England. No date has been set for the departure from Sofia of British Minister George W. Rendel, a spokesman said, but he added: "Obviously it can't be delayed."

The British hailed as an important political victory the announcement that "full agreement on all points" had been reached with Turkey. In official circles it was frankly asserted that assurances which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden received from the Turkish Government at Ankara had been the foundation for the firm stand taken yesterday by Mr. Rendel.

Said to Mean Business.

Commenting on Mr. Rendel's warning, an informed spokesman said:

"We still think it possible that German activity in Bulgaria may be a screen for offensive operations elsewhere, but Mr. Rendel's declaration makes it perfectly clear that if the Nazis mean business in the Balkans so do we."

Mr. Rendel declared in an interview that "the forerunners" of a German invasion of Bulgaria already had entered that country "by hundreds—no, I say thousands," and hinted at the imminent possibility of a break in Anglo-Bulgarian relations.

The British, Rendel said, would feel "free to attack the Germans on Bulgarian soil without any formal declaration of war."

One important point, this source said, had been cleared up by Eden in his visit to Ankara—namely, that the recent Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact would in no way be an obstacle to British bombing of Bulgarian communications and oil fields by way of countering German moves, as Rendel threatened.

Russ Ties Stronger

Assurances received from Turkey also were regarded in London as having strengthened ties with Soviet Russia. Observers noted the timing of Eden's announcement with the arrival in Turkey of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, for a conference with Eden on British-

Russian relations. The conference will be the first Eden has had with Sir Stafford since the latter assumed his post at Moscow last June.

Rendel's statement at Sofia, added to steps Britain is taking to increase aid to Greece, also was expected here to counter any German pressure to "cajole or scare" Greece into a separate peace with Italy.

British sources said they viewed the friendship pact signed yesterday between Yugoslavia and Hungary as an effort by the Yugoslavs to obtain a guarantee that Hungary would not join Germany should the latter make any hostile move against Yugoslavia.

These sources said there was no evidence that German pressure had played any part in signing of the pact.

England Is Interested In Actions, Not Gestures

LONDON, Saturday, March 1 (A.P.).—Reports that Bulgaria will join the Axis were received here with equanimity, well-informed sources said today.

Britain is interested in "actions rather than gestures," one source said. "A particular point that is watched with the closest attention is the degree of collaboration Bulgaria is giving Germany in allowing the infiltration of German troops into the country," this source added.

"Countries which become silenced junior partners of the Axis do not necessarily become decisive factors in Germany's blue-print for a new order in Europe."

Doesn't Help Partners

"It may be argued that merely signing dotted lines of the Axis doesn't do the junior partners any good, and, except for propaganda purposes, Germany herself may be said to get no profit from the transactions."

"In relation to such matters as these, Bulgaria's signing of the pact—if she

signs—may not be the straw that broke the camel's back.

"But as has been stated before, Britain's main concern is in actions rather than words and in this case that is the use the German army may or may not make of Bulgaria."

Eden May Go to Athens

ANKARA, Feb. 28 (A.P.).—The British military mission left Ankara tonight, concluding talks with Turkish leaders by a communique announcing that their two governments were in complete agreement on "Balkan problems"—presumably, Germany's expected march through Bulgaria to Greece and the Mediterranean.

It was learned that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, after flying to Egypt, probably would visit Athens for consultations with Greek leaders on massive British assistance for the Greek armies.

Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, left at 7:02 p. m. by special train for Adana.

Before leaving Eden talked at length here with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, and had an interview also with the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey.

The communique which was issued said: "The two governments recorded their firm attachment to the Anglo-Turkish alliance. The present international situation was fully reviewed in all its aspects, and special consideration was given to Balkan problems which closely concern the common interests of Britain and Turkey."

"The two governments found themselves in complete agreement regarding policy on all these problems."

Bulgars Expected to Sign Axis Pact Tomorrow

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (A.P.).—Rumors were current in Vienna tonight that Bulgarian leaders would sign the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact here tomorrow.

Although nothing official was announced there or in Berlin, the view was widely held that Bulgaria's formal adherence to the accord would take place at a famous Habsburg castle.

(On this point the official German wireless said these rumors "were not confirmed, but neither were they expressly denied" at a

foreign press conference at the Foreign Office. The radio said other questions as to whether a "quiet political and diplomatic week end" might be expected elicited only "vague replies."

(The Foreign Office spokesman was quoted as stressing, however, that revision demands in the Balkans "would naturally come up for discussion" eventually in accordance for reorganization plans of the "new order."

Earlier press reports to the same effect had evoked in Berlin the authorized statement that "nothing is known" on the subject.

The spokesman parried other questions in that connection, although never specifically denying that Bulgaria would sign. Slovakia, Hungary and Rumania previously have affiliated themselves with the alliance.

Reminded of German statements from time to time that other nations would join, he said: "That may be a matter of time and time is relative."

New Japanese Envoy Received by Hitler

Berlin Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese ambassador to Berlin, visited Adolf Hitler today at Der Fuehrer's Bavarian retreat at Obersalzberg and presented his credentials, then conversed briefly with Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The ambassador presented his staff, including military attaches, to Hitler. He had previously visited Von Ribbentrop, an old personal friend. Political spokesmen attached no special significance to Gen. Oshima's preliminary activities, but emphasized existence of hearty co-operation between Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

THE COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSING THAT JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, THE NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER, AND LIEUT. GEN. HIROSHI OSHIMA, THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, HAD REACHED VIENNA GAVE NO DETAILS.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB PUBLISHED THIS COMMUNIQUE ON THE TRIP:

"FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP ARRIVED IN VIENNA FRIDAY EVENING, WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, HIROSHI OSHIMA."

BERLIN LOOKS FOR CRUCIAL TURN IN WAR

Major Military And Political Events Believed Just Around Corner

Many Expect Early Signal From Hitler For Mass U-Boat Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Feb. 28—Tense expectancy that military and political events of prime importance are just around the corner deepened among authorized military and other observers in Berlin tonight.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.—THE ARRIVAL IN VIENNA OF ADOLF HITLER'S FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE JAPANESE ENVOY WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT AMID A DEEPENING FEELING AMONG AUTHORIZED MILITARY AND OTHER OBSERVERS THAT IMPORTANT AXIS MILITARY AND POLITICAL EVENTS WERE IMMINENT.

VIENNA WAS ALIVE WITH RUMORS THAT BULGARIAN LEADERS WOULD TURN UP THERE TOMORROW TO PUT THEIR COUNTRY INTO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(BALKAN DIPLOMATS IN BUDAPEST ALSO HEARD THAT BOGDAN PHILOFF, BULGARIA'S PRIME MINISTER, AND IVAN POPOFF, THE FOREIGN MINISTER, WERE FLYING TO VIENNA TO SIGN UP. THEY SAID BULGARIA'S ADHESION TO THE PACT WOULD MEAN THE COUNTRY AUTOMATICALLY WOULD ADMIT THE ARMIES OF ITS GERMAN ALLY.)

Authorized military observers commented that the high command's announcement of twenty-nine ships sunk or damaged in two days meant German marine and air services have inflicted a "fourth great convoy catastrophe" on Britain in a short time.

To nine ships sunk and seven damaged in an air attack west of Ireland, which was reported yesterday, the high command today added one ship sunk and twelve others damaged by bombers.

Informed quarters warned the British navy and newspaper correspondents that "it will be a little more lively next week."

British Denials Interpreted

Official quarters said they were not perturbed by the lack of British verification of these extraordinary losses claimed by the Germans.

"We believe that as the noose pulls tighter British denials will be more emphatic and the admission of losses less frequent," said an authorized spokesman.

"The fact is that England is approaching its position in 1917 when Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, was astounded by Jellicoe's (British admiral) admission of the extent of havoc wrought by our submarines. We recall that Churchill (British Prime Minister) in 1919, speaking of the 1917 emergency, said England's fate 'hung by a thread.'"

One Loaded With Munitions

The spokesman said that one of the nine vessels sunk in the convoy was loaded with munitions which blew up when a bomb penetrated to the explosive cargo. Another, he said, was carrying an excess load of heavy material, presumably copper.

To the aerial toll of 146,000 tons of shipping, the high command added 22,000 tons sunk by a returning submarine.

One plane alone was credited with destroying 240,000 tons up to February 27.

In attacks on England, it was said, six airports, hangars, shelters and an aircraft factory were bombed.

12 More British Ships Sunk or Damaged by Planes, Nazis Claim

Total 28 in Last Two Days; More Lively Sea War Next Week Predicted

By the Associated Press
BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Germans claimed for their air force today the sinking or damaging of 28 ships in the last two days and informed sources declared "it will be a little more lively next week."

"In fact," they added, "there will be no rest for the British merchant fleet or correspondents."

In addition to air and submarine warfare on the Atlantic there were indications that German air activities against the British in Africa were being stepped up.

The total tonnage claimed damaged or sunk by bombs in the past two days is 146,000.

Sub Sinks 22,000 Tons.

To this reported aerial toll the high command added today 22,000 tons which, its communique said, recently had been sunk by a submarine. The total of 28 sunk or damaged by bombs was given by informed sources in consolidating official reports.

The communique credited the three-man crew of one combat plane with having destroyed 240,000 tons of British shipping space up to February 27.

Aside from the war on shipping, in the air and undersea, the high command told of combat plane attacks yesterday on "war vital objectives in Eastern England," including six airports and an aircraft factory.

Numerous planes were reported destroyed at the landing fields while hits were scored on "hangars and shelters." Heavy explosions resulted from "several direct hits" or the factory, the communique said.

Twelve More Vessels Claimed.

A special announcement by the high command yesterday said nine vessels had been sunk and seven damaged in an aerial attack on a convoy far out in the Atlantic.

To this the Germans added today the claim that 12 more merchant ships had run afoul of Nazi bombers off the English coast.

The Luftwaffe was said to be keeping a sharp, successful watch on British shipping movements, carrying out numerous individual attacks on lone vessels and on convoys.

Germans closed the books on February with a compilation of twenty-nine British ships, totaling 146,000 tons, sunk or damaged in the last two days, and attributed part of the expectancy to Adolf Hitler's declaration that submarine warfare will "begin" in March or April. Many believed he would give the word before March was many days old.

Describes Nazi Preparations

Artillery General Paul Hasse, in an article in the *Boersen Zeitung*, described a German army of millions drilling with fanatical zeal in a pause between *Blitzkriegs* to master the handling of intricate war gear.

"The course of the war so far has taught that the first essential is to be quicker than the foe," he wrote. "Quicker in grasping decisions and carrying out orders, quicker in movement by foot, horse, wheel and armored car, quicker in surprise attack and, most of all, quicker in taking full advantage of any break."

As To Channel Coast Evacuation

Reports emanating in Vichy to the effect that the Germans have begun a methodical evacuation of all civilians from a twenty-two-mile-wide stretch of the French Channel coast, possibly as part of final preparations for attack on England, were met in Berlin by a shrug of official shoulders.

"That," said a spokesman, "is a military matter, pure and simple, about which we are unable to give any information."

The Vichy report said the evacuation began two weeks ago.

"Fourth Convoy Catastrophe"

From scattered reports, the Germans compiled the following list of ships said to have been damaged in the latest phase of the stepped-up offensive against Britain's supply lanes:

Five vessels of 10,000, 4,500, 4,000, 2,000 and 3,000 tons each, attacked at undesignated places; a 1,000-ton ship off Montrose, a 4,000-tonner east of Ipswich, a 3,000-tonner from a convoy near Harwich, two 2,000-tonners near Southend-on-Sea and two others of 5,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively.

The war bulletin added that no British planes entered Germany or German-occupied territory yesterday or last night.

GERMANS RAID LONDON TWICE DURING NIGHT

Apartment House Bombed, With Number Of Casualties Resulting

Explosives Dropped Also In Southeast England By Nazi Warplanes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Feb. 28.—Bombs fell in London tonight from German warplanes which breasted thick mist and high winds over the Dover Strait to renew the assault upon Britain. Other explosives were dropped in southeast England.

The raiders departed from London after a brief initial raid, but returned late in the night for another stab.

Casualties In Apartment House
A London apartment house was damaged and there were a number of casualties.

The first alert here came soon after dark. Over the city there was a high ceiling of unbroken clouds.

British offensive operations were halted last night by gales over the Channel, but during the day the British disclosed that new four-motored Short Stirling bombers, called among the world's most powerful military planes, had been sent against the Nazis for the first time "a few nights ago."

Planes From U. S. In Action

The magazine *Aeroplane* stated that the craft, along with reinforcements in planes from the United States, would "make possible more intense attacks on selected objectives" in "the heart" of German territory.

The Short Stilings were said to be able to carry big loads and powerful defensive armament at high speed.

Gales Over Channel Keep Air Force Grounded

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Gales sweeping over the English Channel kept the German and British air forces grounded during the night.

The government permitted the disclosure today that among the buildings damaged last week in Nazi raids on Swansea were the Municipal Market—biggest in Wales—St. Mary's Church, and the General Hospital.

Swansea, big South Wales coal port, was attacked on three successive nights.

LONDON HAS ALARM

Night Alert Follows Lull in Day During Gales.

London, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Air raid sirens wailed in London early tonight after gales sweeping the English Channel had enforced a lull in the aerial siege of Britain.

The night alarm soon was lifted.

The Government said that a few bombs had been dropped during the day at Dover, but that otherwise there was hardly an enemy air activity over this country today.

London, March 1—(Sat.)—(AP)—It was officially disclosed today that British bombers heavily attacked Wilhelmshaven and other targets in Northwest Germany and the French port of Boulogne last night.

FRENCH REPORTED LEAVING CHANNEL

Removal Viewed as Final Invasion Step.

Vichy, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed but creditable reports that Germany is removing the French population from the English Channel coast were taken by some French observers today as indications of final preparations for attack on the British Isles.

Neutral sources, however, minimized the importance of such a move, saying that it might be a routine military precaution to prevent leakage of information.

The best information was that the removals began in the middle of February and still are proceeding slowly.

One source said that the coastal strip was being cleared to a depth of twenty-two miles.

Berlin Silent on Move.

Berlin, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Vichy reports that a coastal strip of France on the English Channel is being cleared of French residents was met in informed quarters in Berlin tonight with a shrug and the remark: "That is a military matter pure and simple, about which, of course, we are unable to give any information."

British Destroyer Exmoor Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, March 1—The British destroyer Exmoor was lost during a German torpedo boat attack on a British convoy in the North Sea Tuesday night, the Admiralty announced early today.

The Nazi attack was driven off, however, the Admiralty said, and the convoy itself suffered no damage.

The Exmoor, of 900 tons, was laid down in 1939.

The island, easternmost of the Dodecanese group, has been an Italian seaplane base, but there was no indication whether destruction of its few slipways, cranes and hangers was the "object" of the brief incursion.

It was the thirty-eighth acknowledged British destroyer loss since the start of the war, although this figure includes two lost by collision.

The Exmoor's complement was not disclosed, but similar vessels normally carry one hundred.

Withdrawn From Island

London, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The British announced tonight that their forces which had occupied the Italian island of Castellorosso in the eastern Mediterranean had been withdrawn, "having accomplished their object." The British forces landed last Tuesday on the island, which is a few miles off the southwest Turkish coast and is the easternmost of the Italian Dodecanese group.

An Italian seaplane base had been located there prior to the British arrival.

Semi-official spokesmen said they were unable to amplify the official statement. The reasons for the occupation remained unknown.

London, Feb. 28—(AP)—British forces who occupied the Italian island of Castellorosso off the Turkish coast last Tuesday have "accomplished their object" and withdrawn, but official sources were silent today on the reasons for either move.

The only exceptions are men already engaged in shipbuilding or in the armed forces. Even men already engaged in government work other than shipbuilding, must register.

The relative importance of work the men are now doing and what they would do in the shipyards will be considered after registration, the announcement said.

British to Conscript Shipbuilding Workers

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Great Britain made her first move to conscript labor for war work today by ordering all experienced shipbuilders not now employed in shipbuilding to register for "national service" in the industry.

The announcement listed more than a score of occupations associated with shipbuilding and stated that men engaged in any of them for not less than a year the last twenty-five years were to register between March 17 and March 19.

RAF Shoots Down 30 Warplanes in Albania

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (AP).—British planes shot down more than 30 Italian warplanes over the southern Albanian battle front today without a single loss to themselves, the Greek command announced tonight at the close of four months of war.

This extraordinary aerial success—the biggest victory ever reported for a single British squadron in the Greek-Italian war—was said to have paralleled local successes for Greek ground troops.

Italian tank attacks were repulsed, the Greek command reported, and one tank was destroyed.

The British had announced earlier that 26 Italian planes—in formation much bigger than the RAF attacking unit—were known to have been destroyed and that nine others were crippled.

Greeks Control Air

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Greece, Feb. 28.—The end of four months of the Greek-Italian war launched by Benito Mussolini's forces early on the morning of October 28 found Greek troops deep in Albania today and proclaiming growing confidence in their ability to win.

Military quarters said the outstanding feature of recent operations, which have been restricted on the ground by heavy snow and torrential rains, had been the successes of Greek-British aviation, which now claims domination of the air. In the early stages the situation was reversed through the Italians' overwhelming superiority in number of planes.

Nine Italians Downed

Allied planes daily carry out heavy bombing of important military concentrations and debarkation ports, it was said, and in the latest engagement yesterday nine Italian planes were reported downed over Valona.

Athens newspapers said the Italians had lost fifty planes in the last seven days, half of that number accounted for by Greek fighters and by anti-aircraft fire.

Minor local engagements were re-

ported along the front today, but the Greeks said severe losses were inflicted by Greek artillery on a force of Italians "trapped" on the central front. The Greeks said two counterattacks were repulsed and two of the Italians' front-line positions taken.

Valona Airdrome Bombed

R. A. F. bombers, escorted by Hurricane fighters, heavily bombed the Italian airdrome at Valona, Albania, and shot down seven Fascist planes in an ensuing dogfight, British headquarters here announced today.

Two other Italian planes were said to have collided in midair and crashed. The British said they suffered no losses.

"A formation of R. A. F. bombers, escorted by Hurricane fighters, attacked Valona Airdrome yesterday." The British said "a large number of bombs exploded low over the airdrome and the hangars and administrative building were hit repeatedly. Seven enemy CR-42 fighters were shot down in ensuing combats and two others were destroyed when they collided in midair.

"All our aircraft returned safely."

Oases Siege

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 28—Italian troops holding out in the Libyan oases of Giarabub and Cufra have repulsed "repeated attacks" by British forces, the Italian high command reported today, while German and Italian planes bombed and machine-gunned British armored vehicles.

The high command acknowledged the evacuation of Mogadiscio, capital and chief seaport of Italian Somaliland.

Taken Two Days Ago

(The British announced capture of Mogadiscio two days ago.)

Italian troops, the daily war bulletin said, are fighting "strenuously" north of Mogadiscio.

On the Cheren front, in Eritrea, intense artillery fire against British forces was reported.

The high command raised by five, to a total of fifteen, the number of British airplanes reported destroyed in a German-Italian attack two days ago on the British island base of Malta.

Bombers "Successful"

In reporting on North African operations, the communique said:

"In North Africa our planes and planes of the German Air Corps effectively bombed and machine-gunned enemy armored vehicles.

"At Cufra and Giarabub repeated enemy attacks were repulsed by our troops."

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 28—British headquarters announced today that the British and "Free French" column which has been driving into Eritrea from the north "is now in contact with enemy troops holding covering positions north of Cheren," Italian defense center which has stalled the British advance for weeks.

This contact was declared to have been made after "a vigorous advance" by the forces which swept into Eritrea from the Anglo-Sudan two weeks ago.

Drive On Asmara

The object of this pincer movement is to break Italian resistance around Cheren, mountain key to Asmara, the Eritrean capital forty-two miles to the southeast.

"Meanwhile," today's war bulletin said, "by local activity we have improved our positions west of the town."

The British have been held up there since driving westward across Eritrea.

To the south, in Italian Somaliland, where the British have unofficially claimed control of the entire colony following capture of the capital city of Mogadiscio, the Middle East command said "operations in all sectors are developing successfully."

In Ethiopia, it asserted that, "in the face of increasing pressure" by native patriots, the Italian withdrawal from military posts in the Gojjam area in the northwest is continuing.

Power Stations Burned

R. A. F. headquarters declared that reconnaissance flights had shown that two of the power station buildings at Tripoli, chief port in western Libya and headquarters of the remaining Italian forces in north Africa, had been burned out as a result of a British air raid Monday night.

PLANES RANGING AHEAD OF LAND FORCES IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND

REPORTED A NUMBER OF FASCIST LORRIES WERE DESTROYED BEYOND BULO

BURTI, ON THE WEBBE SHIBELI RIVER 150 MILES NORTH OF MOGADISCIO. THE

POSITION OF THE ITALIANS INDICATED THEY WERE WITHDRAWING ALONG THE RIVER TOWARD ETHIOPIA.

ANOTHER AXIS RAID WAS MADE ON MALTA ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

YESTERDAY BUT THE BRITISH SAID THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE.

Belgians Reach Sudan

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Belgian circles said today the first contingents of Belgian colonial troops reached the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan several days ago to join Britain's forces. It was from the Sudan that the British launched their drives against Italian Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Six trucks were said to have been destroyed and others damaged.

Bomber units raided barracks at Bur Agaba and warehouses at Iscia Baidoa two days ago, while reconnaissance squadrons machine-gunned Italian transport in the Yavello and Neghelli areas of southern Ethiopia, the communique said.

By the Associated Press.

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN JUBALAND, Feb. 28.—West African Gold Coast forces have shattered an entire Italian division in fighting on the Juba River in Italian Somaliland, it was reported today.

The British troops were said to have captured three Italian brigadiers, two of whom won distinction fighting for the Allies in the World War.

Dispatches from the front said that at least 3,000 Italians had been captured and that the thick brush along the banks of the Juba was littered with dead and dying.

It was indicated the final count of prisoners might reach an even higher total. Long convoys of captured Italians were reported rolling out of the town of Gelib, overrun by the British in their rush up the river.

The Italians were said to have rushed two crack battalions to the front from Harrar, Ethiopia, in an unsuccessful attempt to stem the assault. They were reported smashed.

R. A. F. Widens Africa Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Feb. 28—The South African air force announced today that it had flown beyond Mogadiscio, captured capital of Italian Somaliland, machine gunning Italian transport in movement.

The air force carried its "offensive reconnaissance" beyond Bullo Burti, 150 miles north of Mogadiscio on the Webbe Shibeli river, the communique said.

Italian Division Reported Smashed In Somaliland

Forces From West Africa Credited: Fascists Say Oases Are Holding Out

Damage And Casualties Result From Malta Raid

Valletta, Malta, Feb. 28 (AP)—Axis airplanes dropped a number of bombs on this British mid-Mediterranean base early this morning, severely damaging buildings and causing some casualties.

British authorities said most of the damage was to residential property.

The text of the British communique: "In the early morning today unidentified enemy aircraft dropped a number of bombs.

"One enemy aircraft was observed

to have been hit and damaged. It is unlikely to have returned to its base.

"Bomb Rome." Cry Is Raised

"There were some casualties and considerable damage was done to property.

"Two persons were trapped. One was rescued unhurt; the second died."

Recent bombings of Malta have led to the posting of signs on the walls of ruined buildings:

"Bomb Rome."

In today's raid two churches and a convent were damaged. More than 200 persons, who had been accommodated in the sacristy of the church, were made homeless.

ITALIANS TOLD TO EXPECT EVEN WORSE LOSSES

High Command Admits New British Successes In Somaliland

Further Defeats May Be In Store Along African Coasts, Paper Says

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 28—Italians were told by their high command today that the British are scoring new successes in Somaliland and commentators warned them they may expect new Italian retreats.

The Fascist communique acknowledged the fall of Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, reported two days ago by the British, but said desperate resistance at Cheren and at the desert oases of Giarabub and Cufra continued to hold the British in check in Eritrea and Libya.

"Strenuous" fighting north of Mogadiscio was reported in Somaliland.

Even Worse May Come

British Strike At Cheren

Mario Appelius, commentator in *Il Popolo d'Italia*, warned that even worse might be in store on the coasts and in the lowlands of the Italian Empire, where, he said, Britain motorized superiority gave her an insuperable advantage.

It is in the rugged mountains of the interior of Ethiopia, he predicted, that the British will find real trouble.

He predicted, too, that an early spring offensive would turn British plans in Africa upside down.

Bombing and machine-gunning of Britain's armored forces in North Africa was claimed by the high command.

Two Planes Shot Down, Italian Command Says

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Italian high command's daily war bulletin reported the downing of a bomber and a fighter yesterday by the Italians in fighting on the Greek front.

Of land action it said there were "no particular events."

The planes were bagged, it said, when "a formation of enemy bombers . . . attempted to attack one of our air bases." An Italian fighter accounted for one while naval anti-aircraft defenses accounted for the other, it added.

Yugoslav-Italy Trade Talk

Rome, Feb. 28 (AP)—An authoritative source announced today that Italian-Yugoslav trade negotiations of the "greatest importance" would begin March 3.

A trade commission of the two countries is slated to meet then, he said, to deal with "problems of the greatest importance, since the economies of the two countries are complementary."

In the past Italy has imported live stock and some raw materials from Yugoslavia in exchange for textiles and certain manufactured goods.

Alfonso Of Spain Dies In Exile At Age Of 54

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Feb. 28.—Alfonso XIII, 54-year-old former monarch of Spain, died at 11.50 A. M. today in the hotel room which had been his home in exile for a decade.

He suffered a series of heart attacks beginning on February 13 and had been sitting in a chair for the last seven days, too weak to be placed in bed. His mind was lucid and he was cheerful until the last.

Queen, 3 Children Present

At his side when he died were his Queen, Victoria, from whom he had been estranged for many years; his son and designated heir to the Spanish throne, Don Juan; another son, Don Jaime; a daughter, Beatrice; three doctors, and a Spanish Jesuit priest, Padre Ulpiano Lopez, who administered the last rites of the Catholic Church when death seemed inevitable February 22.

Another daughter, Maria Cristina, was summoned from Turin, but was unable to reach Rome. She is expecting a child.

Second Sacrament

The Padre administered the last sacrament of extreme unction for a second time this morning. The sacrament had been administered last Saturday at Alfonso's own request; the former king had noted that members of his family were weeping and asked:

"Am I so bad?"

Then he called for the Priest.

Beginning at midnight tonight masses will be said every half hour in the private chapel of Alfonso's hotel apartment.

Funeral On Monday

Funeral services were arranged for Monday morning, when the body will be taken from the Grand Hotel to his favorite church in Rome, St. Mary of the Angels, and afterward for the final

rites to the Spanish national church here, St. Mary Monserrato. A special Spanish Government permit was obtained for the services at Monserrato.

The Mantle of the Virgin Pilar was put over Alfonso shortly before he died, and it remained over him after his death. The garment, reputed to possess miraculous qualities in facilitating a cure of the sick, was sent from Spain.

Crowd Watches Notables

Carabinieri in full dress uniforms stood guard outside the hotel, according to Alfonso the pomp befitting a former monarch. The flags of the Spanish Embassy and Vatican City flew at half staff.

A large crowd gathered outside the hotel to watch the coming and going of notables.

Crown Prince Umberto, of Italy, visited Alfonso's family at the hotel immediately upon learning of the ex-monarch's death and conveyed the condolences of Italy's King and Queen, with whom Alfonso was on terms of close friendship. They visited him last Saturday.

Duce, Pope Send Aides

Mussolini sent his condolences to Victoria and the family through Luigi Russo, Under Secretary in the Presidency of the Council, who called at the hotel.

Pope Pius XII, who had imparted his special blessing to Alfonso before death, sent Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, to the hotel to express the Pontiff's sympathy to the family.

Juan Long In British Navy

Prince Juan, the heir to the non-existent Spanish throne, served years in the British navy and speaks English fluently. He married Princess Marie of

Bourbon Sicily in 1935. They have two small children.

The Bourbonist faction in Spain immediately recognized Don Juan as their king, with the name Juan III. Whether the Carlist and Traditionalist groups would recognize him—thus unifying the monarchist factions for the first time since the death of Fernando VII in 1833, was not known.

Spanish visitors at the Grand Hotel began calling Don Juan "your Majesty." Spanish Royalists said, however, that no move to proclaim Don Juan's succession to the throne would be made immediately.

Stuck Closely To Rome

Except for an occasional trip to Switzerland Alfonso spent almost his entire exile in Rome, where friends said he found less drain on his fortune than in any other European capital. He was required to pay no taxes in Italy, it was reported, whereas he was unable to get such an exemption elsewhere.

The former monarch died just nine days after the death of his faithful secretary, the Marquis of Torres, who shared his exile.

Persons close to Alfonso said his condition became grave at 10.30 A. M. today. Despite the efforts of his physicians for more than an hour, his cardiac weakness increased.

His mind remained perfectly clear, however, and it was said he seemed resigned, thanking his physicians for their care shortly before he died.

Alfonso was king from his birth, May 17, 1886, and reigned until April 14, 1931—a period marked by turbulence and political unrest which finally broke into civil war in 1936, when Spain was a republic.

Alfonso left Spain April 15, 1931, after signing a manifesto expressing his conclusion that anti-monarchist election results showed he no longer had the love of his people. But in his own estimate he remained King of Spain; he declared again and again, "I will never abandon my throne." His hope and prediction were that some day he would return.

Finally Yielded In January

His final yielding, dated January 15, 1941, was a renunciation of the throne in favor of his third son, Don Juan. This announcement was issued February 13, when he already was under treatment at a Rome hotel for a heart condition.

For days Alfonso's condition wavered between "grave" and "slightly improved." On Thursday night he took a definite turn for the worse.

Alfonso was the posthumous son of Alfonso XII, and was under the regency of his mother, Queen Maria Cristina until, at 16, he ascended the throne. He was married May 31, 1906, to the English princess, Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg.

\$10,000,000 Wedding

The wedding cost \$10,000,000, but the day was marred by the first of eight attempts on Alfonso's life. A bomb hidden in a bouquet was thrown at the royal carriage after the wedding ceremony and twenty-four bystanders were killed. A splinter hit the King.

Alfonso and his estranged wife for years had appeared together only at such public ceremonies as weddings of their children and baptisms of their grandchildren.

Alfonso was something of a playboy, with a fondness for dancing, polo, bull fights, yachting and fast driving.

Tragedy Stalked Family

Tragedy stalked his family.

His eldest son, Alfonso, Prince of Asturias and Count of Covadonga, died in Miami in 1938 after an automobile accident. He was a victim of hemophilia, a hereditary affliction marked by the failure of blood to coagulate. His youngest son, Prince Gonzalo, bled to death in 1934 after suffer-

ing a minor injury in an automobile accident in Austria.

His second son, Prince Jaime, was born deaf. Because of this affliction Jaime renounced his rights to the succession.

Personal courage, made plain when attempts were made to assassinate him, plus unyielding insistence on his royal prerogative, marked Alfonso both as ruler of Spain and as an exile.

The throne he ascended at the age of 16 was one restored only since his sire had taken it at the same age after years of wars between Bourbons and Carlists, followed by a brief and quarrelsome republican regime.

The throne remained shaky throughout the twenty-nine years which Alfonso occupied it.

Series Of Frustrations

The day after he left his throne in 1931 he sailed to France aboard a cruiser. His wife, Queen Victoria, and their four sons and two daughters left by train. The family was reunited at Fontainebleau, near Paris, but, like Alfonso's regime, disintegrated. It was the start of a series of frustrations for the former King.

First the husband and wife went separate ways.

Then in 1933 the eldest son, Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, crossed his father by marrying a Cuban commoner, losing his rights to the non-existent throne and becoming a headliner in America by his subsequent divorce, second marriage and second divorce, finally to die a victim of hemophilia.

Changes In Succession

The eldest son's defiance of family law caused a realignment in the succession. The second son, Prince Jaime, born deaf, had acquired rudimentary speech and renounced his rights in favor of his younger brother, the third son, Prince Juan. The new heir was named Prince of the Asturias when he reached 21 on June 20, 1934.

Princess Beatrice was married in January, 1935, to Prince Alessandro Torlonia of Italy, whose mother was the former Elsie Moore, of New York.

Prince Jamie was married at Rome in March, 1935, to Emanuele de Dampiere, descendant of French nobility and granddaughter of Princess Ruspoli Poggio di Suasa, the former Josephine Curtis, of New York.

Lonely Exile's Hopes Dimmed

These happenings left the exiled King with only his younger daughter, Infanta Maria Cristina, as his "home" companion.

Meanwhile, the former monarch's political position developed disappointingly. When leaving the throne, he had said:

"My conscience tells me that this

shunting of popular feeling (away from the monarchy) will not be for long.

Civil War in 1936

Three years later a swing of the republic's electorate toward the conservative parties gave point to this prophecy, but it was shortlived. Then when civil war started in Spain July 17, 1936, with a revolt of monarchists, rightists and military men against the Leftist Government, Alfonso and his heir, Prince Juan, moved mysteriously about Europe and were said to be preparing for a restoration of power.

Another development was peace with the Carlists. That line of rival Spanish kings had maintained its claims to the throne for a century, but the death of Don Jaime of Bourbon, six months after Alfonso's dethronement, had removed the last active pretender of the family. Carlist adherents in Spain enlisted along with Alfonso's retainers in the 1936 insurrection. Then the Fascist regime in Italy and the Nazi Government of Germany gave it active support. Pope Pius XI pronounced it a "just cause" and Alfonso took pains to renew his allegiance to the Vatican.

30.24-7777

30.24-7777

But as the insurgents drove to the outskirts of Madrid and won control of two thirds of Spain, the monarchists in the organization fell into disfavor with Gen. Francisco Franco, commander in chief. Alfonso's hopes were dashed when Franco was named el caudillo, Spanish equivalent of il Duce or der Führer, of the movement and then, in February, 1937, proclaimed that "the new Spain will represent a

national family one, without masters or vassals, without poor or potentate."

From the start of his exile Alfonso had financial problems. He had been one of the richest monarchs of his time, having inherited upwards of \$3,500,000 from his mother, a fortune which he increased by investments. An inventory by the provisional republican government which ousted him, placed the wealth of the royal family at \$8,600,000, but this included scanty data on the King's foreign holdings, said to include stock in the Union Pacific Railroad.

The fragmentary aspect of this inventory was emphasized by valuation of Alfonso's palace at Santander at less than \$7,500 and the confession of the appraisers that they could not determine how the \$3,500,000 inherited from his mother had been distributed.

Something of the shrewdness of the King was revealed when he sued for possession of securities that had been cached in banks. The new republic, through the Bank of Viscaya, had claimed these deposits, but the former King in March, 1934, got favorable court decisions in London and Rome which opened the way for him to gain possession of bonds and stocks in Milan, Paris and other cities.

Of the eight attempts on Alfonso's life, the most spectacular was the one on his wedding day. It happened while the newlyweds, following the ceremony were driving from the church of San Geronimo to the palace.

The bomb, hidden in a bouquet, was tossed from a third-story window. It struck a wire and was deflected, but fell so close to the bridal equipage that one of the white horses was killed and the coach damaged. Beside the twenty-four spectators killed, eighty were wounded.

A splinter hit one of the decorations on Alfonso's breast. His first act was to shield his bride. He soothed her fright and then escorted her to another carriage.

Display Of Courage Cheered

That evening the King and his Queen drove, unattended and in an open car, through Madrid. The crowds cheered that display of courage. The scenes were repeated the next day and the next, when Alfonso rode alone, defying enemies to do their worst.

The wedding festival was a state affair of medieval pomp, but with the most elaborate modern trimmings that could be devised. Guests included the Prince of Wales, who became George V; Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia, and representatives of every other royal family of Europe, grantees of Spain and envoys from countries with which Spain had diplomatic relations.

FORMER KING, EXILE 10 YEARS, DIES AT ROME

Victim Of Angina Pectoris Seemed Resigned, True To Bourbon Blood

Ex-Monarch's Final Words Were To Thank Physicians Attending Him

Alfonso Dies In Room, Place Of 10-Year Exile

Rome, Feb. 28 (AP)—Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain died today after fifteen days of the agony of angina pectoris, and tonight his body lay in the hotel bedroom which for a decade had been his place of exile.

His weakened heart stopped at 11.50 A. M. Fifteen minutes before the end all that remains of his family had gathered about him—all save the Infanta Christina, who was at Turin awaiting the birth of another grandchild of the monarch.

Alfonso was lucid, but spent and weary and could only look at them—at the estranged former Queen Victoria; at his son and designated heir to the throne of Spain, Don Juan; his son Jaime and his daughter Beatrice.

Seems Clearly Resigned

It seemed to those about him that he was clearly resigned, and he died calmly and appearing unafraid, true to his proud, Bourbon blood.

The final expression of his life, made with the last of his strength, was to thank with grave courtesy the three physicians who had worked over him so long.

Even in the long agony of his last days it was clear that he had thought much of the throne which he had relinquished ten years ago, before the sharply emerging Republican spirit of Spain, lest blood be shed among his people.

Concerned About Son Juan

For, it was disclosed, only a few days ago he had asked his intimates whether Juan, the son he had chosen to succeed him if the monarchy ever returns to Spain, was suffering much for his father's condition.

"I hope he is bearing it well," Alfonso said. "For a king must be strong."

The funeral mass will be celebrated Monday in the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, the former King's church in life. The body will be taken afterward to the Spanish national church here, St. Mary Monserato, for provisional interment. Permission will be sought eventually to lay Alfonso beside the ancient kings of Spain in the Escorial.

Special Blessing Of Pope

Alfonso, who would have been 55 on May 17, died with the special blessing of Pope Pius and comforted by the last solemn sacrament of the church, extreme unction.

During the day in the death chamber, the Queen and Beatrice sat in a corner. Juan, the heir to the throne, stood at the altar facing his dead father. Two Spanish nuns sat at the right, reading prayers. Two Franciscan friars were in prayer.

All were dry-eyed; the silence was undisturbed by the moving lips of the friars and nuns.

Papal Secretary Calls

Downstairs, into the hotel lobby came Luigi Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State, with the Pope's condolences, and Crown Prince Umberto to express the sorrow of the Italian King and Queen. Then there came a succession of Italian and Spanish aristocrats—the latter already stiffly speaking of Don Juan as "his Majesty."

The police in regalia stood on honor guard at the hotel entrance.

In the bedroom of the hotel, almost bare of furniture, the body stretched out upon the floor was draped with the rich symbols of the Catholic faith. Alfonso wore the snow-white robes which he alone in all the world could wear—the robe of the commander of all Spain's orders of chivalry.

Golden Cross On White Cap

The four-cornered white cap which goes with the mantle—bearing a golden cross—lay at the feet.

The walls were black and heavy velvet draperies fringed dully in the corners. At the head of the dead monarch was a purple banner bearing the crown, two crossed flags of Spain, and a superimposed crucifix.

Alfonso's knees was a mantle of white lace and below that, over the feet, was a purple covering bearing a

gold crown and feet burned four tall candles.

At the entrance from there was an altar before which Alfonso's priest, Father Ulpiano Lopez, said the mass for the dead.

Asked For Flag Of Spain

By the former King's request, expressed often, his body will be covered with the flag of the monarch of Spain—the flag which he carried into exile.

About the hotel tonight the crowd kept swelling. Shortly before dark a hundred or so who had been standing patiently in the streets for hours swept into the lobby and would have gone upstairs, but for the action of the police.

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Feb. 28—The Government announced tonight that permission would be granted for the burial of former King Alfonso XIII in the Royal Pantheon in the Escorial.

A decree by Generalissimo Francisco Franco announced permission to return the ex-monarch for burial. It said the Government "participates with profound grief in the sentiment" caused by Alfonso's death.

Franco ordered March 1 set aside as a day of mourning and decreed that flags on public buildings be flown at half staff until March 3 when services will be held in Madrid and provincial capitals.

Monarchists estimated Alfonso's property at not more than 50,000,000 pesetas (about \$3,000,000).

Rome, Feb. 28 (AP)—Spanish visitors at the Grand Hotel began calling Don Juan "Your Majesty" today immediately after the death of his father, Alfonso XIII.

Spanish Royalists said however, no move to proclaim Don Juan's succession to the throne would be made immediately. Alfonso signed a renunciation of his Royal rights in his son's favor last Jan. 15.

Friends and Foes Unite In Mourning Alfonso

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Royalists and non-Royalists alike expressed sorrow today over the death of former King Alfonso XIII in Rome.

Members of Spain's nobility sent condolences to the royal family in Rome and plans were made for religious ceremonies in memory of the late monarch.

There was no official expression by the government immediately.

It could not be learned whether permission would be given for Alfonso's burial in the crypt once set aside for him in the pantheon or royal mausoleum of the magnificent Escorial, 31 miles from Madrid.

The designated crypt was the last in the Pantheon of Kings which lies under the altar of the famed 16th century church.

Members of the nobility pointed out today that there had been several precedents for the burial of exiled monarchs in the homeland, notably those of Isabella II and her husband, Francisco de Asissi de Bourbon.

Spanish Bourbonists Hail King Juan III

Madrid, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—On receiving word of the death in Rome today of the former King Alfonso XIII, the Bourbonist faction in Spain immediately recognized Alfonso's son, Don Juan, as their King, under the style of King Juan III. Whether the Carlist and Traditionalist groups will recognize Juan, thus unifying the monarchist factions for the first time since the death of Fernando VII in 1833, is not known.

Japanese civilians from Indo-China and possibly not until after resumption of border hostilities between the French and Thailand. An armistice expires on March 7.

Some persons believed that an amicable settlement still was possible, either through Japanese agreement to extension of the ultimatum time limit or through delayed French capitulation.

The Japanese Foreign Office attaches had waited up in their wooden building until midnight although it had been apparent by mid-evening that the French were not going to meet the ultimatum deadline.

Japanese Dead Line Passes With No Reply From French

Tokio Had Demanded Thai Peace Terms Be Approved—Vichy Cabinet Reaches Decision but Keeps It Secret.

Tokio, March 1 (Saturday) (A. P.).—Japan's ultimatum to the French that they agree to yield to Thailand large areas of the Indo-China provinces of Cambodia and Laos or suffer "forceful action" by Japanese armed forces expired at midnight Friday without a reply.

Authoritative sources said that the Japanese Foreign Office was planning an extraordinary conference of key officials later this morning, to which Indo-China peace conference delegates would be invited for an explanation of why the French have not replied.

Officials at Foreign Office

The nature of future Japanese action will depend on an analysis of the French explanation, it was stated.

[In Vichy the French Cabinet announced tonight that it had decided the Government's position on the French-Thailand negotiations in Tokio. It did not disclose the nature of the decision. Resistance to the Japanese demand was hinted, however.]

Competent sources expressed belief that any forceful action by Japan would be delayed at least until removal of several hundred

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsumoto attended a dinner honoring the Manchoukuan Ambassador, but left it at 8 P. M. and went to his home to await developments.

Refuses to Speculate.

These were signs of the seriousness with which Japan watched the outcome of the first test of her East Asian leadership since the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance allotted her a sphere of influence in "Greater East Asia."

A spokesman for the Japanese Cabinet, shortly before midnight, declined to speculate on prospective Japanese action, saying, "that is too delicate a question."

As previously expressed by a reliable informant, Japan planned the alternative of "forceful action to win justice for Thailand" and it was understood that, failing French agreement, the matter would pass to the jurisdiction of the Japanese military command now in Indo-China.

The spokesmen likewise had declined to speculate on whether a reply is expected later today or if, in such a case, it would be accepted. It had been reliably understood that Japan would grant a delay only if convinced that the French were not playing for time.

An extension would be granted by the Japanese in case the French Colonial Administration proved that it was waiting only for Vichy's confirmation of acceptance of the Japanese plan for settlement of the frontier dispute.

No Action by Envoy.

Japanese observers considered French silence at this dramatic moment as an attempt to prolong the Tokyo negotiations until the expiration on March 7 of the armistice in the border warfare between Indo-China and Thailand.

Domel, the Japanese news agency, reported under a Saigon date line that French officers were "realizing that Japan intends to take forceful action." The agency did not amplify this.

It was authoritatively learned that a French counter-proposal, delivered on Thursday by the French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, offered to yield certain northern areas—parts of Laos—to Thailand, but flatly refused cession of any part of Cambodia.

Thailand contends that the French took large sections of her traditional territory from her between 1893 and 1907.

Some hours before midnight it

became evident that no French reply was to be expected, when it was stated that the French ambassador, who would convey it, had made no arrangements to visit the foreign office.

Nationals Prepare to Leave.
Koh Ichii, official spokesman of the Cabinet Information Bureau, said Japanese nationals in Indo-China had been advised to prepare to leave and reliable sources asserted the actual evacuation order had been given to 200 Japanese in Saigon.

Ishii declined to indicate what action Japan would take if the French rejected the peace terms.

Japanese-language newspapers published reports that Vichy already had rejected the settlement, which reliable quarters said had been pared down from original demands by Thailand for roughly 60 per cent of the Indo-China provinces of Cambodia and Laos.

The first proposals, which would have left Indo-China a mere strip along the coast, were rejected and the French in a counter offer were said to have been willing to yield 10 per cent of the original claim.

The Japanese mediators then countered with a "final compromise of 30 per cent."

Observers believed this offer has remained unchanged in the face of Indo-China's adamant stand backed by the mother government at Vichy.

(Direct reports from Vichy said the French government, taking a strong stand on the issue, was massing troops on the Indo-Chinese frontier for possible hostilities if the armistice is ended. The French were reported unwilling to yield anything beyond a small strip around Bassac on the right bank of the Mekong River.)

The O. S. K. Line (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.) wirelessed instructions to two of its vessels, the Saigon Maru and Bangkok Maru, both 5,350 tons, to make every possible preparation to aid in removing Japanese nationals from Indo-China in event of a breakdown of the peace conference.

TOKYO PUTS OFF FINAL ACTION IN INDO DISPUTE

Believed Awaiting Vichy Reply To Japanese Compromise Plan

By MAX HILL
[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Saturday, March 1—Hidden diplomatic maneuvers may delay a final decision on mediation between French Indo-China and Thailand, reliable sources indicated today, even though France apparently ignored Japan's ultimatum to yield large territories to Thailand by last midnight or suffer "forceful" Japanese action.

The French Embassy here still was awaiting final word from the Vichy Government of the Japanese settlement plan and it was believed the Japanese would postpone determination of their course until some sort of reply is received, even though the deadline expired many hours ago.

Tokyo newspapers said a prospective meeting today with Indo-China delegates at the Foreign Office would be followed "in a day or two" by a conference of the Japanese Cabinet and high command.

Military To Get Reports

Presumably, the military leaders would hear a report on the Indo-China meeting before deciding on a Japanese course of action.

In any event, Japan announced yesterday that the armistice between Indo-China and Thailand would continue to its expiration date March 7.

Reliable sources disclosed that in a conference Thursday, French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry flatly rejected Japan's "final mediation proposal," and that a compromise plan then was formed and transmitted to Vichy with a reply demanded by Friday midnight. This reply still is awaited, but competent quarters predicted it, too, would be rejected.

Reliable sources said France had offered to settle the border war in January by returning to Thailand a small part of Cambodia and the Luang region along the northern bulge of the Mekong river, but excluding the city of Luangprabang.

Thai Asked 60 Per Cent.

Thailand was said to have demanded approximately sixty per cent. of all Indo-China. Then came Japan's "final proposal" for returning the Luangprabang region, a part of Laos, and the northwest section of Cambodia to Thailand.

When this was rejected, the compromise proposal slightly reduced these concessions.

The newspaper Yomiuri published an extra on an unconfirmed report from Hanoi that Indo-China might accept "Japan's proposal," but other papers took a pessimistic view, reiterating their belief that Indo-China was holding out at the instigation of third powers.

The paper Hochi declared that if border hostilities began again, "it

will not be a dispute between two countries but will turn into a war against an enemy of East Asia which hinders the way of Asiatic nations toward creation of a coprosperity sphere."

To Await Evacuation

Competent circles expressed the opinion that no "forceful action" would come before the 400-odd business and professional men and other civilians have been removed from Indo-China. This evacuation, already under way, is scheduled for completion March 7.

These quarters added that in their view Japan first would permit resumption of the fighting before undertaking any direct action.

Some quarters voiced belief that an amicable settlement still was possible, either through Japanese agreement to an extension of the ultimatum time limit or through delayed French capitulation.

Ready For Forceful Action

The time limit would be readily extended, it was said, if Japan were convinced that French delegates to Tokyo were awaiting Vichy's final word. A similar situation arose last September before Vichy yielded military bases to the Japanese in northern Indo-China.

Competent Japanese quarters, however, stressed that Japan was prepared for "forceful action"—this to rest with the Japanese military command now in the French colony.

Japanese underlined the gravity of the fact that the French attitude, if persistent, meant collapse of Japan's avowed hopes to complete a "coprosperity" sphere in the Greater East Asia by peaceful methods.

They declared that force would be necessary to meet such direct challenges, whether by French Indo-China or the Netherlands East Indies.

Accepted By Thai

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight it was officially announced that Thailand had "completely accepted" Japan's mediation proposals in the dispute with Indo-China.

ADD New York.xxx China.

Later NBC picked up a Tokyo radio broadcast declared the French delay in accepting the "Japanese-mediated peace terms" was based "on a fond hope on the part of France that a third party will interfere on her behalf."

NBC said the Tokyo radio added Japan's patience has a "limit and this limit is being rapidly being approached."

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SAIGON PREPARES AIR-RAID DEFENSE

French Expected to Mobilize
as 51 Japanese Warships
Are Reported Near By

Vichy Reaches Decision.

Vichy, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet announced tonight that it had decided the Government's position on the French-Thailand negotiations in Tokyo, but it did not disclose the nature of what had been decided.

While the Cabinet was in session, however, an official spokesman declared that "France is obligated to conserve the integrity of her empire—by the terms of the armistice (with Germany)."

This was in comment on reports that Japan had served France with an ultimatum demanding her agreement to the cession of parts of Indo-China to Thailand and that the dead line set by Tokyo at midnight, Japanese time, had expired. The spokesman would not confirm that Japan had served an ultimatum but said "the Japanese strongly expressed their desire to see the negotiations ended quickly." Midnight Tokyo was 4 P. M. Vichy time, and the French Cabinet met after that hour.

The Far Eastern crisis was considered at a meeting in which the Ministers were joined by the Secretaries of State—"as an exceptional measure," it was explained. A brief communique issued afterward merely reported the meeting "decided the Government's position."

LINES IN INDO-CHINA CUT

Foreigners Ready to Leave—
Hopes for Compromise at
Last Minute Seen

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (AP)—French authorities here and elsewhere in Southern Indo-China began taking air-raid precautions tonight as the crisis gripping East Asia became more tense.

Communications northward with Hanoi were interrupted, and it was not known what was taking place there.

Authorities placed guards around the Continental Hotel, where the Japanese armistice supervisory commission is staying.

Only a short time earlier it was reported without confirmation that fifty-one Japanese warships of various sizes were cruising in the Gulf of Siam and other waters near by. Authorities declined to predict what might happen and adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude.

United States authorities indicated that information of the Japanese demand that Indo-China accept peace terms by midnight had been conveyed to the American Consul in Hanoi yesterday by French officials.

30,24-7779

30.24-7779

The feeling was widespread that a great crisis was facing Saigon and Indo-China, but Frenchmen and natives alike awaited with outward calm expiration of the time within which Japan has demanded acceptance of her terms for peace between Thailand and Indo-China. (The Japanese ultimatum expired at 10 a.m., E. S. T.)

Two hundred Japanese nationals stood ready today to board a Japanese cruiser and depart for home if the French Indo-China government failed to accept the ultimatum.

French officials watched with apparent calmness the Japanese preparations for departure and concentrated on military activities, which were stepped up 10 days ago with the movement of troops and supplies to strategic points.

It was disclosed that the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the government February 24.

French newspapers did not publish the Japanese evacuation notice, but commented pessimistically on the course of the Thailand peace negotiations in Tokio.

Hundreds of Chinese were reported leaving Saigon in small ships apparently fearing the outbreak of trouble.

Several Japanese families residing at Pnom-Penh, in Cambodia province, arrived in Saigon to prepare for the general withdrawal.

Communications with the northern port of Hanoi were interrupted, whether by censorship or severance of lines could not be learned, and the French adopted a wait-and-see attitude in the face of the Japanese demand that Indo-China accept terms for a border peace with Thailand (Siam) by midnight. [The French had sent no reply by that time.] Guards were posted about the Continental Hotel, where the Japanese Armistice Supervisory Commission is staying.

Japanese civilian residents indicated a belief that they would not be forced to leave and that Indo-China would at length give way before Japanese pressure and accept Tokio's mediation terms. The professed Japanese attitude was: "We don't know whom we must evacuate from. Maybe the French, the Siamese or even British bombers."

American authorities here indicated that the American Consul at Hanoi had been informed by Indo-China yesterday of the Japanese ultimatum, in turn advising the American Consul here today.

Armed Resistance Intimated

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (AP)—Informed sources in this colonial capital said tonight that authorities have prepared to resume armed resistance to Thailand if Japanese peace efforts finally fail.

French authorities expressed surprise at the preparations of 250 Japanese nationals to leave the city if the Tokyo Government tells them to do so. The French said failure of mediation "wouldn't involve Indo-China in hostilities against Japan."

Japanese aerial activity over Hanoi has increased since Wednesday.

Joint Measures Envisaged

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 28 (AP)—Joint "appropriate" measures are contemplated by Thailand and Japan if the French refuse Japan's mediation terms, it was understood reliably tonight. Official circles declined to comment on the rumored possibility that Thailand and Japan would form an alliance in that event.

London, Feb. 28—(AP)—Authoritative sources, commenting on reports of departure of Britons from Saigon, said today the British government recently advised its nationals to leave French Indo-China if no urgent business detained them.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi in Tokyo carried the report that a number of Britons left Saigon for Singapore yesterday.

Free French Standing Pat Against Japan

MAR 1 - 1941 [By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Feb. 28—A representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle said here today that de Gaulle's "Free French" Council would not recognize "any violation of the integrity of the French Empire or modification of French Indo-China's territorial or political sovereignty brought about by third-power threats or force."

He was referring to Japan's ultimatum demanding that the French accept her "final mediation plan" in the Tokyo peace conference and cede considerable territory to Thailand.

Authoritative French reports from

Saigon said Thailand's territorial demands included the most valuable portions of Cambodia west of the Mekong, strategically and economically. The territory demanded was said to be many times greater than the 22,000 square miles in Laos which Thailand asked and French refused last September.

(Japanese newspaper reports have indicated that nearly 90,000 square miles, about one third of all Indo-China, were included in the Thai demands. Tokyo and Vichy have indicated that these have been pared down somewhat.)

SINGAPORE - 1ST ADD INDO-CHINA I X I SOMENMAT. (RESPONDING BRACKETS).

(DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST FROM TOKYO A DISPATCH DATED HANOI REPORTING THAT THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN INDO-CHINA HAD THREATENED TO "TAKE ACTION AGAINST PERSONS SPREADING FALSE RUMORS REGARDING THE TERRITORY TO BE CEDED BY INDO-CHINA TO THAILAND."

(A COMMUNIQUE, DOMEI SAID, DECLARED THAT ALLEGED DETAILS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WERE FALSE "SINCE CONCLUSIONS HAVE NOT YET BEEN REACHED.")

THE REPORTS FROM SAIGON SAID IF THAILAND'S DEMANDS WERE ACCEPTED THE THAIS WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTROL THE MID-STRETCH OF THE MEKONG RIVER, THE OUTLET OF CAMBODIA'S GREAT RICE FIELDS, AND ALSO WOULD RECEIVE CAMBODIA'S SOUTHWEST COAST, THUS GAINING ENTIRE DOMINATION OF THE GULF OF SIAM.

War With U. S. Stupid

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Feb. 28—Col. Takeo Iwakuro, War Ministry adviser, will sail for the United States March 6 as special aide to Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura.

He will be accompanied by Col. K. Kichi Shinjo, going to New York as a member of Japanese purchasing commission.

Following announcement of his appointment, Iwakuro voiced his belief in an interview that "a military conflict between the United States and Japan would be one of the most stupid events that ever occurred."

Deplores "Bluffing"

"The practice of bluffing on the part of irresponsible elements both in Japan and America," he declared, is one of the basic reasons for the present status of relations between the two countries.

Observers assumed his remarks might be construed as officially inspired, for he generally has been regarded as an adamant militarist.

Iwakuro asserted that even though Japan's needs for raw materials from the South Pacific area are vital, he definitely believed there would be "no resort to force."

As To Japan's Aims

He expressed the opinion that the situation in the Far East would not lead to open conflict unless the United States resorted to military operations "after having tortured Japan by undeclared economic war."

Iwakuro described Japan's East Asia program as designed simply to obtain most-favored-nation treatment and as without aggressive aims.

He speaks no English and made his statement through an interpreter.

Saigon Orders Air-Raid Precautions; Deadline on Ultimatum Passes

Vichy May Give In, Yield Areas to Siam

French Prepare to Fight Again if Mediation in Tokio Fails Altogether

By The Associated Press

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (6:10 p. m. local time).—The authorities here and elsewhere in southern Indo-China ordered air-raid precautions tonight and the mounting crisis was intensified by unconfirmed reports that fifty-one Japanese naval vessels were in the waters off this French colony.

Emperor Receives War Minister.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today in a broadcast from Tokio that the War Minister, Gen. Eiki Tojo, had been received in audience by Emperor Hirohito, to whom he "reported regarding matters under his jurisdiction."

An Imperial audience for the War Minister sometimes is a prelude to important Japanese military action.)

JAPAN SHIFTS COMMAND

General Hata Heads Armies in China—Nishio to War Council

TOKYO, Saturday, March 1 (AP)—The War Office announced today the appointment of General Shunroku Hata, former War Minister, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies in China.

He succeeds General Juza Nishio, who becomes Supreme War Councilor. Authoritative sources said these changes had no political significance.

Blast on Japanese Warship Kills Three

Saigon, French Indo-China, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Three sailors were killed yesterday in an explosion aboard a Japanese cruiser anchored here, it was disclosed today. The bodies were taken to Hainan by plane.

British Line Quitting Orient

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Shipping sources at Kobe said today they had been informed that the British Blue Funnel Line, which once operated 158 ships in a Far Eastern service, was withdrawing from Oriental waters, effective tomorrow.

Japanese Air Line

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 28—Domei, Japanese news agency, in a radio broadcast from Tokyo today disclosed that test flights were in progress for a Japanese trans-equatorial air line between Japan and Portuguese Timor, only 400 miles north of Australia.

Domei said the four-engined flying boat Murakumo (Gathering Clouds), making the fourth test flight, took off today from Palau in the Japanese south seas mandated islands on a 1,560-mile non-stop flight to Dili, capital of the Portuguese colony.

Timor, southernmost island of the Malay archipelago, is divided, about equally, into Portuguese and Dutch colonies.

INDIES PLANNING CHAIN OF OUTER FORTRESSES

Netherland Army Chief Says It Will Cover 3,000 Miles

By REYNARD MORIN
HEADQUARTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARMY, BANDOENG, Java, Feb. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. G. J. Berenschot, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, disclosed today a hitherto unknown military expansion program designed to create a 3,000-mile chain of fortresses along the Equator in these rich islands.

In an interview, the general said that the rate of increase in his land forces was mainly a question of obtaining equipment for "new army units which are being organized and commissioned as rapidly as equipment arrives."

"The man power is available now but material is coming slowly," he said.

Figures cannot be disclosed but the commander said that an army "many times the former size" was being formed.

General Berenschot described a new defense system whereby infantry units would be stationed in outer islands to protect auxiliary naval bases there. Formerly it was believed the Netherlands Indies Army would make a concerted stand only in Java and Sumatra if attacked.

The new program scraps that plan, enlarging the defensibility of each larger island from Borneo to New Guinea.

"We never intended to surrender any islands, however distant," General Berenschot said, "but actual defense formerly was impossible with the forces available. The new system provides adequate protection of the outer territories."

"Greater land strength there in turn will raise the efficiency of air-plane and submarine forces which otherwise might be forced to withdraw."

SINGAPORE WARNS OF NEW MINE FIELD

To Close Last Gap on East Coast Beginning Monday

Singapore, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—

The British authorities announced today that eight additional square miles of the waters off Singapore would be mined beginning on Monday as a means of completely closing to navigation the eastern approaches to the harbor and the roads. The extension will close the last gap in the minefield protecting the east coast of Malaya from the great British naval base at Singapore to a point sixty miles to the north.

This minefield has been laid since February 16. After March 3 the only approaches to Singapore will be from the southwest through the Malacca Strait.

(The British Admiralty on February 17 gave notice of a new minefield to extend sixty miles from the latitude of Singapore and thirty miles east of the Malayan coast. Mines were laid around Singapore at the start of the war, but the February 17 warning advised shipping of a great expansion of the mined area.)

MANILA PREPARES FOR WAR DANGERS

Civilian Board Lays Plans—Army Wives Sail

Manila, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre disclosed today that United States and Commonwealth officials quietly had been laying plans to meet any war emergency, but had kept them secret lest publication cause hysteria.

Four months ago, he said, he, President Manuel Quezon and others had organized an active civilian emergency planning board to safeguard the populace in case of war danger. The board, comprising both Americans and Filipinos, is considering such problems as air raid precautions, raid shelters, and gas masks.

Meanwhile, amid tearful farewells, the transport U. S. Grant sailed for San Francisco today with wives and children of army officers ordered to remain on duty in the Philippines indefinitely.

Most of the transport's 261 passengers were members of officers' families. Their departure was several months ahead of their original sailing date.

Evacuees Head Home

Manila, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Japanese liner Nakona Maru arrived today with 127 Japanese evacuees from Singapore, mostly women and children. Fifteen more Japanese, mostly women, boarded the ship here, after which it sailed for Kobe.

Observers expressed belief these were the first to leave in a general evacuation of Japanese civilians from war-threatened Far Eastern points.

LABOR M. P. ELECTED

Defeats Communist in Scotland—MacDonald Defers to Voters

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Adam McKinnlay, Laborite, was elected to Parliament today in a by-election in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, defeating Malcolm MacEwe, Communist candidate and son of Sir Alexander MacEwen, 21,900 votes to 3,862.

Malcolm MacDonald, newly appointed High Commissioner to Canada, asked his constituents during the day whether they wished him to resign or continue to represent them while serving overseas.

"It seems to me an elementary principle that the wishes of the constituency should be paramount," Mr. MacDonald said.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday won an unanimous vote of confidence in the House of Commons on his demand that members of Parliament sent abroad on war service be allowed to retain their seats. The motion had particular reference to Mr. MacDonald's status.

Chickens Face Rations

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—Chickens will be placed on rations in Britain April 1 because of a "serious" lack of feed supplies, the Ministry of Agriculture announced today.

Dublin Curbs Withdrawal Of Nationals' Funds in U.S.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28—The Finance Ministry announced today that citizens of Ireland [Eire] had been forbidden to withdraw money from bank accounts in the United States without special permission from the Ministry.

When such permission is received, the Ministry said, the sums withdrawn must be forwarded in United States dollars to Ireland and can be converted here to Irish or British currency.

This move is designed to bolster war-isolated Ireland's foreign exchange.

Vichy Increases Hours For French Seamen

Vichy, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The Official Journal will publish tomorrow a decree increasing the working hours of seamen from forty to fifty-four a week, it was disclosed tonight.

Petaun To Visit Saint-Etienne

Vichy, Feb. 28 (AP)—Marshal Petaun will travel tomorrow to the manufacturing city of Saint-Etienne to deliver a speech which is expected to be an appeal to French labor.

British Intercept Sixth French Ship in 3 Days

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, Feb. 28.—French officials announced today the British had intercepted the 3,349-ton freighter *Rose Schiavino*, the sixth French vessel to run afoul the British sea blockade in three days.

The *Rose Schiavino* was halted in the Mediterranean en route to Algiers and taken to Gibraltar.

The announcement confirmed the sinking of the 3,181-ton French freighter *Guilvenic* in the Bay of Biscay on February 19. Previous reports said the tanker was torpedoed by a British submarine.

The Government last night announced the 3,485-ton French freighter *Fort Richepanse* had been halted by British warships while en route to Casablanca and Marseille from the West Indies with a cargo of bananas.

FABRIC SHOES SEEN

Shortage of Leather Has Effect on Paris Styles.

Paris (via Berlin), Feb. 21 (delayed) (A. P.).—Wooden-soled shoes with uppers of dress or coat fabric reflected France's leather shortage in Paris spring style showings.

Dress styles inspired by Hungarian peasants and Spanish dancers caught the eye at Maggy Rouff's.

Spanish evening dresses were shown in printed crepes with wide skirts flounced with black lace and big black lace sleeves. Full shirred peasant skirts of checked silks were topped with black velvet boleros worn over balloon-sleeved sheer white blouses.

Day dresses featured peasant blouses and reflected the Spanish influence in boleros and torador sashes.

Lithuanian Ex-Premier Dies

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 28 (AP).—"Osservatore Romano," the Vatican City newspaper, reported today that Leonas Bistras, former Premier of Lithuania, had died in a Soviet prison. He was about sixty years old.

Dr. Bistras, who was in several Lithuanian Cabinets, was appointed Minister of Agriculture in 1926 after a military coup d'état that preceded the revolution. He was the head of the "Clerical majority," which included several priests.

In 1939 he became Minister of Education in a Cabinet formed after the surrender of Memel to Germany. The Cabinet was headed by General Jonas Cernius, chief of the army's general staff. Dr. Bistras led the Christian Democrat movement following demands for a united government "to face the German menace."

Oslo Ship Reported Captured From British

24,000-Ton Whaling Craft Said
To Have Been Taken At
Sea By Nazis

Oslo, Norway (Via Berlin), Feb. 28 (A)—Press dispatches said today Norway's largest whaling ship, the 24,000-ton Kosmos, which had been reported in the British service, had been seized at sea by the Germans and taken to a French port.

The crew of seventy-nine was said to have been interned and the vessel placed in the German merchant service.

TO EASE FISHING RULES

Nazis Will Permit Belgians To
Extend Operations

Berlin, Feb. 28 (A)—German military authorities said today they were helping to solve Belgium's food shortage by permitting Belgian fishermen to fish farther out.

Heretofore fishermen have been restricted to areas under the protection of German patrol boats.

PRAISES NAZI FLYERS

Goering Says Foes Fear and
World Esteems Them.

German Air Force Headquarters, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering observed the sixth anniversary of the resurrection of the German air force today by issuing an Order of the Day telling his airmen they were "feared by the enemy, esteemed and admired by the world." He eulogized fallen comrades whose sacrifice, he said, is an "admonition and obligation for us to achieve final victory."

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, told athletes of several European nations here today that he is "convinced that this war will lead to true and lasting peace." Hess said that Germans had hoped that the 1936 Olympics—the winter games of which were held here—would help bind nations to peace but, he added, "England wanted it otherwise."

Swiss Jail Fascist Chief

Col. Arthur Fonjallaz Sentenced to
3 Years in Prison on Spy Charge

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 28 (A)—Col. Arthur Fonjallaz, former Swiss Army officer and head of "Fonjallaz's Fascists," was sentenced to three years' imprisonment today on a charge of espionage.

He was accused of attempting to stir up Swiss subjects living in northern Italy to march on Berne, and was arrested Jan. 27, 1940, by Swiss police. Police said he was seized while en route to Germany with French war plans.

Col. Fonjallaz's son, Rene, was acquitted.

Add Lausanne.xx acquitted
Four others, including
Frieda Ellison (Wife of an
American), were sentenced to
terms ranging from six to 12
months.

Lisbon, Feb. 28—(AP)—John G. Winant, the new United State Ambassador to Britain, arrived here today by plane en route to London and had a 45-minute discussion with Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Premier of this oldest of England's allies.

He was accompanied here by Benjamin Cohen, who will be his assistant in London.

Col. William J. Donovan, who is on a mission from the United States, is expected from Madrid tomorrow and also probably will meet the Premier.

Three From Lost Craft Saved

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 28 (A)—Shipping circles report the arrival of the captain and two seamen, survivors of the 5-723-ton British Holt Line merchantman Eurylochus, who told of an attack by two German surface raiders.

The seamen are reported to have been picked up from rafts by the Spanish freighter Monte Teide after several of their companions were killed by sharks.

The survivors said two raiders, one apparently a pocket battleship shooting 11-inch shells, opened fire and quickly smashed the merchantman.

[Radio signals were received from the Eurylochus on Jan. 29, saying she was being fired upon at a position about 750 miles west of Freetown, Africa.]

10,000 Tons Argentine Canned Meat For Army

Buenos Aires, Feb. 28 (A)—The purchase of 10,000 tons of Argentine canned meat for the United States Army, as approved yesterday by the American National Live-Stock Association in Denver, Col., would practically normalize Argentina's yearly meat export rate.

The average export for the "normal" years, 1936-38 was 629,000 tons of fresh beef. On the basis of present British buying, Argentina had expected this year to sell only 612,000 tons, including 295,000 tons of chilled or frozen beef and 100,000 tons of canned beef to England.

Packers estimate it takes 2½ tons of fresh beef to make a ton of canned, which makes the proposed United States purchase equal to 25,000 tons of fresh beef.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the City Club, he added that if England fell, "four fifths of the world would be under the domination of dictators."

"In Brazil," he said, "there are 900,000 trained members of the Nazi party; 250,000 Nazis are in Argentina, and 200,000 in Chile. If we don't control the seas Hitler can take Brazil by telephone."

Berlin Radio Gets 10,670 Messages In Free Offer To U. S.

New York, Feb. 28 (A)—The Berlin radio announced tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC that it had received 10,670 radiograms from the United States during its free-message offer which ended last Saturday.

The offer was for suggestions of programs that listeners in this country would like to hear. The charges on each message, \$2.19, were paid by Germany. The total cost: \$23,367.30.

War Communiques

British

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (A)—A Royal Air Force communique:

A formation of R. A. F. fighters, Hurricanes and Gladiators, on patrol in the vicinity of the southern front today intercepted a numerically much larger formation of enemy aircraft consisting of bombers escorted by fighter G50's and 40's.

In the combat which followed, twenty-six enemy aircraft were shot down and since then have been confirmed as destroyed. Another nine were so seriously damaged as to make their return to base improbable.

In support of the Greek land forces, our bombers made a very successful attack on Condra village east of Tepeleni.

From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, March 1 (Saturday)
(A)—An Admiralty communique:

Last Tuesday night German U-boats endeavored to attack one of our convoys in the North Sea. The attack was driven off, but the Board of Admiralty regrets to announce the destroyer H. M. S. Exmoor (Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Lampard, R. N.) was sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

No other damage was inflicted by the enemy upon our convoy or its escorts.

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (A)—The British headquarters communique:

Eritrea: As the result of its vigorous advance our northern force is now in contact with the enemy troops holding covering positions north of Cheren. Meanwhile, by local activity we have improved our positions west of the town.

Abyssinia: In the face of increasing patriotic native pressure, Italian evacuation of military posts in the Gogjam continues.

Italian Somaliland: Operations in all sectors are developing successfully.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Italian East Africa: Support was given by units of the R. A. F. and the S. A. A. F. (South African Air Force) to imperial troops on various fronts. Enemy troop positions south of Cheren were bombed and machine-gunned,

causing considerable damage and casualties. Other aircraft machine-gunned Zula Airdrome, destroying a large transport aircraft. The railway track between Cheren and Asmara was bombed. Several direct hits were registered on a large motor transport park and repair shops at Dessie.

(At this point the R. A. F. duplicated the communique issued at Nairobi.)

Mediterranean: Photographs taken during reconnaissance of Tripoli show that as a result of the raid on the night of Feb. 24-25 two of the power station buildings were completely burned out.

Enemy aircraft attempted to raid Malta yesterday but no damage or casualties were caused.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 28 (A)—A Royal Air Force communique:

South African Air Force bombers bombed barracks at Bur Agaba and warehouses at Ischia Baidoa on Feb. 26. A building at Bur Agaba was set on fire.

Other aircraft made an offensive reconnaissance beyond Bullo Burti north of Mogadiscio and machine-gunned mechanical transport on a road destroying six lorries and damaging others.

Reconnaissance squadrons in southern Abyssinia machine-gunned mechanical transport in the Yavello and Neghell areas.

All our machines returned safely.

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 28 (A)—A British communique:

In the early morning today unidentified enemy aircraft dropped a number of bombs. One enemy aircraft was observed to have been hit and damaged. It is unlikely to have returned to its base.

There were some casualties, and considerable damage was done to property. Two persons were trapped. One was rescued unhurt, the second died.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (A)—A joint communique of the Admiralty and the War Office:

Our forces which landed on the island of Castellorosso last Tuesday have now been withdrawn, having accomplished their object.

Tonight's Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

There has been hardly any enemy air activity over this country today. A few bombs dropped this afternoon at Dover, causing little damage, no casualties.

It now is known that an enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire off South Wales Wednesday night.

German

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (A)—The German high command communique:

A submarine has sunk 22,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

Long-distance bombers on Feb. 26, 320 miles west of England, sank nine ships totaling 58,000 tons from a protected convoy, as announced in a special report. Furthermore, three ships were so badly damaged their loss is certain. Four additional ships were badly hit by bombs.

During armed reconnaissance in the region around Britain and west of Ireland, the air force on Feb. 27 sank a 10,000-ton merchant ship, and damaged twelve large ships through bombs so severely that a number of them can be regarded as lost.

Combat plane units yesterday attacked war-vital objectives in eastern England. On six airports numerous planes were destroyed and heavy bomb hits were scored on hangars and shelters.

Several direct hits resulted in heavy explosions at an aircraft factory.

The enemy did not enter the Reich's territory or the occupied regions either yesterday or last night.

The crew of one combat plane, 1st Lieut. Baumbach, 1st Sergt. Erkens and Sergt. Stahl, up to Feb. 27 has destroyed a total of 240,000 tons of enemy shipping space.

Italian

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the Greek front, no particular events. A formation of enemy bombers which attempted to attack one of our air bases was intercepted by our fighter planes, which shot down one Spitfire plane. A second plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft defense.

During the attack on airports in Malta, cited in yesterday's bulletin, it has been ascertained that five more planes were destroyed on the ground in addition to those previously reported (making a total of fifteen).

In North Africa our planes and planes of the German Air Corps effectively bombed and machine-gunned enemy armored vehicles.

At Cufra and Giarabub, repeated enemy attacks were repelled by our troops.

In East Africa, in the Cheren sector, there was intense activity by our artillery.

In Somaliland, the fight continues fiercely. Our troops have evacuated Mogadiscio and continue to fight strenuously in positions north of the city.

Greek

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Greek high command communique:

As a result of successful local efforts, the enemy was dislodged from his position. Some prisoners were taken. Enemy action by tanks was repulsed and one was destroyed.

British aircraft succeeded in shooting down more than thirty Italian machines. The British air force suffered no loss whatsoever.

The Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy aviation bombed Preveza. A number of civilians and several Italian war prisoners were wounded. Bombs also were dropped in the vicinity of Corfu and Phlorina, but no casualties or damage were caused.

In the War Zone

Points Upon Which British And Turkey Agreed Are Not Defined

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Announcement in Ankara that Britain and Turkey have reached full agreement on all points concerning the Balkans and the Mediterranean is calculated to convey the impression that the two have decided to work as a unit in meeting any German military advance down the peninsula.

Quite possibly that is the exact position, and it undoubtedly is significant that they have reached full accord in such a short time. It strikes me, however, that we need more information before assuming that the Turks have promised to resort to arms to meet any and every Nazi threat. It doesn't help us much to know that the Ankara parley agreed on all points when we don't know what the points are.

The whole tense situation has for the moment resolved itself into high-powered diplomatic attack and counter attack by Germany and England in an effort to line up the Balkans. The British warning to Bulgaria that she will turn her country into a theater of war if she allows the Germans to occupy her territory, appears to be an effort to squeeze the Bulgarians out of the Nazi orbit.

Yugoslavia as Alternative.

With this, Russia now is said to have advised Bulgaria to go slow in agreeing to German occupation, thereby reversing what is reported to have been the Soviet's previous position. All this naturally has turned attention to Yugoslavia as the possible German alternative route for an attack on Greece, and the Yugoslavs are rushing to arms for defense.

The sum substance of all this is that Britain is trying, over German opposition, to line up all the lower Balkans in a bloc to resist the Nazis, and possibly to open up a new battlefield in this strategic zone, thereby relieving pressure in the battle of Britain.

The other critical situation of the moment rests in Japan's ultimatum to France that Japanese proposed settlement of the French Indo-China-Thailand border war must be accepted as final.

France's refusal to give up the territories demanded likely will result in Nippon extending, or trying to extend, her military occupation of French Indo-China. In short, all maneuvers are leading to the same goal—Japanese control of this country, which not only is rich agriculturally but would afford a fine naval and military base to counter Britain's

Singapore. Also it lies only 600 miles from the Philippines.

As part and parcel of the diplomatic moves we had a remarkable demonstration in London yesterday when British Premier Churchill challenged his opposition in Commons to a vote of confidence.

It was a daring performance, and his purpose undoubtedly was to sound the note of unity among his people and to notify the world of British solidarity.

GEORGE TAXES WHEELER WITH FILIBUSTERING

Shouts Charge as Opponent
Threatens to Talk for

Two More Weeks.

MALONEY BACKS AID BILL

Says People Believe President
Will Use Powers Wisely—
Byrd Asks for Vote.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Senators George of Georgia and Wheeler of Montana, both Democrats, engaged in a sharp verbal exchange in the Senate late today, Mr. George accusing the Montana member of conducting a filibuster against the British aid bill.

Senator Wheeler, reading a lengthy prepared speech, declared at one point that a provision in the legislation limiting to \$1,300,000,000 the amount of existing military equipment that the President could transfer to belligerents was meaningless. He said the President could give away what he wished and place any value he wished on the materials transferred.

"I deny that," Senator George shouted, leaping to his feet. "I don't think the Senator wants to make a foolish spectacle here on the floor. He can if he wants to."

Mr. George and Mr. Wheeler both talked at once, but finally, his voice high, Mr. Wheeler asserted that "I have the floor."

"Yes," Mr. George shot back, "and you've had it for almost two weeks."

"I'll have it for two more weeks if I want it," Mr. Wheeler snapped.

"Then it's a filibuster," the Georgia Senator said loudly.

The exchange again became an indistinguishable mixture of words between the Senators.

George Tries Clarification.

They both stopped talking at once, and Mr. Wheeler remarked, "The Senator need not get so excited."

"I'm not excited," George replied, adding that he wanted to make the point that the \$1,300,000,000 limitation was a limit "on the value" of the equipment that could be transferred

and that this meant the President could not undervalue it.

"I say the President can place any value on it he wants," Mr. Wheeler declared.

"Anybody who makes that statement is not sincere or frank," Mr. George said.

Senator Wheeler earlier had called the bill an invitation to dictatorship, while Senator Maloney, Democrat of Connecticut, pleaded for its passage as an encouragement to democracy.

As far apart in their views as their home States are distant from each other, these two Democrats kept the debate rolling along on its eleventh day of flowing oratory.

Defeat of the bill, said Senator Maloney, would bring rejoicing and renewed strength to Germany and the psychological effect might well be disastrous for England, her allies and the smaller nations of the world.

He and the majority of the people, the New Englander said, believed that President Roosevelt would exercise the lease-lend powers with prudence and with wisdom.

But Senator Wheeler saw it differently. He argued that the legislation would "strip us of our defenses, invite the Chief Executive to declare war, and create a dictatorship."

Byrd Wants Debating Ended.

Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, urged the Senate meanwhile to stop debating the bill, saying, "The time has come to start voting and finish the job."

Mr. Wheeler, in his hammer and tongs speech, made no reference to President Roosevelt's assertion of last night that the administration "confidently" expected early enactment of the lease-lend program as an all important factor in hemisphere defense.

Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, proposed in the Senate, meanwhile, that Congress approve loans of up to \$2,000,000,000 to Great Britain, Canada and Greece for war equipment purchased in this country. He said such a bill could be enacted immediately and then the Senate could return to consideration of the pending British aid bill.

Discussing the implications of the bill, Mr. Wheeler said there

appeared to be a worldwide trend toward totalitarianism.

"I'm not saying that President Roosevelt wants a dictatorship, for that is farthest from my mind," Mr. Wheeler asserted, "but I am saying that there is a trend toward totalitarianism."

Warns of Too Much Authority.

Warning that there was danger in placing too much authority in the hands of one man, the Montanan said it was not a question alone of trusting the President.

"As a matter of fact, President Roosevelt may not always be President of the United States," he added as spectators chuckled.

Senator Maloney declared that should the lease-lend program be voted down "all over the world, east and west, men may surrender their hopes and their aspirations and the curtain may not rise again for generations."

"The magnificent courage of Britain might falter if this country—through misguided action—should callously leave the Englishman to his fate."

The pending bill, he said, would legalize an accepted policy of giving aid to Great Britain, expediting and making such aid effective.

Says It's Dangerous to Wait.

Admitting that we increase our safety through Great Britain's success, we should do all possible to help toward that success, short of involvement, instead of sitting back and awaiting "perhaps our turn."

Many seemed to think, Senator Maloney continued, that a vote on the bill was a vote on the question of war or peace.

"Actually," he said, "we are at war in a kind of way. It is a war declared upon our right to live as we desire. The totalitarian dictators have themselves—in speeches indirectly aimed at us—declared that war."

"I am unimpressed by the statements of those who point out that since Britain's aggressors have thus far been unable to cross the channel it is stupid to consider the thought that they might successfully cross the ocean," he declared. "If they do cross the channel, they can surely cross much of the ocean and reduce the difference in distance between their land and ours to a great extent."

If Great Britain fell, he con-

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tinued, the United States would be forced to become an armed camp where growing restlessness might be "kindled into flame by the representatives of those who have so often expressed a hatred for our kind of government and our way of life."

There could be no just peace in the present conflict, Senator Maloney argued, unless Great Britain and her allies were given an opportunity to negotiate for that peace on equal terms with their enemies.

"The essential error of those who want a negotiated peace now," he said, "lies in the fact that the totalitarian aggressors are clearly in control and would exact a peace without justice."

Plans to Battle On.

Senator Wheeler, in the four-hour address he prepared for the Senate floor, sharply disputed claims that the bill would help further the interests of national defense, and proclaimed anew that he would battle it to the last, regardless.

The opposition, he insisted, was speaking for the overwhelming majority of Americans who demand to be told "whether the forgotten man of 1932 is destined to be the unknown soldier of 1942."

Should the bill become law, said he, the constitutional power of Congress to make war would be made a tragic joke.

As the Montanan analyzed the legislation, it would empower the President to aid any country he

wished, even Latin-American nations in their continental controversies, or in their internal revolutions.

Nor was that all. He contended the President would have authority to do any of these things:

"Attend to set up an NRA of the universe, or a worldwide super-barter system, taking over the surplus farm products of South America.

"Seize German, Italian or Japanese merchant ships in our harbors.

"Send American merchant vessels to belligerent ports in violation of the neutrality act.

"Use American naval vessels for convoys of either belligerent or American merchant ships."

British Rations Seen Assured at Present Levels

U.S. Bureau Reports Supply of Essential Foods Safe Despite Big Sea Losses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Great Britain can maintain present rations of essential foods, the Agriculture Department said today, even if sea warfare slashes imports to 40 per cent of average pre-war levels for rats and 30 per cent for bacon and ham and sugar.

These estimates were based upon the assumption of no startling shifts in domestic production and discount the influence of changes in reserve stocks.

The department's survey found Britain faring better than Germany in essential foods, but said the war had boosted prices there but not in the Reich.

Reporting on the British rationing system, the department said that in the first war year imports of food far exceeded the levels believed necessary to maintain present rations. This was due to the government's policy of accumulating reserve supplies and of allowing larger rations than at present.

The department said it could make no estimate of import requirements for meats other than ham and bacon, since it cannot be assumed that domestic meat production will remain unchanged. It explained that home production of meat would be increased temporarily for some time, due to the necessity of reducing herds because of decreased feed supplies.

The report made a rough comparison between rations in Great Britain and Germany. In addition to fats, meat and sugar—which are rationed in both countries—bread, milk and cheese are rationed in Germany, but not in the United Kingdom. Consumption of eggs was said to be greatly restricted in Germany, but not in Great Britain.

The department said food consumption in the United Kingdom was fully up to peace-time standards well into 1940, whereas in Germany consumption of fats, meat, eggs and fruit had been more or less restricted for several years.

"On the other hand, the proportion of the population that is actually buying full rations, at largely unchanged prices, is larger in Germany than in the United Kingdom, where food prices since the outbreak of the war has substantially increased."

Commenting on the British rations, the department said the present restrictions of fats—notably animal fats—appeared "rather serious." British official quarters declare the department said, that present rations will not impair health.

ROOSEVELT SAYS STEEL CAPACITY IS FULLY AMPLE

Finds Report on Industry by OPM Exceedingly Encouraging.

PRIORITIES NOT NEEDED YET

President Asserts There Is No Excuse for Turning Down Any Civilian Orders.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt made public today a report which he said showed that ample steel production facilities existed to meet all domestic defense and civilian needs as well as those of nations trying to uphold democracy.

Commenting at his press conference on the report, which came from the Office of Production Management, Mr. Roosevelt said there had been a lot of loose talk about the adequacy of steel production capacity and that the report was exceedingly encouraging.

He told questioners that it would not be necessary at the present time to establish priorities for steel and said production could even be increased if needed.

In reply to questions, the President said it was new to him that Harry L. Hopkins or William C. Bullitt would head a new defense set-up to administer the British aid bill. Mr. Hopkins formerly was Secretary of Commerce and Mr. Bullitt served as Ambassador to France.

Some Steel Changes Urged.

The steel report was submitted to the President by Gano Dunn, chief production consultant of the OPM. The President said he had asked Mr. Dunn to keep the report up-to-date every three months.

There were a number of minor things that might have to be done to keep production at required levels, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, but these were of a minor character and had no effect on the prospective total supply which was regarded as adequate.

Reading from two graphs in the report, the President said they showed steel production capacity was based on estimated national income, meaning the

higher the income the greater the demand for steel.

One graph, estimating the 1941 national income at \$80,000,000,000, said on this basis there would be an estimated surplus capacity of steel of 10,000,000 tons this year, over and above all military and civilian needs.

For 1942 the income was estimated at \$90,000,000,000 and the possible surplus capacity of steel at 2,000,000 tons.

Another graph estimated the 1941 income at \$70,000,000,000 and the surplus steel capacity at 14,000,000 tons, and the 1942 income at \$87,000,000,000 and the steel surplus at 6,000,000 tons.

Reading further from the report, the President said Mr. Dunn had determined that if there was a slight shortage of pig (ingots) the ratio of scrap to ingots could be increased. The President said that would not be impossible to do.

Also, if there was a small shortage of coke, the problem could be met, the report said, by diverting a small amount used in home heating to the steel industry.

The report said the total reliable capacity for ingots for this calendar year was an estimated 87,500,000 tons, or 3,500,000 tons more than previously supposed.

The report concluded that if certain measures are undertaken there will be an excess of ingot producing capacity over total requirements of 10,100,000 tons during the present year and 2,100,000 in 1942.

"These measures that must be taken to attain capacity production include the elimination of potential bottlenecks in output of pig iron and coke, an even distribution of orders throughout the country and a shortening of the period of time during which steel making facilities are normally closed down for repair work," the report said.

The President declared that steel producers had no excuse for turning down any steel orders for civilian construction. He cited an instance of a contractor

who wanted to put up 150 small steel houses and built four or five as samples, which were rented very rapidly.

The contractor then complained that the steel company refused to supply him additional steel for the other houses, saying the Government would not let him fill the order. The President said that was a lie because there is plenty of steel for all uses.

The Chief Executive added that if any one says he can't get steel for civilian uses he should come to Washington and he would be taken care of.

Midget Trucks For Army Roll Off Ford Line

First of Tiny Cars Buzz Up a 75% Grade Speed Over Rugged Field in Tests

DETROIT, Feb. 28 (AP).—The maneuverability of the Army's new midget reconnaissance truck and its ability to absorb abuse were demonstrated today to a group of United States Army officers as the little fighter unit reached the volume production stage at the Ford Motor Company plant in Dearborn.

The first of 1,500 similar vehicles which the Ford company is to build for the Army was driven off the assembly line today by Edsel Ford, company president, with Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, commanding the 6th Corps Area, as passenger.

Later several of the cars, 127 inches long and less than 40 inches high with the windshield down, received a "field test" for the visiting officers and other persons invited to the special demonstration. The vehicle is designed to take the place, in many respects, of the motorcycle.

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The midget trucks—which could easily be concealed in a wheat field, or transported by large Army bombers—in war service will carry an anti-aircraft gun and light field pieces, and a crew of three men, two in front and one in the rear.

Not a Pleasure Car

It was the reporter's privilege to be a passenger in one of the cars as it climbed a 75 per cent grade, crashed through heavy underbrush and swung across the frozen furrows of a plowed field at a speed close to forty-five miles an hour. His reaction was that the car is emphatically not a "pleasure" vehicle and that it can absorb all the abuse its driver can give it and survive.

At one point in the demonstration, three of the cars were driven across a field to a rather abrupt but short ascent in the terrain. Hitting the rise at forty miles an hour, all three bounced at least two feet clear of the upper level, landed on all four wheels and were swung around quickly to repeat the performance.

Mr. Ford rode in the single rear seat as the third occupant of one of the vehicles during part of the demonstration. "It's a tough spot," he said afterward, "probably the proper place for a 'back seat driver,' but I softened a lot of the bumps by lifting myself clear each time I saw one of them coming."

The Army officers seemingly were mostly impressed with the maneuverability of the new vehicles and with the fact that they could be driven virtually anywhere. Looking like a lot of bugs, the short, low cars were turned around in an extremely small space, driven along the slopes of several hills and bounced around deliberately in what seemed an effort to test axles, springs and steering apparatus to the last ounce of impact resistance. Through it all, the only thing that happened was the loosening of the hood covers on a couple of the trucks.

Has Six Forward Speeds

Powered with a four-cylinder motor, developing forty-five horsepower, the midgets have four-wheel drive with six forward speeds and two in reverse. They have a maximum speed of fifty-five to sixty miles an hour, and a minimum of two miles.

Almost two score of the trucks were on the assembly line today in various stages of completion. Because the initial order is a relatively small one no special efforts are being made to speed the output at this time. The assembly line being used has a capacity of 300 units a day, with another line available that would boost volume to 700 if necessary.

The vehicles came off an assembly line in the building which the Ford company used in World War days to produce its Eagle boats for the United States Navy. Moving off the line, they are to be sent to an undisclosed destination for the mounting of armament.

The vehicle, officially designated by the United States Army as a "reconnaissance or scout car," weighs 2,130 pounds. Special equipment includes blackout lamps, front and rear, with headlights concealed from above by front fenders. Its windshield folds down across the hood in war-time service.

COPPER SHORTAGE SEEN BY TRADE

Estimated Supply For Four Months 450,000 Tons And Demand 540,000

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Feb. 28—Trade quarters forecast today that United States copper requirements through May would exceed present supplies, and supplies now in sight, by 50,000 tons or more.

This estimate was based on the assumption, widely held in the copper market, that February-March-April-May consumption would average around 135,000 tons monthly, or a total of 540,000 tons for the four months.

January consumption reached the record amount of nearly 122,000 tons.

Demand would be met by monthly domestic production of, roughly, 360,000 tons for the four-month period, plus 110,000 of Latin-American copper expected to be available, plus around 20,000 tons of copper ordered by France before defeat by Germany and held in this country in bond, which may be acquired by the United States.

Total supplies would thus come to 490,000 tons. With needs calculated at 540,000, there would be a deficit of 50,000 tons.

At the same time, a trade survey revealed that as of January 31 copper fabricators had booked orders for 83,112 tons in excess of supplies. Some of the orders, however, were booked for delivery beyond May 31.

Refined copper held by manufacturers on January 31 totaled 337,915 tons and 299,317 tons were on order from producers, or a total of 637,232 tons. Unfilled orders totaled 469,201 tons and fabricator working stocks 251,053 tons, a total of 720,344. The difference between the two totals comes to 83,112 tons.

Metal dealers saw several ways the threatened shortage might be averted. The United States has already decided on a large-scale program for purchasing metal from Latin America. Already on order are 235,000 tons of copper to come in at a monthly rate of 25,000 tons. Shipments might be stepped up, they said.

U. S. BUYS METALS IN LATIN AMERICA

Large Scale Purchasing Program Started.

WILLIAM LEHRMAN
Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—

The United States has decided upon a large-scale program for purchasing strategic metals from Latin America both to assure adequate stocks for normal and defense requirements, and as a good neighbor act.

Officials said today that the purchases of Chilean and Peruvian copper, Chilean nitrates and Bolivian tin were merely the beginning of a systematic program.

The long-range purpose would be to have the hemisphere supplant other parts of the world as a supply source for the essential ores which the United States normally must import. This would provide insurance against any interruption of supplies, by foreign war, or other causes.

The United States, by making the purchases in Latin America, will be able to assist countries there in counteracting losses sustained as a result of decreased metal exports to the Continent of Europe.

The Government already has purchased 300,000 tons of nitrates from Chile, and 235,000 tons of copper (mostly from Chile) and was said to plan continued purchases in regular amounts. One-half of Bolivia's tin output also is being bought.

Knudsen Outlines Plan To Bar Defense Strikes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A far-reaching plan to head off strikes in defense industries and to deny the protection of the Wagner Act to unions or employers considered recalcitrant was laid before Congress today by William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management.

He wrote a memorandum to Chairman Sumners (D.-Tex.) of the House Judiciary Committee, endorsing a provision in a bill by Rep. Smith (D.-Va.) calling for Federal conciliation, when it appears that a defense strike is imminent.

Then he added these suggestions, in case conciliation failed:

"Notice of intent to strike on a defense contract shall be given only after all the employees in the plant have given their consent through a secret ballot conducted on the premises, under supervision of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor with a majority of not less than 60 per cent.

"After notice of intent to strike is served on the management and the Labor Department, a committee of fact-finding members of OPM will study the issue and give a report within 10 days. Strike must be deferred until 30 days after report is submitted.

"Failure to comply will make strike unauthorized and will

forfeit the manufacturer's and the union's rights before the National Labor Relations Board, until reinstated by the Board."

It was authoritatively reported tonight that Sidney Hillman, associate OPM director and labor member of the Defense Commission, did not see the Knudsen memorandum before it was sent to Capitol Hill.

STEEL STRIKE IS CONCLUDED ON OPM TERMS

Union and Bethlehem Agree to Negotiate Dispute on Bargaining.

C. I. O. CLAIMS A VICTORY

Company Declines to Comment
on Result, but Is Putting
Men to Work.

Buffalo, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. workers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant in suburban Lackawanna ended their two-day strike at 11:33 A. M. today after unanimously approving a Government-drafted formula for settlement.

Their action came after they were told at a mass meeting that the agreement was 100 per cent in their favor.

The cheering employees immediately left their seats, paraded and danced in crowded Memorial Hall, which seats 2,500.

OPM Wrote Terms.

Earlier, Van A. Bittner, Steel Workers Organizing Committee director, said that the company and union officials had agreed to ratify a three-point program submitted by President Roosevelt's Office of Production Management to end the strike.

The manager of the Lackawanna plant announced today that the settlement was satisfactory to the company. Edward F. Entwistle, said that he had telegraphed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, director and associate director of the office of production management, saying that their proposals to end the strike were acceptable. He added the men would be returned to work immediately.

The terms of the OPM provided that:

1. All employees of the plant be fully reinstated as soon as resumption of operations will permit.

2. A conference be held to seek adjustment of differences.

3. The OPM explore with the Labor Board the possibility of holding an election to determine a bargaining agent.

The strike started at 9 P. M. Wednesday and was marked by outbreaks of violence.

No Wage Settlement.

The union, which claims 10,000 members among the plant's 14,000 employees, would not estimate the number of workers who had struck but termed the strike nearly 100 per cent effective. The company's general manager, Edward F. Entwistle, asserted the strike was a dismal failure and contended that most departments continued to operate.

Mr. Bittner said that the union's original demand for a 25 per cent wage increase, later abandoned, would be considered when it bargains with the company. He added that he expected a bargaining agent election would be held within thirty days.

Pickets were withdrawn from all gates of the plant immediately after the strike ended, and strikers and police, who previously clashed in occasional melees, laughed and exchanged pleasantries.

S. W. O. C. headquarters at Lackawanna announced that the "company was not quite ready" to take the men back to work at the 3 P. M. shift. No statement was forthcoming from plant officials on termination of the strike.

Bombers Go to Britain More Swiftly From Coast

By The Associated Press.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 28—A marked speed-up in the delivery of Consolidated bombers for England was indicated today with the scheduled departure of two more long-range patrol seaplanes.

One of the twin-motored flying boats and a four-motored, 25-ton land bomber left yesterday, stopping overnight at Fort Worth, Texas. More than a score of the seaplane bombers have left for England and the Far East since December, but only two of the huge land bombers have taken off.

British Home Guards Tough

After 24-hour Tour of Duty Butcher Goes to Work, Reporter Goes to Bed.

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

Folkestone, England, Feb. 28 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Home Guards who patrol this rugged coast by night and do their ordinary work by day are as tough as they come. I know, because I've just accompanied Charley Howard, 49-year-old butcher, Home Guardsman and straight-shooting veteran of the last war, on a 24-hour tour of duty.

He's gone back to work in his shop. But even though I'm seven years younger, the lack of sleep and the biting wind have been too much for me. I'm going to bed.

I joined Charley at his shop at 9:30 A. M. and stayed with him through the day. We sold meat until 6 P. M. with only two short breaks for tea, and I was tired enough then for a nap. But we had to hurry through supper at Charley's house to get to guard headquarters. From 7 P. M. to 9 the guards had drills and lectures. At 9 we dropped into a pub for a pint of ale, then out into the cold wind for a hike up a cliff that seemed like the Alps to me.

Assigned to Posts.

There the guardsmen were assigned to posts, and Charley drew what felt to me like the most windswept spot. Until 11, I walked with him as he patrolled his area, gazing across the strait into pitch blackness. We heard nothing, saw nothing.

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Coming down from the cliff, I thought we were bound for a session with the sandman, but not so. Charley relieved Betty, a pretty barmaid, at the fire-watching post she had tended from 9 to 11:30 while practically every other girl in town had gone to the Royal Army Service Corps dance. At 1 A. M. Charley's watch ended, and I thought, "now for bed!" I was wrong again. Charley took me back to guard

headquarters where he had to bunk down "on call."

Up Twice for Fire Calls.

Twice between then and 5 A. M. air-raid alerts roused us, and I trotted along as Charley went back to fire-watching. But no fire bombs fell, and at 5 we went to Charley's to sleep until 8:30, then up to open the butcher shop again.

"How long have you been doing this?" I asked Charley.

"Since last June," he said, "but not always like this. We've only been on this kind of duty since heavy air raids started in September."

Most of these home guardsmen are around 48 years old and veterans of the last war. The middle-aged ones run to the portly side, but there are many skinny youngsters of 15 to 19. It's a fairly common sight to see a youth of 17 in charge of a squad of veterans. School boys, retired business men, bartenders, bakers, the biggest local banker are all part of the unit here. The members come from both sides of the tracks. A saloonkeeper is a sergeant, while the big banker is private.

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AMSTERDAM (VIA BERLIN), MARCH 1--(SATURDAY)--(AP)--DISTURBANCES OF RECENT DAYS ARE STILL A MATTER OF DISCUSSION IN THE NETHERLANDS BUT GENERAL CALMNESS HAS RETURNED AND ORDER IS COMPLETELY RESTORED.

WORK HAS BEEN RESUMED IN ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS, ALTHOUGH A REACTION MAY FOLLOW LATER TODAY WHEN PAY CHECKS ARE HANDED OUT, SINCE ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS EMPLOYERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO PAY WORKERS FOR THE DAYS THEY WERE ON STRIKE.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION FOR THE STRIKES, WHICH WERE STARTED BY STREET CAR WORKERS AND GARBAGE COLLECTORS, APPEARED IN THE PRESS TODAY. THE STRIKES, IT SAID, WERE A RESULT OF REPRISALS TAKEN ON JEWISH ELEMENTS FROM THEIR ATTACK ON A GERMAN POLICE PATROL.

THE NIEUWE ROTTERDAMSCHÉ COURANT SAID IN AN EDITORIAL THAT IN VIEW OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF JEWS IN AMSTERDAM AND THE MEASURES WHICH THE REICH'S COMMISSIONER THOUGHT NECESSARY TO TAKE AGAINST JEWISH PERSONS IN THE MUNICIPAL SERVICE, IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT A CERTAIN DISQUIET AND PROTEST RESULTED, BUT, IT ADDED, THE UNREST WAS A "REGRETTABLE DEVELOPMENT" WHICH COULD ONLY DAMAGE NETHERLANDS INTERESTS.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT MILITARY MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN IN NORTH HOLLAND TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF GERMAN WAR ECONOMICS, AND A STATEMENT ISSUED SAID PAID BRITISH AGENTS INFLUENCED SOME CLERKS AND WORKERS INVOLVED "WHO DID NOT REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR ILLEGAL ACTION."

THE STATEMENT ALSO REVEALS THAT, FOLLOWING RIOTS ON DEC. 9 TO 12, ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. 2 A "POISONOUS LIQUID" WAS THROWN UPON A POLICE PATROL IN THE JEWISH SECTION.

30.24-7785

VICHY, FEB. 28--(AP)--JEAN AGARD, FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR SUPPLIES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE WOULD HAVE TO BEAR THE BURDEN OF DRASTIC NEW FOOD RESTRICTIONS AND APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 6,000,000 QUINTALS (ABOUT 22,000,000 BUSHELS) OF WHEAT TO EASE THE COMING FOOD CRISIS.

HE SAID THE BREAD RATION WILL BE REDUCED BY ONE-FIFTH IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, BUT NOT AT ALL IN THE OCCUPIED AREA BECAUSE THE LATTER "HAS SUFFICIENT STOCKS."

1235PES

AGYS OUT

DUBLIN, FEB. 28 (AP).---. PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA'S GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ORDERED THE SEIZURE OF ALL LANDS WHOSE OWNERS FAILED TO CULTIVATE THE PRESCRIBED ONE-FIFTH OF THEIR ARABLE PROPERTY.

THE CONFISCATED LANDS WILL BE RENTED FOR TILLAGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

RD2-255PE3

LCD 02013

AGYS OUT

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-TWO ERSATZ DELICACIES NAMED AFTER FOOD MINISTER LORD WOOLTON MADE THEIR APPEARANCE TODAY AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE BRITISH SOCIAL SCALE.

PENNY "WOOLTON WONDERS" ~~WERE~~ CAME OUT ON THE STREETS -- A CARROT DIPPED IN TOFFEE, ~~IT~~ FORMING A SORT OF ALL-DAY SUCKER.

IN THE EXPENSIVE ~~RESTAURANT~~ SAVOY HOTEL

DINERS WERE OFFERED "LE LORD WOOLTON PIE" AT THE EQUIVALENT OF \$2 A ~~PLATE~~ IT WAS SIMPLY CARROTS IN A FANCY CASSEROLE CONCOCTION.

THE "WOOLTON WONDERS" WERE SOLD OUT RIGHT AWAY. THE SAVOY HAD LOTS OF PIE LEFT TONIGHT.

FV 2213 437P

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH FOOD

VICHY, FRANCE, FEB. 28--(AP)--SUPPLY MINISTER

JEAN ACHARD APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY FOR 22,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO HELP MEET THE APPROACHING FOOD CRISIS WHICH HE SAID ~~WOULD REQUIRE~~ DRASTIC NEW ~~FOOD~~ RATION RESTRICTIONS IN ~~THE~~ UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

IN CONTRAST TO THE SITUATION IN THE UNOCCUPIED ~~ZONE~~, WHERE HE ANNOUNCED THE ~~FOOD~~ ^{BREAD} RATION WOULD BE REDUCED BY ONE-FIFTH, ACHARD SAID THERE WOULD BE NO REDUC TION ~~AT ALL~~ IN THE OCCUPIED AREA BECAUSE THE PRESENCE THERE OF SUFFICIENT STOCKS.

30,24-7787

30.24-7787

BAKERIES WILL BE FORBIDDEN ~~TO~~ MAKE FLOUR CAKES
ALTOGETHER IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, HE ANNOUNCED, AND BISCUITS,
MACARONI AND NOODLES WILL BE GREATLY RESTRICTED.

AQUIARD SAID THE SITUATION WAS "VERY ~~RE~~ SERIOUS" AS A
RESULT OF A LESS-THAN-HALF NORMAL HARVEST IN THE UNOCCUPIED
FRANCE. ~~HE~~ HE ADDED THAT FRENCH NORTH AFRICA COULD NOT
HELP BECAUSE THOSE COLONIES HAD TO CONVERSE THEIR WHEAT ~~IN~~ TO
MAKE UP FOR A "BARLEY FAMINE."

AGYS OUT

VICHY, FRANCE, FEB. 28--(AP)-- THE FRENCH CABINET TODAY
DECIDED TO SET UP A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING ALL SOCIAL GROUPS TO
"WITHOUT DELAY"
PROPOSE/LEGISLATION FOR CORPORATE REORGANIZATION OF TRADES.

PW MOSTS 2D 2000 000 3192

(AGYS OUT)

WX BA

ROME, FEB. 28--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED ITS
CONSULATE-GENERAL AT NAPLES AND THE CONSULATE AT PALERMO TO ROME
EFFECTIVE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY. CONSULAR OFFICIALS WERE
SENT TO ROME TEMPORARILY.

CLOSURE OF THE TWO SOUTHERN CONSULATES WAS REQUESTED BY THE
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

J6233PES

AGYS OUT

DC WX KX (AMS)

ROME, FEB. 28--(AP)--EZRA POUND, 56-YEAR-OLD IDAHO-BORN EXPATRIATE
POET, ASSERTED IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT
THAT HIS FELLOW AMERICANS WOULD NOT "ADVOCATE KNOCKING ITALY OFF THE
MAP" IF THEY WERE BETTER INFORMED ABOUT PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S COUNTRY.

HIS BROADCAST WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF PRO-FASCIST TALKS HE IS
MAKING IN ENGLISH FROM A ROME STATION.

"YOU WON'T SAVE DEMOCRACY BY STOPPING ITALY'S SOCIAL REFORMS,"
POUND, A LEADER IN THE PRE-WORLD WAR FREE VERSE MOVEMENT, SAID.
HE PRAISED THE ITALIAN LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM AND ADDED, "I DON'T
THINK WORKS LIKE THIS SHOULD STOP OR THAT THE WAR SHOULD BE DRAGGED
ON FOREVER."

THE POET LEFT THE UNITED STATES FOR EUROPE 33 YEARS AGO.

T2AES

AGYS OUT

day
ROME, FEB. 28--(AP)-- THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED ITS CONSULATE-GENERAL AT NAPLES AND THE CONSULATE AT PALERMO TO ROME ~~WEEK~~ EFFECTIVE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY. CONSULAR OFFICIALS WERE ~~WEEK~~ SENT TO ROME TEMPORARILY. THE CHANGE WAS REQUESTED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

PM MASSOCKS 01815 LCH 1155A

AGYS OUT

BERLIN, FEB. 28--(AP)-- AUTHORIZED COMMERCIAL CIRCLES DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMANY IS UNIQUE IN THAT THE ENTIRE POWER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS AND ASSUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

NORMAL CLEARANCE PRACTICE USED FOR YEARS HAS BEEN SHELVED AND GERMAN-ITALIAN EXCHANGES TAKE PLACE WITHOUT REGARD TO TRADE BALANCES, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THE STEP WAS DESIGNED AS A WARTIME MEASURE BUT ~~THE~~ A SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT IN PEACETIME "COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ARE TO HAVE MORE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT."

UNDER THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT, HE EXPLAINED, THE REICH TELLS MANUFACTURERS THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO DELIVER CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO ITALY.

AFV FISHERS 01810 PM 8A

AGYS OUT

AFRICAN

CAIRO, FEB. 28--(AP)-- THE GERMANS HAVE "NO LARGE FORCE" OF GROUND UNITS IN NORTH AFRICA AT PRESENT, BUT IF THEY REINFORCE THE ONES IN TRIPOLITANIA ALREADY ~~BEING THERE~~ THE BRITISH WILL WELCOME A FIGHT, MILITARY SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THEY SAID THE GERMANS WERE INEXPERIENCED IN DESERT FIGHTING, WHILE THE BRITISH FORCE INCLUDES SEVERAL HUSSAR REGIMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN THE DESERT FOR YEARS.

30,24-7789

30.24-7789

FV KENN 1715 SED 527P

Both Germany and Italy announced that German ~~XXXX~~ forces clashed with the British last Monday south of Bengasi and destroyed British trucks and tanks. The British later reported their mechanized troops "drove back" a reconnaissance unit "believed to be German" in that fight.

fve 536p

SINGAPORE, FEB. 28--(AP)--GASOLINE RATIONING, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO DECREASE CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION ~~APPROXIMATELY~~ ^{ABOUT} 30 PERCENT, WAS SCHEDULED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE TOMORROW THROUGHOUT BRITISH MALAYA AS A WAR MEASURE.

AGYS OUT

SHANGHAI, FEB. 28--(AP)--ONE HUNDRED FIELD WORKERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOREIGN BOARD OF MISSIONS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE REQUESTED THE PERMISSION OF THE BOARD TO MAKE UP THEIR OWN MINDS AS TO WHETHER THEY SHOULD LEAVE CHINA OR REMAIN. THE BOARD, WHICH HAS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK, INSTRUCTED THE MISSION WORKERS TO LEAVE CHINA IMMEDIATELY AS A RESULT OF THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS, BUT THE INSTRUCTIONS ~~WERE~~ DID NOT PROVE WELCOME. SEVERAL OF THE METHODISTS, IN FACT, SAID THEY WOULD IGNORE THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ORDERS.

WITHDRAWAL
SIMILAR INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN WIRED TO MISSION WORKERS IN JAPAN, IT WAS REPORTED HERE. MOST OTHER MISSIONS, IT WAS SAID, LEFT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO STAY OR GO UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL MISSION WORKERS.

AFW HARRIS 8 61545 PM 438A
ABYS OUT

HELSINKI, FINLAND, FEB. 28--(AP)--FINLAND OBSERVED TODAY THE 105TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE KALEVALA--THE NATION'S ANICENT NATIONAL ~~POEM~~ ^{EPIC} WITH KARELIA DAY, HONORING THE PROVINCE WHERE THE POEM ORIGINATED AND WHICH WAS CEDED LAST YEAR TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

NEWSPAPERS AND SPEAKERS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PAID TRIBUTE TO THE SACRIFICES AND HEROISM OF A HALF-MILLION KARELIAN REFUGEES NOW LIVING IN FINLAND PROPER.

SJOENLON AP79 MN916P

AGYS OUT

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, FEB. 28 (AP)---TWO

DANISH VESSELS WHICH HAD BEEN INTERCEPTED BY A CANADIAN
WARSHIP AND BROUGHT TO THIS ^{BRITISH} WEST INDIES PORT
WERE RELEASED TODAY BY A PRIZE COURT "TO BE USED IN
DEFENSE OF THE REALM."

(PRESUMABLY THIS MEANT THAT THE SHIPS
WERE TURNED OVER TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES TO BE USED
FOR WAR PURPOSES.)

PJB HITCH GB 1250 P

A282

FOLD WASHINGTON

OTTAWA, FEB. 28-(AP)-CANADA FEELS NO NEED OF DEFENDING HER
POSITION AS SUPPLIER OF WAR MATERIAL TO BRITAIN AGAINST VARIOUS
ALLEGATIONS MADE DURING THE LEASE-LEND DEBATE IN WASHINGTON, PRIME
MINISTER M.L. HACKETT KING TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE REPLIED TO PROTESTS BY TWO MEMBERS AGAINST REMARKS ATTRIBUTED
TO SENATOR NYE (R-ND) TO THE EFFECT THAT CANADA WAS BEING PAID
"CASH ON THE BARREL HEAD" FOR EVERYTHING SENT TO BRITAIN.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES FELT THAT
CANADA'S POSITION AS FULL PARTNER WITH ENGLAND IN THIS WAR WAS
CLEAR ENOUGH TO MOST AMERICANS.

EJ359PES

TORONTO, FEB. 28 -(AP)-FLYING OFFICER A. A. LAMPORT, LIBERAL

MEMBER OF THE ~~ONTARIO~~ LEGISLATURE WHO IS SERVING IN THE CANADIAN
AIR FORCE, WHO CALLED HENRY FORD A "BLACK-HEARTED QUISLING," HAS
BEEN "SILENCED" THROUGH A TRANSFER FROM TORONTO TO DEBERT, NOVA
SCOTIA, THE TORONTO EVENING TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY.

LAMPORT'S REFERENCE TO FORD WAS MADE IN LEGISLATIVE
DEBATE ~~WHEN HE COMMENTED ON A SPEECH SOME TIME AGO BY THE AUTO-BOSS~~
~~LAMPORT~~ THE TELEGRAM SAID ~~THE ORDER FOR~~
HIS TRANSFER WAS ISSUED TODAY.

CALLING ATTENTION OF THE NEWSPAPER'S STORY TO THE ONTARIO
LEGISLATURE, PREMIER MITCHELL HENBURN ASSERTED:

30.24-7791

30.24-7791

"APPARENTLY THE MEMBER FOR TORONTO HAS BEEN DISCIPLINED FOR COMMENTING ON THE SPEECH OF BORDS X X X WHICH I, TOO, TAKE EXCEPTION TO. UNFORTUNATELY FOR THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, I CAN NOT BE TRANSFERRED AT THE MOMENT."

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AT OTTAWA SAID LAMPORT'S TRANSFER HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH HIS SPEECH.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE RELEASE OF THE MIXED SCRAP WAS INTENDED TO BENEFIT ALUMINUM FABRICATORS IN NON-DEFENSE INDUSTRIES. STETTINIUS SAID THAT A MEETING OF PRIORITIES OFFICIALS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA RESULTED IN "CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS" IN WORKING OUT A TECHNIQUE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF ALUMINUM TO DEFENSE PLANTS.

SU127PES NM

D82WX

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28-(AP)-E. R. STETTINIUS, JR., DEFENSE DIRECTOR OF PRIORITIES, SAID TODAY THAT SHIPMENTS OF TUNGSTEN FROM THE ORIENT ARE NOW UNCERTAIN AND URGED MANUFACTURERS TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO DEFENSE ORDERS.

TUNGSTEN IS LISTED AS A STRATEGIC METAL--THAT IS, ONE WHICH IS NOT PRODUCED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES IN THIS COUNTRY TO SERVE ALL DEFENSE PURPOSES" STETTINIUS SAID IN A STATEMENT. "LARGE SUPPLIES HAVE COME IN THE PAST FROM CHINA, RECENTLY OVER THE BURMA ROAD, BUT THESE SHIPMENTS ARE NOW SOMEWHAT UNCERTAIN AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS WHICH CUT THEM OFF ENTIRELY WOULD PRESENT SERIOUS PROBLEMS."

STETTINIUS SAID THAT OFFICIALS OF THE OPM HAD CONFERRED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOOL STEEL INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK RECENTLY AND URGED THE MANUFACTURERS TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE USE OF SUBSTITUTES FOR TUNGSTEN WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

THE PRODUCERS AGREED TO COOPERATE IN GIVING PREFERENCE TO DEFENSE ORDERS, STETTINIUS SAID, BUT ADDED:

"A CLOSE CHECK IS TO BE KEPT ON THE TUNGSTEN SITUATION, HOWEVER, SO THAT ADDITIONAL STEPS CAN BE TAKEN WHEN AND IF NECESSARY."

TUNGSTEN IS USED AS A STEEL ALLOY PRINCIPALLY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CUTTING TOOLS. IT IS ALSO USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILES AND ARMOR PLATE.

THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCED AT THE SAME TIME THAT PRESENT STOCKS OF HIGH-GRADE ALUMINUM WOULD HAVE TO GO LARGELY TO DEFENSE INDUSTRIES ALTHOUGH EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO FREE AS MUCH OF THE METAL AS POSSIBLE FOR CIVILIAN USES.

ERNEST M. HOPKINS, MINERALS CHAIRMAN OF THE OPM, WIRED LEADING AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS ASKING THEM TO RELEASE TO SECONDARY SMELTERS IMMEDIATELY THEIR MIXED SCRAP. HE EXEMPTED FROM THE REQUEST THE SCRAP OF HIGH-GRADE ALLOY SHEET AND SAID THAT THE OPM WOULD DECIDE SHORTLY ON ITS DISPOSITION.

AR30X

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28-(AP)-BRITISH OUTPOSTS IN AFRICA AND THE FAR EAST WERE DISCLOSED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME TO BE LARGE PURCHASERS OF MILITARY PLANES AND ARMS IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE INCLUDE THE AFRICAN GOLD COAST, KENYA COLONY AND EGYPT--ALL SCENES OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST ITALIANS--AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT (SINGAPORE) IN THE PACIFIC. TURKEY ALSO ENTERED THE AMERICAN ARMS MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN JANUARY, OBTAINING LICENSES TO PURCHASE \$132,360 WORTH OF MUNITIONS.

RE30PES NM

A162WX

WX LOCALS OUT

WASHINGTON, FEB 28--(AP) -UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.

PATTERSON TOLD MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION AT A DINNER TONIGHT THAT "WE ARE INDEBTED TO THE BRITISH FOR MANY MORE THINGS THAN STOPPING HITLER."

"THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DEFENSE ORDERS IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE EARLY PART OF THE PRESENT WAR HAVE BECOME OF IMMENSE VALUE TO US," HE SAID. "IT WAS BRITISH AND FRENCH MONEY THAT INITIALLY CREATED THE EXPANSION IN ESSENTIAL AVIATION PLANTS X X X."

URGING PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE BILL, HE ASSERTED THAT "BY AID TO ENGLAND, WE BORROW TIME TO PREPARE X X X. WE ARE NOT DENUDING OUR DEFENSES BY AIDING ENGLAND; WE ARE MAKING POSSIBLE OUR OWN ADEQUATE DEFENSE."

MD 156AESNM

A107

WITH ROME

BY BARNETT BILDERSEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE STAFF

NEW YORK, FEB 28--THE KING IS DEAD BUT THERE ARE NO CRIES OF LONG LIVE THE KING.

FOR ALFONSO XIII OF SPAIN, THE LAST OF THAT NATION'S MONARCHS, HAD NO SCEPTER TO HAND DOWN TO HIS SON AND HIS BOURBON THRONE HAD BEEN VACANT SINCE HIS FLIGHT FROM MADRID IN 1931.

THE DEATH OF A KING ONCE WAS TREMENDOUS POLITICAL NEWS. IT MEANT, AT LEAST, A CHANGE IN RULE; PERHAPS A CHANGE IN DYNASTY; PERHAPS EVEN REVOLUTION OR AN UPHEAVAL IN THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL POWER.

BUT THE DEATH OF ALFONSO SCARCELY CAN HAVE ANY IMPORTANT REPERCUSSIONS MONARCHISM HAS BEEN GROWING OBSOLETE AND THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SOVEREIGNS IS HIGH. MOST OF THOSE WHO REMAIN ON THEIR THRONES HAVE ONLY A MINOR VOICE IN THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

BOTH THE WORLD WAR AND THE PRESENT WAR HAVE CUT DEEPLY INTO THE RANKS OF ENTHRONED MONARCHS IN EUROPE.

SINCE 1918, FORMER KAISER WILHELM OF GERMANY HAS BEEN ONLY THE WOODCHOPPER OF DOORN, AN EXILE IN THE NETHERLANDS. THE HAPSBURG RULE OVER AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ENDED IN THE WORLD WAR AND HUNGARY, NOMINALLY STILL A MONARCHY, NEVER HAS FILLED HER THRONE. THE WORLD WAR MARKED THE END OF CZARIST RUSSIA.

SINCE THEN EUROPE HAS SEEN ITS GREATEST THRONE, BRITAIN'S, RENOUNCED BY FORMER KING EDWARD VIII. IT HAS SEEN ALFONSO LEAVE HIS IN THE FACE OF A RISING TIDE OF SPANISH REPUBLICANISM, ZOG OF ALBANIA DRIVEN FROM HIS BY ITALY'S ARMIES AND CAROL OF RUMANIA FROM HIS BY REVOLUTION.

30,24-7793

30.24-7793

GREECE CHANGED MONARCHS WHEN CONSTANTINE ABDICATED AND GEORGE II WAS SUMMONED TO SUCCEED HIM AFTER A KINGLESS INTERVAL.

IN THE PRESENT WAR, KING HAAKON OF NORWAY AND QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS HAVE BEEN FORCED FROM THEIR COUNTRIES BY ADOLF HITLER'S ARMIES BUT NEITHER HAS RENOUNCED SOVEREIGNTY. GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE ALSO HAS FLED HER COUNTRY--LITTLE LUXEMBOURG.

KING CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK AND KING LEOPOLD III OF BELGIUM REMAIN ON THEIR THRONES BUT ARE SCARCELY MORE THAN PUPPETS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED REALMS.

EVEN UNDER THE SHADOW OF EXPANDING NAZI INFLUENCE, KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN AND KING BORIS OF BULGARIA REMAIN POWERFUL IN THEIR NATIONS' COUNCILS. BUT MIHAI, THE BOY KING OF RUMANIA, IS RULER ONLY IN NAME AND A REGENCY UNDER PRINCE PAUL GOVERNS IN YUGOSLAVIA AOF YOUNG KING PETER, SON OF THE ASSASSINATED ALEXANDER.

FASCIST CONQUEST HAS ELEVATED VITTORIO EMANUELE FROM KING TO EMPEROR.

LIKE KING GEORGE VI, IN WHOSE MINISTERS THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE VESTED EXTREME WARTIME POWER, VITTORIO EMANUELE IS LARGELY A FIGUREHEAD.

BZ/EJ825AES

A102

UNDATED SEA WAR.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(NY)...THE OPENING PHASES OF ADOLF HITLER'S NEW YEAR OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN SENT THE TOTAL SHIPPING LOSSES CHECKED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER THE 5,000,000-TON MARK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE 18 MONTHS OF WAR.

THE WEEKLY SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE" SHOWS THE LOSS OF 1,351 MERCHANT AND NAVAL VESSELS. THE TOTAL OF 5,007,813 TONS ALMOST EQUALS THAT OF THE JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE, THIRD LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

APPROXIMATELY 46 PERCENT, OR 617, OF THE SHIPS SUNK WERE BRITISH. AMONG THEM WERE THE FOURTH LARGEST BRITISH PASSENGER LINER, THE 42,348-TON EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, AND THREE OTHER LINERS OVER 20,000 TONS.

THE WAR AT SEA HAS SUNK VESSELS OF 27 NATIONS, DISRUPTED TRADE ROUTES AND BROUGHT A BOOM IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION THAT MAY SURPASS THAT OF WORLD WAR DAYS. SHIPS THAT HAVE BEEN LAID UP FOR ADECADE HAVE BEEN PLACED IN ACTIVE SERVICE TO REPLACE LOSSES.

THE KNOWN LOSS OF 166 AXIS SHIPS--108 GERMAN AND 58 ITALIAN--IS ONE LESS THAN THAT SUFFERED BY NORWAY, SECOND HEAVIEST LOSER TO SUBMARINES, PLANES, WARSHIPS, MINES AND SHORE BATTERIES. NEUTRAL SWEDEN RANKS FOURTH WITH 87 VESSELS SUNK AND GREECE FIFTH WITH 64.

ALMOST 17,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN REPORTED DEAD OR MISSING. AMONG THESE WERE 2,823 TROOPS AND CREW MEMBERS OF THE CUNARD LINER LANCASTRIA, PRESSED INTO TRANSPORT SERVICE AND BOMBED OFF ST. NAZAIRE DURING THE BRITISH EVACUATION FROM FRANCE LAST JUNE.

KA1030PES

A103

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED
SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 22:

NATION	SUNK BY			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	6	0	3	38,195	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	4	8,728	1	0
ITALY	1	0	0	2,472	0	0
TOTAL	7	0	7	49,395	1	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	691	236	410	4,958,418	9,062	7,811
GRAND TOTAL	698	236	417	5,007,813	9,063	7,811

KA1033PES

A155

UNDATED INDO-CHINA-THAILAND CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN AND THAILAND PUT THE PRESSURE ON FRENCH INDO-CHINA FOR BROAD
CONCESSIONS SOON AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE LAST JUNE.

THEIR DEMANDS BECAME MORE URGENT FOLLOWING JAPAN'S DECLARATION OF
HER OWN ASIATIC "MONROE DOCTRINE" AND HER ALIGNMENT WITH THE ROME-
BERLIN AXIS, ON SEPT. 27, 1940.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS:

1940

SEPT. 3--JAPAN DEMANDS BASES IN INDO-CHINA.

SEPT. 14--THAILAND DEMANDS--AND FRANCE REJECTS--RETURN OF
FORMER THAI TERRITORY.

SEPT. 22--HANOI AGREEMENT GIVES JAPAN RIGHT TO LAND "LIMITED"
FORCES AT HAIPHONG, ESTABLISH AIR BASES IN TONKIN AND BRING IN
6,000 TROOPS TO MAN BASES AND MAINTAIN SMALL GARRISON AT HAIPHONG.

SEPT. 28--RAID BY THAI PLANE ON INDO-CHINA INTERIOR OPENS FOUR
MONTHS OF BORDER WARFARE.

NOV. 30--THAI FORCES OCCUPY THREE FRENCH INDO-CHINA DISTRICTS.

1941

JAN. 23--FRANCE ACCEPTS JAPANESE MEDIATION OFFER.

JAN. 31--THAILAND-INDO-CHINA ARMISTICE SIGNED ABOARD JAPANESE
CRUISER AT SAIGON; THAI FORCES KEEP POSSESSION OF SEVERAL
CAMBODIA AND LAOS AREAS.

FEB. 7--TOKYO PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS

FEB. 7--TOKYO PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS.

FEB. 18--FRENCH OPPOSITION DELAYS TOKYO NEGOTIATIONS.

FEB. 24--JAPAN EXTENDS ARMISTICE UNTIL NOON MARCH 7.

FEB. 27--JAPANESE ULTIMATUM TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA DEMANDS
ACCEPTANCE OF "FINAL" PEACE PROPOSALS.

EJ1032AES